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Seventeenth Biennial Report
of the
Department of Agriculture
of the
State of Florida

Division of Agriculture and Immigration
Hand Book of Farming and Allied Industries

PART I

FOR THE YEARS
1921-1922

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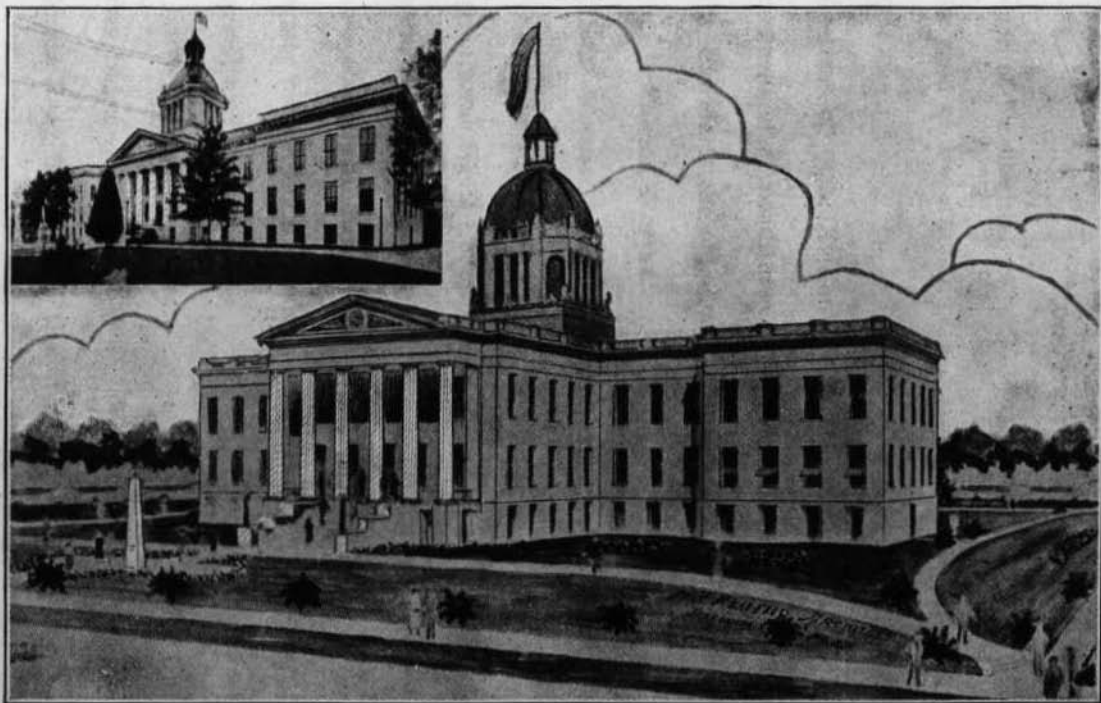
Commissioner of Agriculture

Tallahassee, Florida

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF FLORIDA,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

To His Excellency,
Hon. Cary A. Hardee,
Governor of Florida:

Sir:

Herewith is transmitted to you the Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture for the years 1921-22: Consisting of popular form information, written and compiled as a ready reference volume for Florida farmers, schools, libraries, and homes.

Respectfully submitted,
W. A. McRAE,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Personnel of the Department of Agriculture

W. A. McRae, Commissioner.

Miss Sallie Lewis, Stenographer

AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION DIVISION

T. J. Brooks, Chief Clerk.
Russell T. Mickler, Clerk.
Mrs. Lizzie Lee Leman, Stenographer.

PURE FOOD AND DRUGS, STOCK FEED, FERTILIZER AND CITRUS FRUIT DIVISION

J. H. Pledger, Clerk.
Food and Fertilizer Inspectors:
J. Frank Smith, Inspector.
A. M. Lewis, Inspector.
Ellis Woodworth, Inspector.

Citrus Fruit Inspectors:
C. E. Johnston.
W. R. Griffin.
J. M. Keen.
S. B. Moon.

LAND DIVISION

C. B. Gwynn, Clerk.
J. E. Downing, Land Clerk.
Mrs. Laura B. Hopkins, Stenographer.

FIELD NOTE DIVISION

W. C. Lockey, Clerk.
Miss Bessie Damon, Stenographer.

PRISON DIVISION

T. E. Andrews, Clerk.

SHELL FISH COMMISSION DIVISION

T. R. Hodges, Commissioner.
S. C. DeGarmo, Clerk.

CHEMISTRY DIVISION

R. E. Rose, State Chemist.
A. M. Henry, Assistant Chemist.
Gordon Hart, Assistant Chemist.
B. J. Owen, Assistant Chemist.
N. B. Davis, Oil Analyst.
Miss Muriel Rose, Stenographer.

OIL DIVISION

C. E. Shackelford, Clerk.
Walter McLin, Inspector.
E. M. Johns, Inspector.
G. T. Spears, Inspector.

STATE MARKET BUREAU DIVISION

L. M. Rhodes, Commissioner.
Moses Folsom, Secretary.
Neill Rhodes, Market Agent.
Robert Folsom, Market Agent.
Thos. E. Bennett, Clerk.
Mrs. M. E. Keane, Stenographer.
J. Summers, Multigrapher.

PREFACE

The Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture of Florida is intended to be a composite reflection of the productive resources of the State. I would call attention to three new features herein presented:

1—A statement giving the various functions of the Department of Agriculture, and character of service rendered by the nine divisions.

2—An agricultural write up of the counties separately.

3—Tables showing statistics of each county separately.

It is hoped that the general information herein given will be of service to those seeking knowledge on Agriculture. Part Two will contain all statistical matter of this Report.

Florida agriculture has a great future and the accomplishments of today are but the signposts pointing to the goal of the future.

FUNCTIONS OF EACH DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Agricultural Department of the Government of Florida has Nine Divisions. Each division has its special functions to perform.

The Commissioner has supervision over all the divisions and is responsible for whatever is done in each of them. In addition to these duties he is a member of the following Boards and Commissions:

- 1—Board of Commissioners of State Institutions
- 2—Board of Pardons
- 3—Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District
- 4—Live Stock Sanitary Board
- 5—Trustees of Internal Improvement Fund
- 6—State Text Book Commission.

These various Boards and Commissions meet hundreds of times a year and perform important administrative functions. A heavy correspondence incidental to the work of these Boards and the nine Divisions must be carried on by the Commissioner.

The supervisory duties of the Commissioner require constant diligence in order to keep in intimate touch with the activities of each of the nine Divisions.

The various duties of the Commissioner take him from the office on trips which require considerable time. The Immigration Bureau may require him to make trips to northern states; the Everglades problems may call him there; the Prison Division may call him to the State Farm or elsewhere; meetings of farmers may require his presence here and there. New problems are constantly arising incidental to the rapidly developing agricultural and industrial resources of the State.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION

It is the function of this division to answer all correspondence relating to agriculture, horticulture, live stock, industry and immigration. This division issues a Quarterly Bulletin, a Biennial Report, Supplementary bulletins, and has printed each biennium a large map of the State

for free distribution. This map and the data which it carries are kept revised to date in each issue.

The State expends about thirty thousand dollars every other year in collecting an enumeration of the agricultural, horticultural, live stock and manufacturing industries of the State. This work is conducted by this division of the Department. The tabulating and publishing of this Report constitutes a large part of the Biennial Report.

The Constitution provides that a census to be taken every ten years, alternating with the Federal census. When this census is taken, it is conducted from this division.

This division answers thousands of letters and sends out approximately forty thousand mail and express packages annually.

Each item of expenditure of the Department is provided for in the appropriation bill and the publications are limited in number, size, quality of paper, illustrations, binding etc., by the specific appropriation for this work.

The office supplies and accounts of the Department are kept by this Division. The office force consists of Chief Clerk, Clerk and Stenographer.

PRISON DIVISION

Section 26, Article IV, of the State Constitution provides that:

"The Commissioner of Agriculture shall perform such duties in relation to agriculture as may be prescribed by law; shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to the public lands under regulations prescribed by law, and shall keep the Bureau of Immigration. *He shall also have supervision of the State Prison*, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law," therefore all duties imposed by law or provided for the State Prison Department are under the direct supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The duties of the office are to receive all State Prisoners sentenced by the Courts of the various Counties of the State and cause them to be transported to the State Prison. To keep a record of all State prisoners. To enter all commitments upon a record kept for that purpose. To figure

out the expiration date of the sentence imposed upon all State prisoners so entered, giving each the benefit of the gain-time law. To discharge all prisoners when their time has expired according to the sentence of the court, or otherwise, as in the case of Paroles or Conditional Pardons. To receive the daily reports of the State Prison Supervisors and review them, noting any irregularities that appear in any of the camps of the State. To handle all correspondence between the State Prison Department and all parties having business with it. To commission all Wardens and guards having the management or control of prisoners, and to keep a record of the conduct of such wardens or guards. To make all investigations where irregularities have been reported at any of the various convict camps whether it be State or County camp. To keep a record of all escapes, recaptures and deaths of prisoners. To cause to be advertised all escapes from the Florida State Prison. To keep a record of the conduct of all State Prisoners while in the prison whether good or bad, so that same may be inspected by any member of the Board of Pardons or other person interested, and make a Biennial Report, addressed to the Governor, on this division.

PURE FOOD AND DRUGS, STOCK FEED, FERTILIZER AND CITRUS FRUIT DIVISION

As a matter of information concerning the operation of the Division above named and the duties devolving upon it, we herewith present the scope and responsibilities of the Division:

Pure Food and Drugs Branch—The duties in this Branch are to inform manufacturers as to the proper method of labeling articles of food and drugs; to direct the movement of the three food and drug Inspectors, and to inform them as to the proper performance of their duties; to receive, audit and transmit their monthly traveling expense accounts to the Comptroller for payment, and to carefully examine their daily and monthly reports, and to write letters to parties who are reported by the Inspectors as having illegal goods in their possession and direct that they be withdrawn from sale, and also to direct the sheriffs as to the disposition of illegal goods that may have been seized by the inspectors.

When official samples of food and drugs, drawn by the

Inspectors or Chemists, under proper rules and regulations, are analyzed and reported by the State Chemist to be adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of the food and drugs law, notice is given to the guilty parties to appear before the Commissioner of Agriculture and Attorney General, on a given date, for a hearing, if they so choose, after which the case is certified to the proper prosecuting officer for prosecution or dismissal, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Attorney General.

Stock Feed Fertilizer Branches.—These Branches are operated similar to the Food and Drugs Branch, particularly with reference to inspection work, which is done by the same Inspectors who inspect foods and drugs.

Manufacturers of feed, fertilizer and cotton seed meal are informed as to the proper method of registering, tagging and stamping their goods. All inspection stamps used on feed, fertilizer and cotton seed meal, amounting to approximately ten million stamps per annum, are handled through this Division.

Cases for prosecution in this Branch are handled in the same manner as outlined under the head of Foods and Drugs.

All special samples of feed and fertilizer, submitted to this Department, under proper rules and regulations, are transmitted through this Division to the Laboratory for analysis. When certificates of analysis by the State Chemist, representing special samples, are received they are transmitted to the owner or owners of the goods who submitted the sample or samples for analysis.

Citrus Fruit Branch.—During the Citrus Fruit shipping season (Sept. 1st. to Nov. 5th) there are four Citrus Fruit Inspectors who are required to inspect all citrus fruits and apply the acid test for the purpose of determining the maturity of fruit under the provisions of the Citrus Fruit Standard Law. These four Inspectors are directed through this Branch and an accurate account is kept of all funds expended for the enforcement of the Citrus Fruit Standard Law. All prosecution in this Branch are handled in the same manner as outlined in the preceding Branches.

In addition to the above, all files (14 in number) are kept separate and distinct, under proper classification.

LAND DIVISION

The head of this department was formerly entitled "Commissioner of Lands and Immigration." This Department was recognized as a land Department only. Under the present constitution and laws of this State the Land Department is now only one of the many varied divisions of the Department of Agriculture. Yet the Land Department remains one of the most important branches of this office.

While the acreage now owned by the State has greatly decreased, the inquiries about lands which the State has disposed of, as well as about lands now owned by the State, increase every year in proportion to the continued increase in population and the increased value of the lands. Furthermore, many of the State lands in the Everglades have been subdivided into small tracts, which the Trustees are selling on terms of one-fourth cash and balance in 1, 2 and 3 years at 6% interest per annum on deferred payments, giving deeds and taking mortgages and notes for balance due on same. Consequently, the work in the Land Department has increased and requires the greatest accuracy. The records of this Department are of the very greatest value to the people of the State, as the original titles to all lands disposed of by the State must be kept in this Department, making it most important that a perfect record is kept for the use of the present as well as for future generations.

Since 1877 complete records of all deeds and transactions have been kept and the records are in good condition; but prior to 1877 it was not the custom to keep any record of copies of deeds, and these records are very imperfect. Some of them disappeared during reconstruction days. This being the case it is necessary to make a most careful search of the old files, abstract and tract books, in order to perfect the records.

Transactions regarding the conveyances to the old Railroad and Canal Companies and illegal conveyances made just after the Civil War, during Carpet Bag Rule, are unwritten. Also, so many persons failing to record their deeds in former years, cause now a great demand on this office for information about these old titles and transactions. Many of the inquiries require much time and

very careful search, on account of the condition of the old and imperfect records.

The abstract, which is now being prepared, will correct all errors and will show the various Acts of Congress, granting the different classes of lands to the State, the date of all patents and approved lists to the State and all conveyances out of the State.

This work is being done by a clerk, assisted by the Chief Land Clerk, whose long service in the Land Department has made him familiar with the old and imperfect records. Without the experience of many years in this Department it would be most difficult for one not familiar with the records to get together all the information to make a complete abstract, which abstract is absolutely necessary to preserve the titles to all the lands in the State.

In making the examinations of the records for data for the abstract, we continue to find tracts of valuable lands which were shown on the maps to have been conveyed years ago, that still belong to the State.

The minutes of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund relating to the State lands are of general public interest, as they show all their transactions and agreements. Copies of these minutes can be had by writing the Secretary of the Trustees for same.

The lands approved and patented by the United States to the State of Florida are known as Swamp and overflowed Lands, and Swamp Indemnity Lands. Lands granted to the State of Florida by Special Acts of Congress, but not conveyed by patent, are known as Internal Improvement Lands, School Lands, School Indemnity Lands, Seminary Lands and Lands granted to the State specifically for Railroads.

The Swamp and Overflowed Lands granted to the State under Act of Congress, approved September 28, 1850, and the Internal Improvement Lands granted to the State under Act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, are irrevocably vested in five Trustees, to-wit:

The Governor, who is chairman of the Board; the State Treasurer, the Attorney General, the Comptroller and the Commissioner of Agriculture, and their successors in office, under Section 617, General Statutes of the State of Florida.

The School Lands granted to the State, under Act of

Congress, on March 3, 1845, are vested in the State Board of Education, consisting of the Governor, who is chairman of the Board; the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the State Treasurer and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, under Sections 335, 336 and 2458, General Statutes of the State of Florida.

The certificate of the Commissioner of Agriculture, under his official seal of the ownership of any lands in this State, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein certified. See Sections 1524, 1525 and 1526, General Statutes of Florida, and Chapter 7381, Acts of 1917.

FIELD NOTE DIVISION

This Division has charge of all the field notes of the survey of the lands of the State together with the records, maps, charts, locations, grants, confirmations, concessions, the old Spanish records and other files and the archives which were formerly in the office of the Surveyor General of Florida.

The office of Surveyor General was abolished by the Federal Government in 1908 and all the records, files and archives of said office were turned over to the State.

The Commissioner of Agriculture was authorized by an Act of the Legislature, (Approved May 22, 1907), to receive said records and files, install and put same in working order. Hence, the Field Note Division.

The Field Notes of the surveys of the State contain the original notes made by the Government surveyors while on the field in the performance of their commissions from time to time. These notes as each survey was completed was delivered to the Surveyor General who caused same to be filed and maps and charts made in conformity therewith. All of these field notes have been bound except a few volumes of late date and there are 257 bound volumes and a number not yet bound and numerous volumes of plats and maps.

The old Spanish Grants, Donations and Concessions platted and described by metes and bounds were also surveyed and platted in connection with the general surveys of the State.

These Grants and Concessions were confirmed to the owners by authority of Congress as the claims were presented and proven. Many of these records are in the

Spanish language but some have been translated and both are on file.

There are many decisions, rulings, orders, decrees and mandates of the Commissioners, Judges of Superior Courts and of the Supreme Court on file among the archives of this Division. There are also numerous letters to and from the Surveyor General pertaining to surveys and other land matters frequently of much importance in settling disputes and controversies.

A large vault is being built in the new addition to the Capitol to take care of these records and files, the value and importance of which cannot be over estimated.

Copies of any of the foregoing records may be had upon application to the Commissioner of Agriculture and the payment of a nominal fee.

The usual cost of copies of field notes is 50 cts per section and \$5.00 to \$12.00 per Township which only pays for the actual time in making the copies.

The law provides that all moneys received from this source be paid in to the State Treasury, which is done monthly.

The field notes are required by surveyors when surveying or locating lines between tracts of land and re-establishing lost or obliterated corner posts and in determining distances and areas.

The work in this Division is practically the same as were the duties of the Surveyor General and is performed by one clerk and one stenographer for half time.

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY

The Division of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture was created by an Act of the Legislature in 1889, Chapter 3858, which Act provided for the appointment by the Governor of a State Chemist. The duties of the State Chemist as prescribed by the Act creating the Division of Chemistry, was to analyze samples of fertilizer, drawn by the six inspectors provided by the same Act, and to make an annual report to the Governor of the operations of his office.

At several subsequent sessions of the Legislature since the Division of Chemistry was created, the duties of the State Chemist have, from time to time, been materially enlarged.

The Division of Chemistry performs a very important service by protecting the public against the imposition of inferior and deleterious foods, drugs, feeds, fertilizers, oils (gasoline, kerosene and signal), and beverages; also soils, clays, minerals, mineral waters and citrus fruits are analyzed.

Maintenance of the Division of Chemistry is derived from the sale of feed and fertilizer stamps, *sold through the Department of Agriculture* to manufacturers of feed and fertilizer, who are required to pay an inspection fee of 25c on each ton of feed or fertilizer sold in the State. The cost, therefore, of operating the Division of Chemistry, including the salary and traveling expenses of three inspectors, who work under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture, is approximately \$25,000, and since this sum is paid out of the funds derived from the sale of feed and fertilizer inspection tax stamps, the operation of this important branch of the State Government is of no direct cost to the taxpayers.

THE OIL DIVISION

The constant demand for a standard grade of gasoline, kerosene, etc., resulted in the Legislature, by Chapter 7905, Acts of 1919, enacting what is known as "The Gasoline Inspection Law," same becoming effective September 2nd, 1919.

The act placed the enforcement of The Gasoline Inspection Law under the Commissioner of Agriculture and provided that the various Standards, as well as the Rules and Regulations, be promulgated by him.

The act also provided for the collection of an inspection tax of one-eighth of one cent on each gallon of gasoline, kerosene and signal oil sold in the State, and further providing for a Chief Clerk and one Assistant Clerk, (if assistant clerk is necessary), to direct the work under the Commissioner of Agriculture, and for three Field Inspectors.

All standards and Specifications adopted are identical with those in use by the U. S. Government, as fixed by the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

The law has worked well and to the advantage of both the producer and consumer.

The revenue from this source is approximately \$100,000. It pays its own way, and the balance goes to the State Road Department.

FISH AND SHELL FISH DIVISION

The Fish and Shell Fish Laws are placed under the Department of Agriculture for enforcement.

SHELL FISH LAW

Under the Shell Fish Law the Commissioner of Agriculture has the authority in the name of and for the State, "to buy, sell, hold, lease and hypothecate property, real, personal and mixed, in connection with the shell fish industry; to make and execute all contracts, and generally to do and perform all things necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act."

The Commissioner of Agriculture "may acquire such boats, vessels and other property as in his opinion may be necessary to regulate and control the oyster and clam industry."

The "Commissioner of Agriculture shall examine all accounts and determine, together with the Shell Fish Commissioner, what work shall be undertaken."

All collections of moneys made by the Shell Fish Commissioner, or his deputies, shall be remitted daily to the Commissioner of Agriculture, or deposited in some bank daily, designated by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Commissioner of Agriculture shall make all leases to water bottoms, and shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and shall make a Bi-ennial report to the Legislature of the acts and doings under this act.

FISH LAW

The Commissioner of Agriculture issues all dealers licenses and licenses on boats. The license taxes, from whatever source, is collected by the Shell Fish Commissioner and deposited in a bank, designated by the Commissioner of Agriculture and at the end of each month, a report is made in duplicate, one copy going to the Governor and the other copy to the State Treasurer, with a check

covering the month's collections, which money is placed by the Treasurer to the credit of the "Shell Fish Fund."

In general, as under the Shell Fish Law, the Commissioner of Agriculture promulgates rules and regulations, and in conjunction with the Shell Fish Commissioner sees to the enforcement of this law.

STATE MARKETING BUREAU

Agriculture being the foundation stone of civilization, and a wholesome, progressive, satisfying, prosperous, agriculture being the first concern of real statesman, and marketing being the economic basis of profitable agriculture, the State Legislature created the Florida State Marketing Bureau in the spring of 1917.

Market Bureaus were a new thing then, there being less than a dozen in the United States when the Florida State Marketing Bureau was established. There are now forty. The law made certain requirements and laid out a few of the duties of the Bureau, but conditions and developments have greatly increased the duties contemplated in the law.

The Bureau has been assisting producers in solving their agricultural and horticultural problems by sending out market news, marketing bulletins, Want, For Sale and Exchange List, by publicity helping in co-operative marketing and organization work, standardization, grades for commodities, encouraging the use of and helping to secure better containers; making collections, adjusting accounts, giving out information as to the reliability of dealers, making inspections, finding buyers and making sales, keeping account of the shipments of products out of the State, and keeping a record of the same, compiling reports as to fruit, vegetables, crops, live stock, dairy and poultry products of the State, giving out information as to the daily movement and prices of Florida products, market centers and their capacity, cold storage and warehouse holdings; securing quotations and assisting in the purchase of seeds, feeds, pure bred live stock and poultry, fertilizers, lime, spraying material and all other kind of farm supplies.

Believing that one phase of good marketing is quality, plus advertising, the Bureau has given out information to people in every State in the Union, and in a score of for-

eign countries about Florida land, climate, crops, roads, schools, etc.

The Market Commissioner receives approximately an average of an invitation a day to speak on some phase of marketing, organization, market conditions, and various other subjects, and has averaged making 100 speeches a year for the last five years.

In the regular course of the Bureau's work, it finds markets for products ranging in value from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 per month.

Very few, if any departments in any state, come in contact with the public in more ways than the Florida State Marketing Bureau, or are called on to perform more difficult tasks. The chief aim of the Market Bureau is to render service.

It hopes to improve and extend its activities until Florida takes her proper place in the Queen of Arts,—Agriculture.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 7883, Laws of Florida, Acts of the Legislature of 1919, I herewith submit the following detailed report of the expenditures of funds appropriated for the different divisions of the Department of Agriculture for 1921 and 1922:

POSTAGE, 1921.

Jan. 1—By appropriation for first six months, 1921.....		\$1,000.00
Mch. 9—To 500 postal cards.....	\$ 5.00	
Apr. 1—To postage on January Quarterly Bulletin.....	11.75	
June 4—To postage on April Quarterly Bulletin.....	28.36	
June 4—To postage	33.00	
Total	\$ 78.11	
Balance dropped.		

July 1—By appropriation last six months		\$1,000.00
Aug. 4—To 5,000 No. 5 2c envelopes.\$	112.30	
Aug. 10—To 500 postal cards.....	5.00	
Aug. 10—To postage on July Quarterly Bulletin.....	22.95	
Dec. 2—To postage stamps	118.00	
Dec. 16—To 500 postal cards.....	5.00	
Dec. 16—To postage	94.00	
Dec. 20—To postage on October Quarterly Bulletin.....	17.82	
Total	\$ 375.07	
Balance dropped.		

POSTAGE, 1922.

Jan. 1—By appropriation for year 1922		\$2,000.00
Jan. 17—To postage	\$ 35.00	

Mar. 13—To postage	30.00
Apr. 4—To postage on January Quarterly Bulletin	2.58
May 19—To postage	234.00
May 19—To 5,000 No. 5 2c envelopes	109.90
May 19—To 5,000 No. 8 2c envelopes	115.10
May 31—To postage	43.03
June 9—To postage on April Quar- terly Bulletin	35.50
June 14—To postage	10.00
July 24—To postage on July Quar- terly Bulletin	25.25
Aug. 7—To postage	20.00
Aug. 22—To Postal Guide and Sup- plements	1.53
Aug. 22—To 5,000 No. 5 2c envelopes	109.90
Sept. 11—To balance on envelopes...	4.20
Sept. 15—To postage	10.00
Oct. 10—To 1,000 postal cards.....	10.00
Nov. 23—To postage	318.03
Nov. 27—To postage on October Quarterly Bulletin	13.78
Nov. 27—To postage	264.00
Total	\$1,391.80
Balance dropped.	

STATIONERY AND OTHER CONTINGENT EX- PENSES FOR 1922.

Jan. 1—Cr. by appropriation for the year 1922	\$1,200.00
Jan. 26—To Dr. Carl Scharf.....\$	1.50
Feb. 1—To Middle Florida Ice Co..	.50
Feb. 1—To H. Clay Crawford.....	12.00
Feb. 1—To Walker, Evans & Cogs- well Co.	8.50
Feb. 2—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	9.90
Feb. 2—To American Food Journal	3.00
Feb. 3—To Grant Furniture Co....	5.00
Feb. 3—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	2.15
Feb. 6—To H. G. Smith.....	.50

Feb. 8—To Dixon's Transfer Co.	5.90
Feb. 9—To J. W. Reeves.....	7.50
Feb. 13—To Underwood Typewriter Company	4.00
Mar. 1—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.....	9.25
Mar. 1—To Middle Florida Ice Co.	.50
Mar. 1—To Walker, Evans & Cogs- well Co.....	78.19
Mar. 10—To Geo. D. Barnard & Co..	170.07
Mar. 10—To Walker, Evans & Cogs- well Co.	7.50
Mar. 10—To Columbia Ribbon and Carbon Mfg. Co.....	48.00
Mar. 17—To Walker, Evans & Cogs- well Co.	27.20
Mar. 17—To A. W. Stewart.....	5.00
Mar. 24—To E. G. Chesley, Jr.....	51.60
Mar. 31—To Maurice Joyce Engrav- ing Co.	54.62
Apr. 1—To Middle Florida Ice Co.	.50
Apr. 1—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.....	9.25
Apr. 1—To Geo. D. Barnard Co....	12.00
Apr. 13—To J. R. Mohler.....	6.00
May 2—To Dixon Office Supply Co.	13.50
May 2—To H. R. Kaufman.....	1.75
May 2—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	9.25
May 2—To E. G. Chesley, Jr....	.95
May 3—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	1.35
May 25—To Geo. W. Armstrong....	1.00
June 2—To Yaeger-Rhodes Hard- ware Co.	1.25
June 2—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	9.25
June 5—To Hill's Book Store.....	2.80
June 5—To Florida Democrat	5.00
June 7—To Walker, Evans & Cogs- well Co.	25.70
June 9—To American Food Journal	6.00
July 7—To Middle Florida Ice Co.	.25
July 7—To Leon Electric Supply Co.	2.50

July 7—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	9.25
July 7—To Mr. Eubanks	1.50
Aug. 2—To Middle Florida Ice Co. ....	.25
Aug. 2—To T. J. Appleyard.....	4.50
Aug. 7—To Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	71.55
Aug. 7—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	9.25
Sept. 2—To H. R. Kaufman.....	1.50
Sept. 2—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	9.55
Sept. 2—To Fain Drug Co.....	2.00
Sept. 2—To Hill's Book Store.....	2.00
Sept. 5—To W. L. Marshall.....	105.00
Sept. 5—To Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	36.30
Sept. 5—To Ever Ready Roll Label Co.	8.40
Sept. 11—To American Public Health Association	2.50
Sept. 21—To A. M. Eubanks.....	.50
Sept. 23—To Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	4.41
Oct. 2—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	9.25
Oct. 2—To T. B. Byrd & Son.....	2.30
Oct. 5—To O. C. Van Brunt Hardware Co.	1.00
Oct. 9—To Ever Ready Roll Label Co.	32.25
Oct. 30—To Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	9.85
Oct. 30—To Fish and Oyster Reporter	1.50
Nov. 2—To Middle Florida Ice Co. ....	.25
Nov. 2—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	9.25
Nov. 2—To Florida Democrat	2.50
Nov. 15—To W. L. Eddy.....	4.00
Dec. 1—To Middle Florida Ice Co. ....	.25
Dec. 1—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	9.85
Dec. 1—To Dameron-Pierson Co....	88.00
Dec. 1—To Dameron-Pierson Co....	4.76

Dec. 4—To Dixie Engraving Co....	66.95
Dec. 5—To W. L. Marshall.....	1.85
Dec. 7—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	3.10
Dec. 29—To Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	59.90

Total\$1,195.95

Balance dropped.

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAMS, 1921 AND 1922.

1921.

Cr. by appropriation first six months
1921 \$ 500.00

Feb. 1—To American Railway Express Co.	\$ 52.85
Feb. 3—To Western Union Telegraph Co.	7.78
Feb. 14—To Dixon's Transfer	1.00
Feb. 23—To Dixon's Transfer	6.75
Mar. 1—To Dixon's Transfer .....	.50
Mar. 2—To American Railway Express Co.....	46.03
Mar. 2—To Western Union Telegraph Co.	22.55
Apr. 2—To American Railway Express Co.	26.36
Apr. 2—To Western Union Telegraph Co.	9.61
May 5—To American Railway Express Co.	50.03
May 5—To Western Union Telegraph Co.	18.52
May 6—To Dixon's Transfer.....	2.50
May 19—To Dixon's Transfer.....	.50
June 2—To American Railway Express Co.	42.12
June 2—To Western Union Telegraph Co.	34.50
June 30—To American Railway Express Co.	21.97

June 30—To Western Union Telegraph Co. 13.78

Total\$ 357.35

Balance dropped.

July 1—Cr. by appropriation for last six months 1921..... \$ 500.00

Aug. 1—To Dixon's Transfer.....\$ 1.50

Aug. 2—To American Railway Express Co. 30.69

Aug. 2—To Western Union Telegraph Co. 7.03

Aug. 2—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co. 10.75

Sept. 1—To Dixon's Transfer..... 50

Sept. 2—To American Railway Express Co. 22.97

Sept. 2—To Western Union Telegraph Co. 4.90

Oct. 3—To American Railway Express Co. 35.73

Oct. 3—To Western Union Telegraph Co. 11.53

Nov. 17—To American Railway Express Co. 10.04

Nov. 17—To Western Union Telegraph Co. 37.55

Dec. 1—To American Railway Express Co. 57.32

Dec. 1—To Western Union Telegraph Co. 9.32

Dec. 15—To Dixon's Transfer (freight on maps) 60.48

Total\$ 299.31

Balance dropped.

1922.

Jan. 1—Cr. by appropriation for year 1922 \$1,000.00

Jan. 2—To American Railway Express Co.\$ 45.20

Jan. 2—To Western Union Telegraph Co.	13.25
Feb. 2—To American Railway Express Co.	62.84
Feb. 2—To Western Union Telegraph Co.	13.31
Mar. 1—To Dixon's Transfer.....	4.71
Mar. 2—To American Railway Express Co.	50.29
Mar. 2—To Western Union Telegraph Co.	6.69
Mar. 13—To Dixon's Transfer Co...	20.39
Mar. 17—To Dixon's Transfer Co...	4.52
Mar. 17—To Dixon's Transfer.....	.50
Apr. 3—To American Railway Express Co.	41.99
Apr. 3—To Western Union Telegraph Co.	11.65
May 2—To American Railway Express Co.	24.12
May 2—To Western Union Telegraph Co.	5.69
June 2—To American Railway Express Co.	33.51
June 2—To Western Union Telegraph Co.	10.51
June 5—To Dixon's Transfer Co...	2.50
June 8—To Dixon's Transfer.....	.25
July 7—To American Railway Express Co.	69.66
July 7—To Western Union Telegraph Co.	7.12
Aug. 2—To American Railway Express Co.	42.81
Aug. 2—To Western Union Telegraph Co.	5.41
Aug. 2—To Dixon's Transfer Co...	2.50
Aug. 8—To Dixon's Transfer Co...	.50
Sept. 2—To American Railway Express Co.	47.06
Sept. 2—To Western Union Telegraph Co.	9.02
Oct. 2—To American Railway Express Co.	39.58

Oct. 4—To Western Union Telegraph Co.	13.92
Nov. 2—To American Railway Express Co.	49.69
Nov. 2—To Western Union Telegraph Co.	6.63
Nov. 4—To Dixon's Transfer Co.	2.00
Nov. 28—To Dixon's Transfer Co.	4.24
Dec. 2—To American Railway Express Co.	67.86
Dec. 6—To Western Union Telegraph Co.	7.46
Dec. 30—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	6.85
Dec. 30—To American Railway Express Co. (Dec. 1922 bill)	49.60
Dec. 30—To Western Union Telegraph Co. (Dec. 1922 bill)	10.50

Total\$ 794.33

Balance dropped.

STATIONERY AND OTHER CONTINGENT EXPENSES, 1921 AND 1922.

1921.

Jan. 1—Cr. by appropriation for first six months 1921	\$ 600.00
Jan. 3—To Hill's Book Store.....\$	2.90
Jan. 3—To H. R. Kaufman.....	3.00
Jan. 3—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	1.00
Jan. 5—To Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	15.45
Jan. 5—To Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	152.00
Jan. 7—To H. & W. B. Drew Co.	4.06
Jan. 20—To Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	54.95
Feb. 1—To H. Clay Crawford.....	12.00
Feb. 1—To The World Almanac...	1.30
Feb. 1—To Yaeger-Rhodes Hardware Co.	35.57

Feb. 1—To H. R. Kaufman.....	10.50
Feb. 2—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	7.25
Feb. 2—To E. G. Chesley, Jr.....	3.50
Feb. 3—To Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	3.15
Feb. 3—To D. R. Cox Furniture Co.	1.70
Feb. 14—To U. S. Land Office.....	1.30
Feb. 25—To Dr. Carl Scharf.....	1.50
Feb. 25—To the American Food Journal	2.50
Feb. 28—To Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	17.85
Mar. 2—To H. R. Kaufman.....	1.00
Mar. 2—To Hill's Book Store.....	7.95
Mar. 2—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	7.95
Mar. 2—To H. Ohashi & Co.....	6.90
Apr. 1—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	10.30
Apr. 7—To Weekly Democrat.....	2.00
Apr. 14—To American Public Health Association	5.00
May 5—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	14.40
May 5—To Hill's Book Store.....	1.50
May 18—To Underwood Typewriter Co.	5.00
June 1—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	13.35
June 1—To Hill's Book Store.....	7.30
June 2—To Underwood Typewriter Co.	52.25
June 16—To Geo. D. Barnard & Co..	133.62
Total	\$ 600.00

July 1—Cr. by appropriation for last six months 1921.....	\$ 600.00
July 2—To Geo. D. Barnard & Co..	\$ 91.38
July 2—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	13.20

July 12—To Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	4.20
Aug. 2—To Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	21.50
Aug. 10—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co. ....	.65
Aug. 27—To The Fish and Oyster Reporter	1.50
Sept. 2—To Middle Florida Ice Co..	1.00
Sept. 2—To Hill's Book Store.....	.95
Sept. 2—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	7.25
Sept. 2—To Leon Electric Supply Co.	2.50
Sept. 7—To Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	121.31
Sept. 10—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	3.50
Sept. 22—To Clark Book Store.....	4.50
Sept. 29—To Manufacturers Record..	6.50
Oct. 1—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	9.75
Oct. 1—To Middle Florida Ice Co..	1.00
Oct. 3—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	1.60
Oct. 6—To The Florida Democrat..	2.00
Oct. 6—To Southern Ruralist.....	1.00
Oct. 7—To Florida Times-Union....	6.37
Oct. 14—To dues to Association of American Food and Drug Officials.	10.00
Nov. 1—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	11.25
Nov. 17—To H. & W. B. Drew Co...	3.50
Nov. 17—To H. R. Kaufman.....	1.90
Nov. 17—To Middle Florida Ice Co..	.50
Nov. 29—To H. N. Sweeting.....	2.50
Dec. 1—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	9.25
Dec. 1—To Middle Florida Ice Co..	.50
Dec. 1—To H. R. Kaufman.....	.50
Dec. 2—To Florida Hotel and Restaurant News	2.50
Dec. 6—To Underwood Typewriter Co.	56.75
Dec. 8—To Hill's Book Store.....	2.75
Dec. 8—To Hill's Book Store.....	6.50

Dec. 15—To Dixon's Transfer Co....	2.24
Dec. 16—To Dixon's Transfer Co....	10.49
Dec. 22—To Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	31.90
Dec. 22—To Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	98.75
Dec. 27—To W. L. Marshall.....	9.75
Dec. 31—To Southern Telephone and Construction Co.	9.65
Total	\$ 572.84
Balance dropped.	

TRAVELING EXPENSES, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS
FOR 1921-1922.

1921.

Jan. 1—Cr. by appropriation for year 1921	\$ 600.00
Jan. 12—To two mileage books.....	\$ 60.00
Feb. 6—To trip to Tampa and Clearwater	33.77
Mar. 25—To trip to Canada.....	206.23
May 6—To trip to Apalachicola....	8.92
May 23—To trip to DeFuniak Spgs.	21.98
Aug. 3—To trip to Raiford.....	11.79
Aug. 10—To trip to Canada.....	161.90
Aug. 22—To trip to Ocala (T. J. Brooks)	10.00
Sept. 14—To trip to Milton.....	21.35
Oct. 17—To trip to Quincy.....	8.00
Nov. 22—To trip to Jacksonville....	29.62
Dec. 13—To trip to Jacksonville and Raiford	14.88
Total	\$ 588.44
Balance dropped.	

1922.

Jan. 1—Cr. by appropriation for year 1922	\$ 600.00
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Jan. 12—To trip to Jacksonville....\$	33.73
Jan. 25—To trip to Chipley.....	13.80
Feb. 6—To trip to Jacksonville....	23.14
Feb. 21—To trip to Orlando.....	28.06
Feb. 23—To two mileage books.....	60.00
Mar. 25—To trip to Walton County.	10.15
Apr. 11—To trip to Live Oak.....	6.25
Apr. 19—To trip to Live Oak.....	13.10
Apr. 24—To trip to Jacksonville....	10.15
May 2—To trip to Jacksonville....	21.17
May 19—To trip to Washington Co.	8.00
June 8—To trip to Marianna.....	6.77
June 8—To trip to Quincy.....	5.75
June 21—To trip by auto through Southern Florida	57.20
July 21—To trip to DeFuniak Spgs.	8.88
July 27—To two mileage books.....	60.00
Nov. 1—To trip to Wakulla County	5.10
Nov. 2—To trip to Jackson, Bay and Washington Counties	10.63
Nov. 6—To trip to Marianna and Panama City (T. J. Brooks).....	10.00
Nov. 7—To trip to Live Oak, Willis- ton and Raiford.....	25.84
Nov. 13—To trip to Quincy.....	9.50
Nov. 20—To two mileage books.....	60.00
Nov. 21—To one mileage book.....	30.00
Nov. 14—To trip to Live Oak (T. J. Brooks)	2.50
Dec. 30—To part payment on three mileage books	80.28
Total	\$ 600.00

PRINTING QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1921 AND 1922.

1921.

By appropriation for first six months 1921	\$1,500.00
Jan. 21—T. J. Appleyard.....\$	72.00
Feb. 11—T. J. Appleyard.....	530.40
Feb. 25—The Record Company.....	80.45
Mar. 1—T. J. Appleyard.....	4.25

Mar. 3—The Record Company.....	10.91
Apr. 30—T. J. Appleyard.....	801.99
Total	<u>\$1,500.00</u>

By appropriation for last six months	
1921	\$1,500.00

July 2—T. J. Appleyard.....	\$ 126.21
July 12—T. J. Appleyard.....	652.80
Oct. 18—T. J. Appleyard.....	720.99
Total	<u>\$1,500.00</u>

1922.

By appropriation for the year 1922..	\$3,000.00
Jan. 2—T. J. Appleyard.....	\$ 530.37
May 19—T. J. Appleyard.....	1,368.00
June 14—T. J. Appleyard.....	887.40
Oct. 25—T. J. Appleyard.....	214.23
Total	<u>\$3,000.00</u>

EXTRA PRINTING FOR IMMIGRATION PURPOSES,
1921-1922.

1921.

Jan. 1—Cr. by appropriation for first six months 1921.....	\$ 500.00
Jan. 5—The Florida Times-Union...	\$ 99.00
Feb. 1—T. J. Appleyard.....	7.00
Feb. 28—Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	127.25
May 18—Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	103.25
June 1—Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.	73.00
June 27—T. J. Appleyard.....	2.50
June 27—T. J. Appleyard.....	88.00
Total	<u>\$ 500.00</u>

July 1—Cr. by appropriation for last
six months 1921.....\$ 500.00

July 2—T. J. Appleyard.....	\$ 4.25
July 2—T. J. Appleyard.....	44.00
July 2—T. J. Appleyard.....	60.00
Dec. 23—T. J. Appleyard.....	3.25
Dec. 23—T. J. Appleyard.....	48.00
Dec. 23—T. J. Appleyard.....	159.50
Dec. 23—T. J. Appleyard.....	181.00

Total\$ 500.00

1922.

Jan. 2—Cr. by appropriation for the
year 1922\$1,000.00

Mar. 22—T. J. Appleyard.....	\$ 130.00
Mar. 24—T. J. Appleyard.....	170.00
July 7—T. J. Appleyard.....	4.75
Oct. 2—T. J. Appleyard.....	8.75
Oct. 25—T. J. Appleyard.....	272.41
Oct. 25—T. J. Appleyard.....	16.00
Dec. 13—Wrigley Photo. Engraving Corporation	47.20
Dec. 20—T. J. Appleyard.....	96.00
Dec. 20—T. J. Appleyard.....	128.00
Dec. 20—T. J. Appleyard.....	2.25
Dec. 29—T. J. Appleyard.....	32.00
Dec. 29—Wrigley Photo Engraving Corporation	18.38
Dec. 30—Wrigley Photo Engraving Co.	21.35
Dec. 30—T. J. Appleyard.....	52.91

Total\$1,000.00

WHY FLORIDA IS THE OLDEST AND THE YOUNGEST STATE

The question is often asked: Why is it that Florida has the oldest permanent white settlement in the United States, and yet, it has been the last State to be developed?

That is a legitimate question and deserves an answer. Among the reasons for the State not being developed agriculturally may be mentioned the following:

1—Florida was originally a heavily timbered State and mostly long leaf pine, and did not lie in the line of early railroad development. This rendered the timber valuable only for local use at the time that the States to the north were being cleared and settled. Later on when transportation facilities were available the timber interests were developed but this did not develop the agricultural resources. The timber development consisted largely of naval stores industry—turpentine and rosin—and this kept back agriculture. A forest that yields turpentine pays more for the work bestowed than agriculture and the trees are not removed as is done by saw mills. This meant agriculture must wait on a very slow process of elimination of the forests.

2—The particular branches of agriculture for which Florida is now famous were not in demand fifty years ago. They have gradually come into demand from the great central markets during the last twenty five years. The demand is increasing yearly for the products for which this State is peculiarly adapted—winter grown truck products and citrus fruits. The development of these industries had to wait till there was a demand in commercial quantities and rapid transportation rendered it possible to supply that demand on short notice. For this reason these industries could not have been developed simultaneously with the settling of the States to the north of Florida.

3—There has been a wellnigh universal misconception of the topography and the wild life of the State. The public mind associated the very name of Florida with alligators, snakes, miasmatic swamps, mosquitoes, insects and vermin. None of these things were inviting and therefore the man looking for a change of residence naturally looked elsewhere.

4—The possibilities of the productive resources of the State have only recently been realized. It has only been

within the last twenty-five years that the use of commercial fertilizer came into general use and made it possible for Germany to support her teeming population and export millions of dollars worth to other countries. It has halted decrease in production per acre in a dozen States and greatly aided in intensive truck farming and in horticulture. The science of agriculture is young. Florida is coming to her own under the guiding hand of this new applied science.

WHAT IS FLORIDA WORTH?

The 1921 report of the State Comptroller gives the assessed valuation of all kinds of property at \$423,906,718. It would take at least \$2,000,000,000 to buy out the State from individual and corporate owners at commercial prices. There are big ranchers who report to assessors a mere fraction of their herds. There are millionaires in Florida that pay the merest nominal tax. There are big timber companies that list their properties for a mere shadow of what it would take to buy them out. There are land holders who do not pay taxes that even indicate the market value of their lands. The State has sold land for \$50 an acre that is listed on the tax books for \$4.50 per acre. There is a county in the State that pays taxes to the State on an assessment of \$27,571,950, and the county seat collects taxes on an assessment of \$65,212,456.

HOW MUCH MONEY IN FLORIDA

The Federal Comptrollers report for 1921 shows that there are in the United States all kinds of money \$8,027,395,496. The same report shows that the deposits in all kinds of banks amount to \$36,953,542,000. This shows that there is approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as much money credited as on deposit as there is in existence. Various kinds of exchange—paper other than money—are deposited in banks for which depositors receive credits and in making their reports the banks show these credits as deposits.

Assuming that the ratio between bank deposits and actual cash is the same in Florida that it is for the United States, we can estimate the cash within the State. The State Comptroller's report for 1921 shows that all banks in the State show deposits amounting to \$177,388,968. If

this is $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount of money then there are \$39,419,770 of real cash within the commonwealth of Florida. As the reported population is a fraction shy of a million, the above calculations mean that we have practically \$40 per capita. The Federal Comptrollers report also says that there are only \$36.47 per capita in actual circulation. On this basis Florida has only \$36,000,000.

FLORIDA, FUTURE CENTER OF AGRICULTURE

The Leader, Fort Myers, Dec. 23, 1922.

Most of the world is still ignorant of Florida's development as an agricultural State, and of her possibilities as the production-center of many of the world's staples, it developed recently at the convention of realtors at St. Petersburg.

Many of the speakers gave detailed explanations of how, and why, this State had in recent years made tremendous strides forward, financially, and forecasted a brilliant future.

The chief points of all the addresses, however, were contained in the following reading:

FLORIDA IS UNIQUE

"Even as the greatness of an individual should be judged by his service to humanity, so should a state be judged by its services to the world, and in this respect Florida stands unique among the states of the union. Although the oldest State in point of discovery, yet it is youngest in point of development. With its 2,000,000 acres of unimproved land, it offers vast opportunities to capital and brawn to develop these untilled acres and make them productive.

"With its 1,100 miles of sea coast and 8,400 miles of lake and river fronts it is capable of accommodating a million homes on water frontage alone. Florida has an area as great as that of all the New England States in which are to be found a population of 15,000,000, yet Florida has a population of barely one million.

"However, despite her youth in development and her scanty population, she has contributed generously to the wealth of the nation and has earned the title of greatness as interpreted by the word "service."

"Consider the amazing growth of her material resources as shown by a comparative statement between the years of 1911 and 1921. In that decade she quadrupled her output of grapefruit, Irish potatoes, celery and cabbage; tripled her crop of tomatoes and hay; and doubled her production of oranges, watermelons, lettuce, peppers, cucumbers, oats and cowpeas.

"Florida has provided for the menu of America: oranges and grapefruit for breakfast; oysters, shrimp and other sea foods for the entire course; the basic material for all good salads from the plebeian potato to the aristocratic avocado, all manner of vegetables for the vegetable course, and for desserts the choicest of fruits from strawberries or preserved figs to the luscious watermelon.

"To enumerate the products of this delectable land is like reading the menu of some vizer's feast in an Arabian Night's tale, for no Eastern potentate could surpass in sumptuousness the viands which Florida is producing for the consumption of America.

"And, as if these products were not enough, Florida goes even further and produces 500,000,000 cigars to soothe and comfort the tired business man; furnishes the wrappers for yet other millions of cigars manufactured in other states of the Union; contributes sponges for a million Saturday night baths; supplies scrub brushes of palmetto fibre that the kitchens and floors of American homes may be made spotless; yields 80 per cent of the phosphate produced in the United States to rejuvenate and enrich the soil of foreign nations as well as that of our own country; contributes the hides of sea monsters which are converted into soft flexible leather; makes possible the purses and handbags of alligator hide in such generosity that the alligator bids fair to become as extinct in Florida as the bison in the West; furnishes from her forests 1,100,000,000 feet of lumber annually besides 50,000 barrels of turpentine and rosin; and supplies 80 per cent of the watermelon seed planted in the United States.

"It is not a wild dream to predict that in the years to come Floridians will consume Florida butter and cheese instead of depending upon Wisconsin for these products.

Her apiaries are furnishing the finest honey that has ever tickled the human palate. Her groves and mines and truck farms have lifted many a poor boy to a position of wealth and affluence. It is no uncommon thing for small

fortunes to be made by the increased value of groves, truck farms and city property.

"I know a man who, ten years ago, bought a ten acre grove for \$4,500 which today he would not sell for \$40,000, and annually he pays an income tax to Uncle Sam. I know of city property in Florida which has increased in value not only a hundred but a thousand fold and has made rich the men who had the vision to invest in it. No class of people in Florida know these facts more certainly than the Florida realtor. If we could collaborate on the stories of success in Florida we could out-Marden Marden, the Success story writer.

"But great as Florida is in her contribution to the material prosperity of America, she is undoubtedly greater in her spiritual value to the nation, bringing to thousands annually a renewed joy in life, restoring the smile and the light heart of those who, in the grind of toil and the smoke of the cities, had forgotten the existence of sunshine, blue skies, songs of birds and beauty of flowers.

"For here in this promised land, are scenes of surpassing beauty. Here are lakes, set among highbanked hills, which reflect in their clear surfaces the opal tints of dawn and sunset. Here are white crescent beaches and bayous, harbors and inlets where the teeming life of the sea and the air meet in a very plethora of nature. Here are palmlined and vine-clad streams which rival in beauty and luxuriance the rivers of tropical Africa. Here are deep springs of crystal clearness which are veritable pools of health, convincing us that Ponce de Leon was right after all—the Fountain of Youth was in Florida. Here are giant oaks and stately palms and flowers of every hue and fragrance.

"PLAYGROUND OF A NATION"

"Florida is the playground of the nation where the millionaire may polo and yacht, the business or professional man may hunt, fish and golf, and the prosperous farmer may pitch horseshoes and play checkers in the sunshine. It is a land where the putocrat may build the palace of his dreams or where the man of humbler means may build a simple cottage, but over all, the Florida sun will beam, the mocking bird will sing on moonlight nights and the exotic flowers of the tropics will bloom for both.

"And in the summer, when the great plains sections of

America are sweltering under the hot breath of land winds and the city streets of the North are taking their toll of sunstrokes the breezes of the gulf and the Atlantic are playing over Florida and the refreshing showers of our rainy season are insuring comfort during the day and a refreshing rest at night.

FUTURE FILLED WITH PROMISE

"Florida is great in her contribution to the material wealth of the United States and in her contribution to the spiritual resources of its people, but it is probably greatest of all in its future, for the noblest gift of all humanity is the opportunity for advancement in health and wealth, without which the youth of a nation must perish.

"Florida is destined, in addition to the resources which are already established factors in her greatness, to be a land of smiling vineyards whose products will be the first on the markets; of large dairy farms sustaining sleek herds of cattle; of great stock farms which will add to the meat production of the nation; of large apiaries which will pour forth a golden flood of honey; of vast fields of sugar cane which will make of her the sugar bowl and syrup pitcher of a continent; of paper mills which will furnish the stock on which will be printed stories of the fame and beauty of Florida so that all who read may know of the fields and flowers which will yield their essences to the making of perfumes, and of countless other resources as yet undreamed of because the future must needs keep in store something for herself and for our posterity.

"And so, ladies and gentlemen, I propose a toast to Florida whose past is rich in history and romance; whose present is full of worthy achievement; and whose future is one of golden opportunity, for Florida, whose other name is Fortuna, the goddess of Plenty, holds in her hands a cornucopia extended to a world eager yet ignorant of her measureless possibilities."

THE FLORIDA VACATION

LITERARY DIGEST, DEC. 16, 1922

The vast migration from New England, Eastern and Central States to Florida, now fully under way, flows southward through three main arteries of traffic, by rail, by motor car and by water.

Passenger service on all the trunk lines leading Florida-ward, whether from Eastern, Central or Middle Western points, is taxed to capacity, through trains being operated during the winter season in many sections.

Through the Jacksonville gateway enter the crack Florida trains or through Pullmans from Eastern, Central and systems Western cities by the three great Middle and their feeders—the Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway. At Jacksonville the Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line Systems spread out like many-fingered hands and distribute the traffic which has come south over their own and other lines to interior and west coast points. From Jacksonville the Florida East Coast System is the distributor for tourists going to Atlantic Coast resorts and Key West.

The volume of motor traffic to Florida is indicated by figures supplied by S. H. Walthall, Secretary of the Jacksonville Motor Club, based on actual month-by-month count of cars entering the Jacksonville gateway. This count shows that for the twelve months' period 80,640 cars arrived at Jacksonville. It is believed that 25 per cent. more enter Florida by other gateways, making an additional 20,160 automobiles per year or a total of all cars coming to the State of 100,800.

This same authority estimates the average number of passengers carried per car to be four persons, representing a total passenger traffic of 403,200.

"There are three main motor inlets into the State," says Mr. Walthall, "all via the Dixie Highway, and these three inlets are accessible from either the East or the West, the Eastern route intersecting the Dixie Highway at Greenville, S. C., Augusta, Ga., and Macon, Ga. The eastern leg of the Dixie Highway leads from Asheville through Greenville, Augusta-Savannah-Brunswick to Jacksonville, and the tourist coming into Florida from Washington and desiring to reach Jacksonville over the eastern leg goes

south from Charlotte, N. C., via Camden and Columbia to Augusta-Savannah-Brunswick to Jacksonville. Those desiring to enter Florida via Macon, Ga., proceed west from Charlotte to Spartanburg-Greenville-Anderson-Athens-Macon-Waycross and Jacksonville. The central inlet is over this same route and going south from Ocilla to Tifton, Ga., Valdosta, Ga., to Lake City, Fla. Those coming over the Central Dixie Highway from the West have the option of entering Florida either via Jacksonville or Lake City. The central route also connects with the Florida Short Route leading south through Alabama.

"Following the Dixie Highway south from Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, this route intersects with the above at Macon. South from Jacksonville over the Dixie Highway to Miami the road is all surfaced and in good condition, although a little rough in places. From Jacksonville to St. Petersburg via Daytona, DeLand, Sanford, Orlando, Kissimmee, Lakeland, Tampa, the road is all surfaced and in good condition.

"From Lake City to Tampa and St. Petersburg the first 28 miles to High Springs is graded sand road passable in any weather. From High Springs to Leesburg through Gainesville and Ocala is all surfaced, a little rough in places but easily passable. From Leesburg to Auburndale a good shell and clay road, with good brick and asphalt from that point to Tampa and St. Petersburg. An alternate route more direct to St. Petersburg is offered from Ocala to Dunellon, Inverness, Brooksville, New Port Richey, Tarpon Springs, Clearwater and St. Petersburg. From Ocala to Brooksville this route is passable in any weather. From Brooksville to New Port Richey is strictly a dry-weather road. From New Port Richey to St. Petersburg is good brick highway."

Steamships operating between northern ports and Florida are heavily booked, while this ocean borne traffic is augmented by fleets of yachts and motor boats cruising to warm waters. So numerous are these pleasure craft that the U. S. Coast Geodetic Survey has issued a descriptive guide. "The Inside Pilot," supplied with charts, etc., of the route from New York to Jacksonville, 1,185 miles, nearly all the way inside land protection through canals, bays, rivers, and from Jacksonville to Miami entirely over protected waterways. To the West coast also come many boats from the Great Lakes region via the Mississippi river.

Just as with California many of the winter migrants to Florida remain there to establish permanent homes, away from zones of blizzards and worrysome coal shortages, thus contributing to the amazing increase of the State's population. For as Harrison Rhodes and Mary Wolfe Dumont say in "A Guide to Florida" (Dodd, Mead & Co.): "Florida means everywhere blue skies, orange trees, blossoming rose-bushes—in short, summer in winter."

Topographically, Florida provides a variety of attractions for the winter visitor or the home-seeker. There are the great chain of beaches and ocean, river and bayside towns of the East Coast; the deeply indented frontage of the Gulf Coast; the interlake-river region of the central portion. With this range of natural formation there follows naturally a selection of recreation equally varied. The winter visitor may enjoy bathing, yachting, motoring, hunting, salt and fresh water fishing, and just plain resting amid balmy surroundings.

"Cruising in the waters of Florida," say A. W. and Julian A. Dimock in their book, "Florida Enchantments" (The Outing Publishing Co.), "is the *ne plus ultra* of outdoor life. You are in the open all day, sleep on deck at night, wear little beyond your birthday suit, and treat the water around you with the familiarity of an amphibian. The life can be strenuous enough to strain the stoutest muscles and satisfy the wildest craving for excitement, or restful to the most worn-to-frazzles nerves * * * the network of rivers, chains of lakes, beautiful Everglades and ten times Ten Thousand Islands of Southern Florida, will be all-the-year playgrounds of the coming generation."

Jacksonville, located on the St. Johns River, eighteen miles from the Atlantic Ocean, with which it is connected by a thirty-foot ship channel, is not only one of Florida's most important ports but a city pulsating with industrial and commercial activity. It is also a city of attractive home life, the average temperature being lower than that of some northern cities. The famous Atlantic Beach, reached by rail or motor boulevard, has an ocean frontage of twenty miles, with a width at low tide averaging 200 feet. Jacksonville is also the point from which tourists embark upon the famous St. Johns River trip to Sanford, or for the incomparable Ocklawaha River trip starting at Palatka and continuing twenty-five miles up the St. Johns and one hundred miles on the Ocklawaha.

Boarding the Florida East Coast train for the journey southward we come upon ancient St. Augustine, settled by the Spanish in 1565 and containing structures centuries old.

Ormond and Daytona on the Halifax River have opposite them along the shores of Pelican Island one of the most superb stretches of ocean beach in the country, the delight of motorists and bathers.

South of Daytona is the city of New Smyrna, where may be still seen ruins of the Old Spanish Mission and fort built here by the first white settlers in 1565.

Now the line skirts the shores of the Indian River through Cocoa in the heart of an orange section, Melbourne, Fort Pierce, Jupiter Island, Jupiter, and glittering spectacular and ultra-fashionable Palm Beach, with its mammoth hotels, casino, bathing, golf and palm shaded walks, backed by Lake Worth and fronting the broad Atlantic. From Palm Beach extends the Ocean Boulevard to Miami and the new road across the Everglades to Fort Myers, thence to Tampa.

Other thriving towns are passed till Fort Lauderdale is reached, a city of many tourist attractions, including yachting, fishing, golfing, the eastern terminus of the inland waterway canal to Lake Okeechobee, and Fort Myers on the West Coast. Fort Lauderdale's hospitality to visitors is extended through her Country Club, Woman's Club, Anglers Club and Gun Club.

Farther down the coast we come to Miami, appropriately named "The Magic City" because Miami's growth and development even in our American standards is such as to almost take our breath away—to express it in figures 440% in the decade past. Miami is a tourist headquarters and the yachtsmen's rendezvous of the lower east coast. It is the permanent home of thousands who have become captivated by the city and its surroundings.

Miami's climate has much to do with her remarkable growth. According to records of the U. S. Weather Bureau covering from twelve to twenty-six years, published in a recent issue of "The Miamian," there are only five days in the year without sunshine. The mean annual temperature is 75.1°. There are only two days in the year that there is any fog. The wind velocity averages four miles per hour. The average mean temperatures during the summer months are 79.9° and during the winter

months 70.2°. It is further stated that there never has been a case of sunstroke in Miami, and tornadoes and earthquakes are unknown.

Just south of Miami is Cocconut Grove on Bay Biscayne, a charming home town connected with Miami by a fine drive. There follow other towns including Homestead and Florida City.

Then the East Coast System begins its route over the Florida Keys and intervening waters, this accomplishment being one of the world's greatest engineering feats, passes Long Key Camp, dear to veteran fishermen, and terminates finally at Key West, gateway to Cuba and the Caribbean Lands.

The East Coast trip has ended, but only a thin slice of Florida has been seen. Over on the West Coast and in the interior are myriads of other attractions.

Quoting John T. Faris again in "Seeing the Sunny South" (J. B. Lippincott Company), "The West Coast of Florida is like the East Coast in one thing only—both are so attractive that it is difficult to choose between them. And they are so different that it is impossible to compare them. Where the East Coast has nearly five hundred miles of low-lying shore, sometimes mainland, again narrow peninsulas between inlets and the ocean, the West Coast has more than seven hundred miles of the most varied shore-line, with bays and islands, keys and rivers, inlets and peninsulas innumerable. All the way from Pensacola, near the Alabama line, to Cape Sable, at the southwest tip of the State, every mile has its distinct charm for the yachtsman or the fisherman who by sea follows its sinuous lines, while the traveler who traces the coast by land—when he can—is so pleased that he is apt to wish that he could in this way cover the entire distance. No, it is nonsense to ask any one which coast he prefers; the only way is to see both coasts thoroughly and decide the question independently. And in how many cases the result will be the statement: "I can not choose; I like them both."

But in our glimpse of Florida we have arrived at Key West, and suppose we board here a figurative hydroplane and fly over the Keys and intervening waters up this West Coast, landing at Fort Myers, a thriving city on the Caloosahatchee River.

Here, if we are fond of fishing, we will sail to the river's mouth at Punta Rassa and embark upon some of Florida's sportiest fishing waters. For Pine Island Sound and Char-

lotte Harbor between Punta Rassa, Boca Grande, Gasparilla and Punta Gorda abound in sea trout, Spanish mackerel, and in season the gamey tarpon.

Leaving Charlotte Harbor and sailing up the coast we come upon Venice, Sarasota and other attractive Gulf towns till we enter the mouth of the Manatee River where stands Bradentown, the energetic and inviting center of the Manatee region noted for its rich agricultural lands, excellent fishing, motoring and tropical scenery.

Continuing northward the deep indentation of Tampa Bay is entered and St. Petersburg and Tampa, favorites with multitudes of winter visitors and home sites for rapidly increasing populations, offer their varied attractions. Tampa in particular, like Miami, is a yachtman's paradise.

Beyond lie charming Tarpon Springs, Homosassa and Cedar Key, and then onward along the curve of the Gulf, Pensacola on its magnificent bay, the northwestern gateway to the State.

We have not yet touched upon the immeasurably important and attractive interior regions. Not only from agricultural but tourist standpoints they contribute enormously to Florida's prosperity. To quote again Mr. John T. Faris, "It is a mistake to think that when the East Coast and West Coast of Florida are seen the State has yielded its secrets. The higher lands of the interior, the backbone of the State, as these are called, repay attention."

The great citrus groves will be of unusual interest to visitors this season because they are laden with crops which the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates the largest of any state.

In the interior, too, are to be seen tropical nature, rivers and lakes with vistas of live oaks and magnolias festooned in Spanish moss. Towns with charming surroundings invite the visitor.

The counties of Lake, Orange and Polk, each a Florida empire in itself, are dotted with attractive places for winter recreation. Prominent among the towns of these counties are Leesburg, Fruitland Park and Eustis, in Lake; Orlando and Winter Park, in Orange; and Bartow, Haines City, Lakeland, Lake Alfred, Lake Wales and Winter Haven, in Polk.

To the south, through the ridge country known as the "Scenic Highlands of Florida," there are many rapidly developing communities. In this part of the State the

growth of population has been almost as rapid as on the lower east coast, although not so highly concentrated. Recently the old county of DeSoto was divided into five parts and the four new counties named Charlotte, Hardée, Highlands and Glades. To the south-east lies a section of wonderful fertility which will become one of Florida's richest agricultural lands with the completion of the draining of the Everglades and which even now is a country of much interest to fishermen, hunters and nature-lovers.

Other interior cities welcome the winter visitor with varied attractions. Among these are Palatka and Sanford on the banks of the St. Johns River; DeLand, the site of Stetson University; Ocala, with its wonderful springs; Lakeland, set amid a labyrinth of lakes; Gainesville, home of the University of Florida; and Brooksville among hills; Lake City; Live Oak; and Tallahassee—Capital of the State and home of the Florida College for women—in the hill country of the northern region.

ALACHUA COUNTY

By TRUMAN GREEN

Alachua County, situated midway between the Atlantic Ocean on the East and the Gulf of Mexico on the West, and but 100 miles from the Georgia state line, is one of the richest agricultural counties in the entire State of Florida. But not in this respect alone is Alachua County famous. Ten of the 175 principal towns of the State, ten of the 279 banks of Florida, one of the five bank clearing houses of the State, the State University, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station, State Plant Board, State Farm Colony for Feeble Minded and Epileptics, good primary and secondary schools—these and many other similar institutions are located in, and help to make Alachua County known throughout the State of Florida.

This county bears about the same relation to the remainder of the State as the heart does to the human body, housing many of the vital organizations of the State and furnishing valuable agricultural and business innovations which are broadcasted through various state agencies, not only to Florida, but to all sections of the South. The

recent announcement of the Florida Method of Boll Weevil control, which has received the official endorsement of the Department of Agriculture and which has become known in every section of the country, is but one of the many examples of the developments in agriculture that have received their impetus from this county through the agency of the University of Florida and the Government Experiment Station located on its campus.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

There are within the borders of Alachua County 3,314 farms, with an average of 96 acres each, or a total acreage in farms of 317,000 acres; 176,000 acres improved. This represents one-thirteenth of the entire improved acreage in the State. Approximately 504,120 acres await development in the county. New farms are being developed continually and the acreage of the county will be materially increased with the new figures for the 1923 year.

LEADS IN PRODUCTION

According to figures compiled by the State Marketing Bureau, Alachua County leads all other counties in Florida in the production of Sea Island Cotton, oats, peanuts, and in horses, colts and pure-bred cattle. It is second in the production of corn, cowpeas, hogs, velvet beans, goats and bacon; third in the production of cucumbers, dairy products, stock cattle and hogs; fourth in sweet potatoes, and fifth in the production of sugar cane.

Alachua County is seventh in population; it has 15,000 people living in towns, representing practically one-half of the entire population.

With the background of the State University located in Gainesville, the county seat, with its new high school building which will be ready for occupancy February 1, Alachua County offers educational opportunities probably unsurpassed by any other county in the State and by few if any in the entire South.

Good schools, fertile soil, climate, accessibility, churches, variety of products, citizenship and enterprise, form an indisputable array of advantages, all of which go to make up the attractions of this section of the State.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY

Aside from the agricultural and commercial features, all of which have been carried to a high degree of perfection in this county, there are other attractions that help to influence tourists and visitors to settle here. Beautiful scenery, forming almost a perpetual Garden of Nature; numerous brooklets and crystal lakes, springs bubbling with the purest of waters; streams and lakes bordered with multitudinous evidences of nature's grandeur, where the sportsman may delight in his favorite pasttime—a place where all that is beautiful, sublime and enjoyable is moulded into a veritable paradise.

THE SPORTSMAN'S DELIGHT

Hunting, fishing, golfing, motoring, swimming, canoeing—almost everything that can possibly be desired is to be found and enjoyed here. Alachua County has numerous beautiful lakes, natural springs, prairies and streams where fish abound. Hammocks filled with majestic oaks, and hardwood trees, alive with squirrel, rabbits and other small game; meadows where quail and dove abound—prairies where ducks are found by the thousands in the winter season of the year—these are some of the attractions for the hunter.

Alachua County is one of the oldest in the State and has been developed over a period of many years. Rich fertile soil, however, is still awaiting the hand of the pioneer; unlimited possibilities face the newcomer, and, with the natural and developed attractions of this section of the State, is destined to become one of the greatest agricultural, manufacturing and scenic counties in the entire State of Florida.

BAY COUNTY

By G. M. WEST

Bay County is unusual, unique. In a State that is noted for its numerous bays, bayous, rivers and vast shore line, this county has the distinction of being bisected in two directions, by main St. Andrews Bay, East, West and

North Bays, and with the rivers debouching into them. Thus the name "Bay County."

These large bodies of water furnish economical transportation through a large portion of the southern section of the county; the best fresh and salt water fishing, and the finest and most delicious oysters to be found in this country.

A very large portion of the shore line of the bays, bayous and streams is high ground, much being what is known as hammock land, particularly fitted for fruit and vegetable growing. There are over 500 miles of shore, nearly all of which provides choice water-front residence locations.

With the explorations of the early Spanish navigators in the Gulf of Mexico, this bay was visited and named by them, "St. Andrae." It was one of the few places on the mainland of this continent west of the Atlantic coast which was, as early as 1528, visited by white men.

To the Indians of an early date this body of salt water was the mecca of yearly pilgrimages from the interior to gather fish, oysters, "pears," the fruit of the cactus, and Spanish bayonet plants; and to undergo the annual purification rites through drinking a "tea" made from boiling the leaves of the youpon; and bathing in the sea.

Naval stores have been gathered in this section from the date of the first Spanish occupation, and today this part of Florida has the largest number of naval stores farms of any section of the State. Coexistent with this turpentineing, is the manufacturing into lumber of large bodies of long-leaf yellow pine, by several large mills in this county, which, with the fishing industry, constitutes three very large sources of income.

The time taken for turpentineing and manufacturing into lumber the large forests that but a short time ago covered Bay County, is one cause of agriculture and horticulture having been checked, but now that there are immense quantities of "cut over lands" to be had at very reasonable figures, and this being an undeveloped and almost undiscovered section of West Florida, it is fast attracting the attention of those wishing cheaper land than the older States can furnish, and its development on a large scale is at hand.

One thing that has attracted the attention of those looking to Florida for a home, to this section, is the possibilities presented for the growing of Satsuma oranges.

Experts have recently examined our lands, and the few groves that are already bearing, tested the fruit, and unanimously agree that there is no section of the State that presents finer opportunities for the production of this choice orange than does Bay County. There is no part of it in which rolling lands cannot be had, with just the natural conditions that are required for the growth of a very fine quality and large quantity of this fruit. Various varieties of grapefruit do equally as well, and many of our groves bear most amazingly, both as to quality and quantity of fruit.

Other fruits and nuts that do remarkably well here are numerous varieties of Japanese persimmons, furnishing a delicious fruit from August until January; various varieties of figs; large paper shell pecans; peaches, plums, grapes, pears, Keiffer and Sand; blueberries, blackberries, dewberries and strawberries; kumquats, loquats, Orinoco bananas, guavas, and mulberries. In fact, there are but few fruits grown in this country that cannot be successfully grown in this county. Only apples, cherries, currants and gooseberries have not proven successful with those who have experimented with them.

We have a twelve-month growing season. There is not a day in the year but that fresh vegetables can be taken from the garden, and it is not unusual to plant three crops on the same ground in the year. Sweet potatoes is one of our staple crops. They usually produce about 250 bushels to the acre. Instances are recorded of gathering 550 bushels from an acre. There is much fine celery ground in this county, as well as Irish potato and Bermuda onion soil. Cabbage often grows to a weight of 25 to 30 pounds each, while snap beans can be gathered from the same vine ten months in the year. Cantaloupes and watermelons offer large and paying crops, likewise peanuts. Rice grows luxuriantly, and Bay County can produce the finest quality of cane syrup. Some little cotton is grown in the northern section of the county, and a bale an acre, 500 pounds, has been produced near Southport on North Bay. Corn is a staple crop, and there are records of 75 bushels to the acre from ten-acre plats, with 140 from a single acre of "Boys' Club" planting and care.

Owing to the unsurpassable water supply and fair pasturage, Bay County is well adapted to stock raising. Extra forage can be obtained from plantings of velvet

beans, Japanese cane, kudzu vine, millet, etc., all of which grow luxuriantly.

Bees do remarkably well, producing large quantities of very fine honey. Poultry can be produced at very low cost, and there is always a ready market for it and for eggs. Our oak ridges are the native home of the wild turkey, and tame ones are bred readily and to large weights. There are quite a few pigeons being raised in the cities, and the county has been most successful in raising "Blue Ribbon Rabbits."

Along the bay shores is an artesian well section which has produced wells flowing over 30 feet above the surface. The surface water supply furnished by the many streams running from the highlands in the north to the shores of the bay, are very fine, clear, soft water. In various parts of the county can be found springs of valuable medicinal waters, which have been noted for years for their curative properties.

The health of the county is quite remarkable, statistics showing that the death rate is extremely low, and without any great changes from year to year. The constant trade winds blowing from off the Gulf for about six months in the year, and the winds blowing towards the Gulf through the extensive pine forests of the interior, produce most health-giving effects.

The shore line of Bay County is backed in the interior by a rising elevation in 40 miles of upwards of 250 feet, making an average fall of about six feet to the mile throughout the county. These conditions are not met with in any other part of the State.

In the matter of transportation, the Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay Railroad, running from Dothan to Panama City, bisects the county from north to south, and the B. C. & St. A. Railway, running from Chipley to Southport, does the same some miles to the westward of the former road. In addition to these railroads, the East Bay Canal, constructed by the government from East Bay to the Apalachicola river, furnishes an inland waterway from St. Andrews Bay to all points on, and reached by the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint rivers. This is the first canal to be constructed on the inland waterway projects from the Atlantic to the Mississippi river.

Bay County has a fine school system, with the high school at Panama City, and junior high schools at Mill-

ville, Lynn Haven and St. Andrews. Panama City is the county seat, and is reached by the A. & St. Andrews Bay R. R.; water transportation on St. Andrews Bay and the Gulf of Mexico; and an extensive system of hard roads leading from throughout the county. The government has improved the harbor entrance to a depth of 22 feet over the bar. St. Andrews Bay in itself presents one of the safest and largest deep water harbors on the Gulf. Shipments are made from here to all points on the western hemisphere, Europe and Africa.

Our fisheries are next to the largest on the Gulf, furnishing employment to hundreds of men and a very large fleet of vessels. Iced fish are shipped from St. Andrews Bay as far northeast as Massachusetts, northwest to Iowa, and throughout all the intervening territory. There is still large quantities of game to be found in this county, and that, with the unsurpassed fishing, makes of it a veritable sportsman's paradise. The last year has witnessed the putting into operation of some very fine tourist hotels, which for their size cannot be surpassed anywhere in the State. Those tourists spending any portion of the year in this favored clime, with their families, will find excellent church and school facilities, public libraries, Masonic fraternities, Odd Fellows, Pythians and Woodmen, while immigrants cannot find greater advantages in any portion of the South.

BAKER COUNTY

The topography of the county is generally level, the soil mostly sandy, with some small bodies of hammock lands at intervals. The principal industry is general farming, truck growing and lumbering.

The principal timber growths are pine and cypress, which is being cut in large quantities and sawed up into the various forms for commercial purposes, by the numerous large mills.

Cotton, corn, peas, peanuts, beans, potatoes, are among the leading crops. Truck farming is on the increase. The celebrated Glen St. Mary Nurseries are in this county. A new State road leads through the county, east and west, placing the people in reach of the splendid market furnished by the city of Jacksonville.



Herlong's Orange Chief No. 418071, Raiford, State Farm.

BREVARD COUNTY

By H. R. TRIBBLE, County Agent

Brevard County is situated in the famous Indian river region, on the east coast of this great peninsular State, midway between Jacksonville and Miami, or just between the tropical and semi-tropical sections of the State. On the one hand we grow the fruits and vegetables of a more northern climate, while on the other hand we find a tropical growth common only in more southern countries, making their last stand against the occasional cool breezes that sweep south during the winter months.

Brevard County, organized about 1841 and repeatedly dismembered to form other counties, still embraces over 2,400 square miles and contains within its bounds all of Merritt Island and the Banana River, as well as a large part of the famous Indian River, making this one of the safest citrus sections in the State, due to the wonderful protection afforded by the presence of so much water.

Along its seventy miles of unbroken coast line on the Atlantic are numerous sites unequaled for winter resorts, camping, fishing and hunting. The back country, in the prairie valley of the St. Johns river, are some of the best lands in the State for general farming and fruit purposes. The Dixie Highway traverses the entire length of the county along the beautiful Indian river winding for miles under the palms, directly along the water's edge, affording a view not to be found in any other section of the country.

Agriculturally Brevard County is very young yet, with vast tracts of undeveloped land yet suitable for general farming, lacking only in one respect—that of drainage. Something over 200,000 acres of this will be drained by the Upper St. Johns Drainage District and thrown on the market ready for the plow. Even under the present conditions great strides have been made along the lines of general farming. Such crops as peas, velvet beans, peanuts, corghum, sugar cane and corn are being raised successfully. All of the forage crops and grasses do well in this section, which makes this part of the county a wonderful future as a dairy country.

From a citrus view, Brevard is surpassed by but few sections, with Merritt Island becoming a solid grove and the ridge along the west bank of the Indian river dotted

with groves producing fruit superior to any other citrus fruit in the world. The Indian river fruit will bring a premium in any market at any time, due to the exceptional flavor known only to the fruit from the Indian river section. There are some eight hundred thousand bearing trees and two hundred thousand young trees in the county at this time, producing last year 1,247,000 boxes of fruit, making a revenue of over three million dollars. However, there still remain lots of good citrus land capable of producing two to three hundred boxes of fruit to the acre, situated on good roads with short hauls.

To truck farmers the southern part of the county offers a big future, a section now producing vegetables in car-load lots, with much more good land available for this type of farming. From this section one can produce truck crops and market them at a time of the year that there are no vegetables on the markets.

The honey industry is growing fast, as this county seems to be a natural home for the honey bee, producing honey from the orange bloom and the palmetto, making a honey with a flavor superior to all.

Much interest has been shown in poultry in the last two years, with very good success. Within the last three months a poultry association has been organized to further the industry and market the eggs. With these steps taken, we look forward to developing a good poultry section.

To the home-seeker we offer but one invitation—come and grow with us.

BROWARD COUNTY.

By P. H. THOMPSON,

Secretary Ft. Lauderdale Chamber of Commerce

The Southern East Coast of Florida is rapidly coming into prominence for its opportunities in diversified farming. One of the most progressive youngsters is Broward County, having been created, or split off, whichever you wish to call it, in 1916, after which it proceeded to try out its equipment for making good. So far, the demonstration has been successful, and to one with just any old

kind of vision, to say nothing of the trained eye of a far-seeing business man, the possibilities of this section are too evident for further doubt.

The F. E. C. R. R. mapped out a route for the subsequent Dixie Highway, and as each mile was completed home-seekers waited to push farther south into that part of the State where sunshine and flowers make them forget the rigors of the north.

The advantageous location of Broward County is well worth mentioning. Between Palm Beach and Dade Counties, it can be reached by several direct routes: The Florida East Coast R. R., Dixie Highway, East Coast Canal, or the Inland Waterway from New York to Miami, and by New river connecting, by canal, directly with Lake Okeechobee and the upper Everglades. Hard-surfaced, oiled roads, and the county now working under a \$600,000. bond issue making new roads and bridges.

Maturing of crops is materially hastened by climatic conditions, there being a greater number of growing days with seasonable weather, which brings produce early to market. Chilly atmosphere, tempered by south and east winds from off the Gulf Stream, result in a delightful temperature—a perfect blending of April and June, and to live out of doors with growing things is a joy. Occasionally "tonic days" add a zippy touch, putting more vim into people, and this variance of the thermometer is stimulating.

Intensely interesting is the study of the productiveness of the three kinds of soil: sand, marl, muck. The vast stretches of sand seemed to mock any attempt to plant with the expectation of reaping a harvest, but with intelligent experimenting in fertilizer the most fanciful dreams came true in the productive outcome of this wonderful soil. The strip of marl running along the Dixie Highway is under a high state of cultivation, and the towns and city of the county are situated practically in a line, beginning with Deerfield, Pompano, Colohatchee, Ft. Lauderdale, the county seat, Dania, Hollywood and Hallandale, with Davie west of Ft. Lauderdale. Optimistic gardeners began to place crates of choice spring-time vegetables on the northern winter markets, each variety carrying the message of what could be done in South Florida. In those days, these gardeners hoped to be able to roll a whole car of vegetables in the near future. The last three years Broward County has been the largest



Orange grove, Broward County.

shipping point of vegetables on the East Coast. Tomatoes, peppers, beans, egg plant, cabbage, potatoes, onions, together with celery, fruits, such as avocados, mangoes, guavas, strawberries and other varieties, which give a fresh fruit for every month in the year.

Packing houses in each town run to capacity during the winter, and the citrus growers have lost no time in adopting the latest improved methods for standardizing fruit, which commands the best market price.

The sturdy pioneer type at last pitched camp in the wilderness of the unfathomable Everglades to endure the hardships of laying hold on these wonderful muck lands so richly endowed by nature. True to type, they have succeeded, for out of this vastness has come the little town of Davie, lying in prairie-muck soil, ten miles west of Ft. Lauderdale, and is considered the "Demonstration Grounds of the Lower Everglades." These farms are preparing the data which, step by step, will teach those who come after, how to attain the highest measure of success.

How the people laughed when a notable Chicago jurist announced that citrus could be grown on muck or Everglade soil! He only smiled in his genial way and continued to work out his idea. When his trucks hauled the first load of young trees to the new grove they laughed again. Each stage of development called forth such comments as these: "He may get leaves, but no bloom." "Well, yes, there is some bloom, but impossible to get fruit." "What does that little fruit amount to, for it will not carry." True to the game, the laugh was on the other side, for after five years of steady, undisturbed effort, he demonstrated the fact that citrus WILL grow on muck soil, WILL yield tested fruit which is up to the standard, and that it IS a commercial success, in less time than on any other soil, for at the present time, eight years after planting, this beautiful grove would easily pass for twelve years of age, if in old citrus sections. Without fertilizer, except hard wood ashes and ground phosphate rock, with systematic drainage. This is the first budded citrus grove in the Everglades, a monument for the next generation, who will plant hundreds where he has planted one tree.

Another dreamer looked across the thousands of acres of rich soil and saw corn being raised, grasses propagated and conserved for forage, and cattle being made ready



Fruit packing house, Broward County.

for market. To the public eye, he had gotten the cart before the horse, as he put into operation plans for a meat packing and cold storage plant, the first unit of which is nearing completion at a cost of \$150,000, fully equipped in every modern device for placing 200 cattle and 200 hogs daily on the market in the most approved, up-to-date sanitary method. This plant is located three miles north of Ft. Lauderdale and began operation in December, 1922.

Housing poultry is a matter of small expense, owing to climatic conditions. This has its effect also on the extension of the laying period. Also, the continuous green so necessary for thrifty chickens is to be had for the trouble of sowing the seed. The demand for poultry products always exceeds the supply, and with the ever-growing markets of West Palm Beach and Miami, the product is disposed of by truck, saving the annoyance of handling by rail. Capons are at a premium, the local market always calling for fresh eggs. The small demonstrations in the poultry industry indicate wonderful development in the near future.

Work is being pushed on an inlet into the ocean from the mouth of New river, which will give deep water, permitting the entrance of smaller ocean-going steamers, with deep water to the Ft. Lauderdale docks. The possibilities of this undertaking cannot be estimated, for with the agricultural awakening within the County of Broward and the means of adequate transportation of its products, progress and development is a natural sequence.

Ft. Lauderdale, with a population of 143 in 1910, now 3,000, is an index to what is being done at all shipping points in Broward County, the building of homes in every district, with all business houses open every month in the year, indicates that this section is worthy of investigation either as a permanent residence or for investment.

The Chamber of Commerce will be glad to furnish further information.

BRADFORD COUNTY

The principal products are corn, oats, hay, rye, sea island cotton, chufas, sirup, rice, pinders, snap beans, onions, cabbages, tomatoes, eggplant, field peas, sweet potatoes, cassava, velvet beans, Irish potatoes, snap beans, melons, cantaloupes, cucumbers, lettuce, sugarcane, tobacco, strawberries, beef, mutton, pork, peaches, plums, grapes, pears, pecan nuts and some oranges, with native and imported grasses and beggar-weed. Splendid mineral water bubbles up from a spring near Starke. Its medicinal properties make it highly prized for many ills.

A good road a few miles out to the clear, beautiful crystal waters of Kingsley Lake, which is a bathing, boating and pleasure and cooling summer resort, is simply delightful. This lake is round and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in diameter, with clean sand beach, and its water, fed entirely by mineral springs, so perfectly clear that a bright nickel can be seen twenty feet deep in its cool depths. It is life and health and strength and joy for children and adults to bathe and swim in its pure water. Its shady shore scenery of hickory, oak, magnolia, sweet bay, dogwood and pine forest, with drapery of Spanish moss, in contrast with the bright water, make the whole a tonic to mind and body.

CLAY COUNTY

Clay County is bounded on the north by Duval, south by Putnam, east by the St. Johns river, and on the west by Bradford County. In area it has 622 square miles of land surface.

Clay County offers to the homeseeker a healthy, salubrious climate, an opportunity to secure a home at prices within the reach of the humblest workman; a quick, safe means of transporting the fruits of his labors to the markets of the world, either by rail or by water; an abundant supply of the purest water, furnished by overflowing springs. There is no better water supply to be found in the State.

The soil is suitable for all kinds of crops, including rich hammock lands along the rivers and streams, rolling sand-hill lands between the many creeks, as well as the moist black lands adjoining the hammock lands.

These latter lands are the preference of the market gardener, and the enormous crops of vegetables and berries grown upon them is almost incredible. The sand hill lands are best adapted to fruit growing, although general farming is also followed. Especially is the pear, peach, and grape at home on these lands, and the large shipments of fruit sent to market from this county attest to its productiveness. The hammock lands are suitable for any crop the owner chooses to plant upon them, and fortunate indeed is the possessor of a fine tract of hammock lands. Of the many vegetables grown here, we might mention as the leading crops the sweet potato, Irish potato, cabbage, beets, onions, lettuce, turnips, rutabagas, and others are also extensively grown. Melons are an unfailing crop and usually last from June until October. Berries, such as strawberries, huckleberries and blackberries yield abundantly. Of field crops, corn, oats, cotton, millet and sugar cane are the leading ones.

Fruits

Pears, peaches, plums, grapes, persimmons (Japan) are extensively grown and shipped to the northern markets.

Vegetables

Among the many vegetables grown to perfection in this county is celery. Thousands of acres of the low, rich lands are especially adapted to the growth of this plant.

In the western portion of the county it is claimed, and is probably, that no place in Florida has acquired any greater reputation on account of the quality of fruit it produces than the western part of this county. It is also claimed for that section adjacent to the Santa Fee Lake that there is something in the soil and climate that peculiarly adapts it to the highest development of the peach in all its essentials of appearance, flavor, etc. But the soil here, a sandy loam, is not unlike that found in any section of the western half of the county, and the climate so far as one can judge is that only which belongs to its parallel of latitude.

As its advantages are suitable lands in abundance, ample transportation facilities, and a general climate well tempered by abundant water courses. These waters furnish the settlers with abundance of the finest fresh water fish at all seasons of the year. Melons do exceptionally well on this sandy soil.

CITRUS COUNTY

BY FREDERICK VAN ROY

Citrus County was so named because it is located in the center of the original wild orange district on the west coast. The wild oranges grew prolifically along the coast and were well protected by the gulf waters. Since the invasion of the saw mills and turpentine stills these trees have about all disappeared. There are several small orange groves scattered about the county, but the orange industry has not been developed as rapidly as in other counties, because it was one of the last counties to secure proper railroad transportation, and the bulk of the land is owned by large turpentine and sawmill corporations. A great portion of the county is well adapted to the orange industry.

General farming is mostly followed by the farmers, who homestead their places. These farms are scattered about several communities.

Inverness, the county seat, is the shipping point of most of the citrus fruits in the county. A packing house is maintained and is also used for tomatoes. This section has gained quite a reputation for watermelon growing, and several hundred acres are planted every year, and this has always proved a profitable crop. In the fall, eggplant and peppers are shipped at a handsome profit.

Crystal River, the next largest town, has been for years the center of cedar slats for lead pencils, turpentine and saw-milling, to the neglect of agricultural interests and development. Recently, however, the trucking and general farming has become attractive, so that shipments of tomatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, hogs and cotton have reached several carloads. Oyster farming is very extensive and oysters are shipped by express in carloads.

Homosassa is noted for its fishing and oysters, and general farming has never developed. During the trouble between the States a large sugar mill was maintained here to supply sugar and syrup for the Confederate soldiers. This section is rich in history of that period. This indicates that hundreds of acres here are most suitable for sugar cane.

Red Level is a thrifty farming section and it noted for its redish clay soil suitable for all kinds of crops. Sweet potatoes and corn are the heavy crops.

Pleasant Grove borders on Hernando County, and much of its development is connected with Brooksville. Dairying has recently received a strong impetus and many Jersey herds can be seen. Jersey sweet potatoes are also planted for early fall shipments.

Floral City, in the southeast corner of the county, is in the phosphate mining region, and most of the crops raised are for home consumption, although the raising of chickens and the shipping of eggs has assumed quite a volume.

Lecanto, near the center of the county, can boast of the county fair every November. This is a strictly high-class farming section. Its products are hauled by truck to Crystal River.

Hernando and Ladonia, on the east side, are also in the phosphate mining region, and general farming prevails.

Many parts of the county are suitable for citrus groves and truck farming as well as general farming. Lime rock is available everywhere and rock roads prevail in all directions. Phosphate mining is extensive and furnishes fertilizer material for domestic and export shipments. Farmers from other States will find here an opportunity to start with a minimum expense. The greatest need is more farmers, and land may be obtained at reasonable prices.

CALHOUN COUNTY

By JUDGE C. L. WARREN

Calhoun County, which is situated in the northwestern part of the State, has an area of more than one thousand square miles. Its extreme length north and south, from the Jackson County line to the Gulf of Mexico, is over seventy miles. The Apalachicola River is its eastern boundary, and the county is well watered with many streams and lakes.

Several types of soil, ranging from the stiff clay of the upper portion to the sandy reaches along the Gulf, produce an almost endless variety of agricultural and horticultural products, and the forests, lakes and streams abound with game and fish. The southern half of the county is sparsely settled and affords an excellent free range for cattle and is capable of maintaining ten times

the number that now roam through the piney woods and over the grassy plains.

The Chipola river runs through the northern half of the county and is navigable for steamboats as far up as "Look and Tremble Shoals," ten miles northwest of Blountstown. A construction company has secured a permit from the Federal Water Power Commission to dam the river at the shoals, and in the course of a year or two the greatest water power in Florida will be impounded and the millions of horse-power of energy that has annually been going to waste will be utilized. The project is estimated to cost over \$1,000,000 and is expected to develop in excess of 8,000 horse-power, and will generate electricity for industrial purposes.

Altha, within a few miles of the Jackson County line, is in the midst of a high plateau, called "Red Level," which covers several square miles. This section is inhabited almost exclusively by white people, who are thrifty and industrious, and they have a school at Altha with more than four hundred enrolled, with an agricultural teacher employed under the Smith-Lever Act of Congress.

Blountstown, the county site of Calhoun County, is twelve miles south of Altha, and to the north, west and south of it are fine agricultural lands, clay loam with clay subsoil largely. Blountstown enjoys exceptional advantages, and besides being in the midst of fine farming land has the advantage of water as well as rail transportation. Just outside of the corporate limits of Blountstown the Neel Veneer Company operates a very large mill, on the banks of the Apalachicola river. They contemplate putting in a crate and box factory. This company has bought or leased swamp timber along the Apalachicola river for six miles above and below Blountstown, and they have a bountiful supply of hardwood timber. Fronting on the Bee Line Highway, in the northern part of the town, is a new twelve-room school house, with a large auditorium, built of Blountstown manufactured brick, that is a very great addition to the town and is evidence of the spirit of progress of the people. At the election to float a second bond issue to complete the building of the school house only thirteen votes were cast against the issue.

Wewahitchka, twenty-seven miles below Blountstown, on the Bee Line Highway, is an important orange and

honey section, and being close to the Dead or Chipola lake, where one may have the very best of fresh water fishing, is quite a resort for the followers of old Isaac Walton. A large planting of orange trees is being made in this vicinity, and barring a severe freeze, in a few years the boats will again go up the Apalachicola river loaded down to the guards with boxes of oranges, as they did before the "big freeze." Wewahitchka is headquarters for the finest honey that bees produce, for this is the home of Tupelo honey. Tupelo honey is honey perfection; it never sugars, never gets sour, but always remains sweet and delicious. The bee men of Wewahitchka and Dalkeith, artists in their line, experts, and as much so as those in any other occupation. At Wewahitchka is a flourishing nursery that is given largely to the propagation of Satsuma orange trees and other citrus trees.

Idlewood, on the lake, is a fishing resort, and each year hundreds of people from Georgia, Alabama and other States sojourn there because of the excellent black bass, bream and shell-cracker fishing to be had in the Dead or Chipola lake. The lake is the overflow of the Chipola river, and the clear, live water coming down the beautiful Chipola covers many miles of submerged land that furnishes an ideal place for fish to propagate and thrive.

On the Bee Line Highway, from Wewahitchka south to Port St. Joe, one travels for miles over the roadbed of one of the first railroads that was operated in America, and for more than twenty miles there is but one curve. Way back in the thirties a railroad ran from St. Joseph, on St. Joseph bay, to Iloa, on the Apalachicola river, and over it was transported the cotton raised in southwest Georgia and southeast Alabama, which had been brought down the Chattahoochee, Flint and Apalachicola rivers by boat and barge. It was before railroads had been built there, and by these means the planters were enabled to get their cotton to a market to be shipped from St. Joseph to the North and to Europe. The first constitutional convention of Florida was held at St. Joseph in the winter of 1837-38, and a monument has been erected at the site of the old convention hall, a mile south of the depot of the Apalachicola Northern Railroad in Port St. Joe. Port St. Joe is an important fishing center, and many cargoes of lumber are shipped from it to South America and to the West Indies, and recently a large steamer cleared from it for California with a load of

crushed oyster shell for the poultry raisers of Petalauma, California.

The Bee Line Highway, known in Florida as State Road No. 6, runs on from Port St. Joe to the city of Apalachicola, and before the Franklin County line is seen, one passes to the left of The Lagoon, Camp Palms and St. Vincent Island, the latter covering about twelve thousand acres that are stocked with game, and though in Franklin County, it is separated from Calhoun by a narrow channel that connects The Lagoon with the Gulf of Mexico.

The Bee Line Highway, in Calhoun County, is in course of construction, the State and Federal governments working with Calhoun County, and about thirty-five miles have been completed and affords an example of the very excellence of a well-built sand-clay road.

The county is an inviting field for the farmer, the stockman, the fruit-grower and the sportsman. Eight hundred and one gallons of cane syrup have been manufactured from one acre of land. S. A. Leonard gathered 185 bushels of corn from two acres. J. M. Atkins raised a hog, just a Calhoun County hog, that weighed 1,328 pounds, and he was not fat when weighed. From one Satsuma orange tree in the S. S. Alderman grove, near Wewahitchka, was gathered in one season twenty-five boxes of fruit. From the pier at Camp Palms dozens of tarpon can be seen in season coming to the surface of the Gulf. Deer and bear and smaller game are to be found in various parts of the county.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Columbia County unquestionably possesses, uniquely and intrinsically, some points of advantages over any other of the many favored counties of Florida. Chief among these is its situation, the fertile and varied character of its soils, the great abundance and diversity of its products, its average altitude, its unchallenged healthfulness, and, now not least, the extent of its social and civil development.

While so far north that nearly all the ordinary fruits of the "up country" are reproduced and enjoyed here in profusion, it is yet so far south as to secure all the advantages and delights of the peninsula climate, even to the

conditions necessary to the successful production of most of the semi-tropical fruits so almost entirely relied upon further south; while, at the same time, its field and garden products embrace nearly every important staple of the country at large; in fact, the temperate and the tropical meet here, the substantials of the farmer and luxuries of the latter springing from the same soil.

The soils of Columbia County embrace almost every variety known to the State and latitude, the more fertile and desirable predominating over a large portion of its area; and hence, in part, the great quantity and diversity of its productions. These, which will be specially considered later on, include cotton, both the short and long staple (Sea Island), though the latter is almost exclusively cultivated on account of its great superiority and the materially better price obtained for it; corn, which is produced in abundance, and of equal size and quality with that grown anywhere; tobacco, which compares and competes with the Cuban and Sumatran articles; sugar cane and rice, to compare with the products of the plantations of Louisiana, Georgia or Carolina, both in yield and quality; potatoes, Irish and sweet; beans, tomatoes, okra; stock, table and English peas; cabbage, cucumbers and vegetables of every description; peanuts, melons of all kinds, and, in fact, about every familiar production of field, grove, garden or orchard. In fruits we have the peach, numerous varieties in the greatest quantity and of the utmost excellence; pears, plums, figs, pomegranates, quince, apricot, Japan plums and persimmons; grapes in great variety and unrivalled yield. Strawberries and other small fruits do well and yield ready and ample returns. The blackberry, whortleberry, mulberry and other wild or undomesticated fruits are found on every hand in lavish distribution and are free for the gathering. Pecans, walnuts, hickory nuts, chinquepins, etc., conclude the lists—here only partially elaborated, however.

For, indeed, nature has been most prodigal in her good gifts to us, so that there is really no crop grown in the South which may not also be successfully produced in this county.

Forests are extensive. And here their natural growths, like our lists of cultivated productions, are as abundant and varied as the generous soils from which they spring. Yellow pine is the predominating timber tree, both as regards quantity and industrial and mercantile import-

ance, though there is almost an exhaustless supply of cypress. The hammocks, which are usually high and dry, and which cover thousands of acres, contain hickory, beech, poplar, magnolia, red bay, live oak, water oak, cedar, sweet and black gums, and, in fine, about all the important hardwood trees, and in most abundant supply. Florida, it is known, contains a greater per cent of the classified woods than any other State of the Union; and Columbia County probably yields individually a greater number of these than any other one county in Florida.

DADE COUNTY

(From Bulletin Issued by County)

AREA AND DEVELOPMENT

Dade County has an area of 770,000 acres, of which about 32,000 acres are in cultivation. Of the remaining acreage much is in the Everglades which are gradually being reclaimed and thrown open to cultivation. It is estimated that at the present time there awaits the home-seeker some 100,000 acres of cleared land.

POPULATION AND VALUATION

Dade County led all counties in the United States in growth according to the 1920 United States census, reaching the remarkable percentage of 258. Although Miami, the county seat, with its lead of all the cities of the nation, 440 per cent increase in population, aided materially in boosting the county's figures, there has been a steady increase in all sections of the county. Many splendid towns and communities have shown surprising growth, and what is called the "back country," that great area given over to groves, plantations, ranches, farms and truck gardens, has had a corresponding increase. The 1920 census gave Dade County a population of 42,731.

The latest available federal statistics regarding strictly farm valuations of the county is the 1919 report of the Bureau on Farms and Crops. The value of land and buildings on farms in Dade County according to this census is \$11,428,115. The assessed valuation for taxation purposes,

on a basis of one-third the real value, as prepared by the tax assessor for the County Commissioners for the year 1921, is \$24,114,980. This is for real, personal and corporation property and represents an increase over the 1920 figures of \$6,264,980. An indication of the rapid growth of Dade County is seen when in 1900 the valuation was \$1,582,227 and in 1910 it was \$4,336,569.

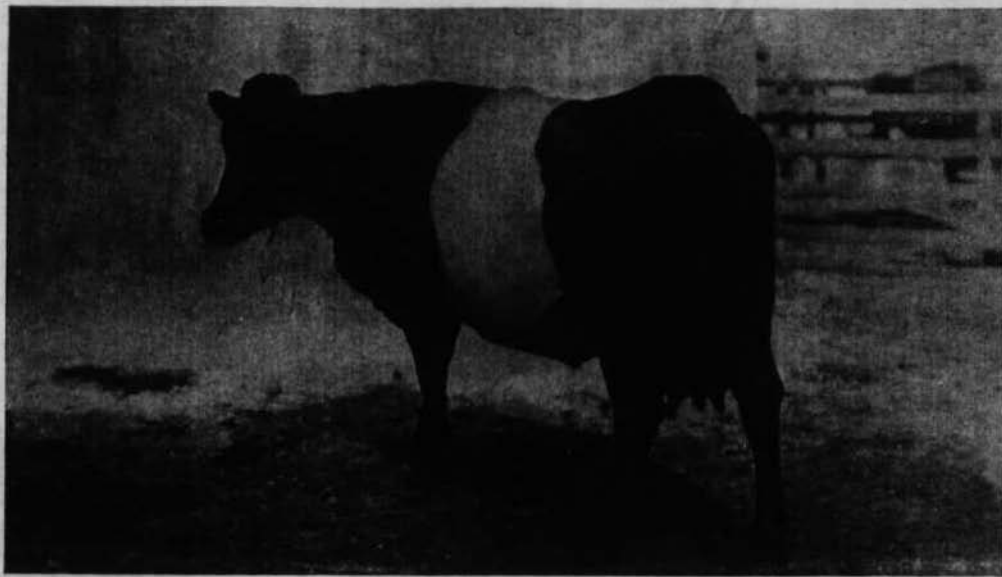
MIAMI'S FARMERS' MARKET

Of especial interest to the vegetable and fruit grower is the market facilities of Miami. A farmers' market adjoins the City Hall, under cover, where the grower can display his produce in stalls. Regular market days are Wednesday and Saturday, and here thousands of Miami people and winter visitors come with their baskets and make their purchases. It has proven a popular institution both with the producer and the consumer. The producer is able to command a better price for his products as he becomes a retailer as well as a grower. Here are to be found in season all the wonderful variety of produce of this tropical region. Here are assembled the fruits, vegetables and specialties from all sections of Dade County—the truck farms and groves near the city, the Redlands, the Everglades and the marl prairies. The public market is a constant source of interest to the Northern visitors because of the tropical produce. There are numerous large provision stores which retail the farm and grove products. There are also in Miami several commission firms which pack and ship to Northern cities.

TROPICAL FRUITS AND PRODUCE

Dade County is the only county in Florida where purely tropical fruit can be safely grown in commercial quantities. Every fruit that grows in tropical countries grows well here. There are several, the avocado and the mango chief among them, which find here, more than elsewhere, a location better adapted to their culture than any other spot in the United States. Something is growing on the farms every month in the year, although the regular planting season is from October to May.

In recent years, great strides forward have been made in dairying and this has come to be one of the noteworthy industries of Dade County, with promises of rapid future



Ferndell, Register No. 1961; 365 day record, 13,544 pounds milk and 586.04 pounds butter fat in one year.
Dr. J. G. DuPuis, Miami.

progress. Stock raising, both cattle and hogs, has proven quite profitable. Poultry raising carried on extensively and profitably. But whether it is fruit growing, vegetable gardening, raising poultry or stock, in Dade County as elsewhere, practical and scientific knowledge brings the best returns, and man still earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. While that is true, it is still contended that nowhere will the same amount of skill, expenditure of money and labor, produce richer returns, under more congenial and healthful surroundings, than in Dade County, Florida.

GRAPEFRUIT—KING OF THE CITRUS FRUIT

Dade County long ago won its fame in grapefruit production and it continues to maintain its honors. Shipments of grapefruit from this section start the last week in September, which is usually from two to three weeks earlier than the fruit ripens farther north. The season here is longer than elsewhere, and in the Redlands, where the water is close to the surface, it is not uncommon to pick the last of last year's grapefruit just a few weeks before this year's crop is taken from the same tree. In its quality Dade grapefruit has a sweetness that is unexcelled. Growers are specializing in extremely early grapefruit.

There are many wonderful groves, some with trees twenty to twenty-five years old. There are thousands of acres of young trees which will come into bearing within the next three to four years. The grapefruit bears when four years old, but not much of a return can be expected until the sixth year, on the average grove. What it produces then, and afterwards, varies according to the care it has been given. The trees must be carefully pruned, watered in dry periods, sprayed and fertilized; if given intelligent care and personal attention, a grapefruit grove responds with a return to the grower that well repays the effort.

Grapefruit groves are found in all sections of the county. The price of land ranges from \$40.00 to \$250.00 per acre, dependent upon the nearness to rock roads and the railroad. This is the pine lands, which are well drained, but upon which the stumps stand and the surface rock untouched. The cost of clearing and preparing holes, most of which are blasted, runs from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per acre. Trees are set from twenty to twenty-five feet apart. Good



Herd bull Heth, Register No. 934, White Belt Dairy Farm, Miami, Dr. J. G. DuPuis, owner.

budded stock, twelve to eighteen months old, costs from 60 cents to 75 cents per tree, delivered to the grove. Wild orange, grapefruit, or rough lemon stock are used.

The young trees must be well watered until they get started, and this is accomplished by driving pipes through a few feet of porous rock and attaching ordinary pumps at a cost of \$10.00 to \$12.00. These wells are scattered throughout the grove.

The amount of fruit that can reasonably be expected the sixth year and later depends upon so many factors that two groves side by side will show a wide variance. Conservatively, the seventh year should show a profit which increases each year if the grove has had intensive attention. The prices for fruit range, according to character of season, from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per crate. Particularly choice fruit runs higher. Fruit can also be sold on the trees to shippers who pick and truck to the packing houses. This price runs from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per crate.

The ground between the trees is all the better for some cropping and will help defray the expense of bringing along the grove to the production stage. Vegetables, or pineapples, or some nitrogen-producing forage crop such as velvet beans, cowpeas, peanuts, etc., can be grown, which is helpful to the trees, the roots remaining in the soil after the crop has been cut and sold for stock-feeding purposes.

A disastrous freeze has never been known in Dade County, and this fact should be considered in the selection of a location for a grapefruit grove.

PINEAPPLES

The tropical pineapple does extremely well in Dade County. Its cultivation requires more preparation of the soil and it must be protected, for the best results, by lattice covering, which adds to the expense. The soil must be well drained and well cleared of rocks, sandy soil being preferable. Very few large plantations are being developed, but those who are growing them for local consumption particularly, are finding them profitable.

The Red Spanish is the most common variety, but the Smooth Cayenne, the one highest in favor in the Hawaiian Islands, grows just as well and commands a better price. By maturing plants at different periods a continuous crop can be harvested and the local markets are thus never



Dairy barn, Dade County.

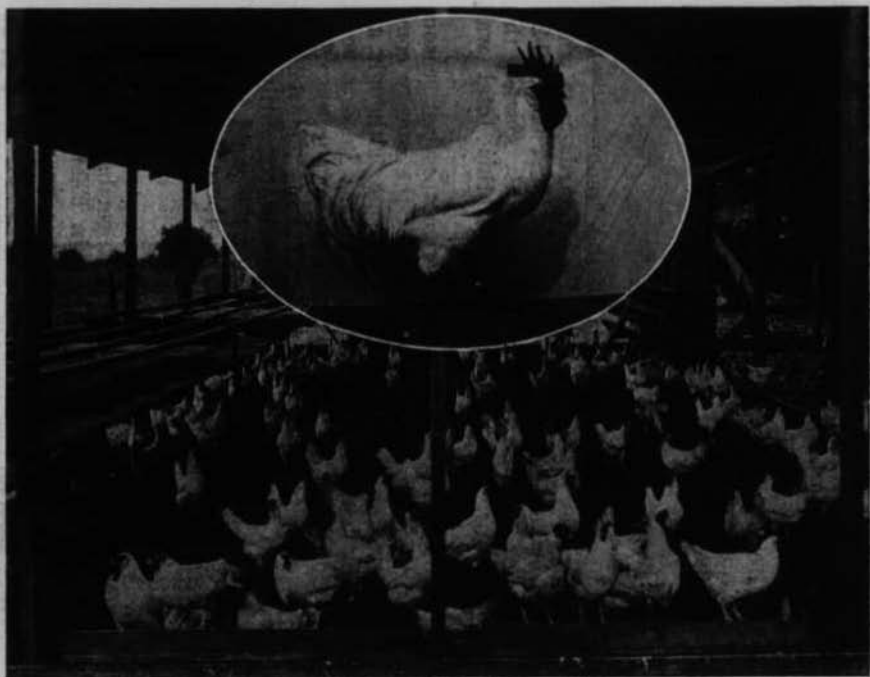
without fresh pines. Pineapples require considerable fertilizer, one and a half to two tons per acre, costing from \$75.00 to \$100.00. The slips cost, for the common variety, from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per 1,000. The Smooth Cayenne suckers, from which new plants are grown, cost \$10.00 per 100, and an acre will take about 10,000 plants. From 200 to 300 crates per acre is a good yield, and the market price runs from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per crate. The better grade retail from 35 cents to 50 cents each, weighing from three to seven pounds each. The plants bear in twenty-two months and their life is from eight to ten years. Many growers of citrus and avocado groves set pineapples between the trees and thus get a return while their grove is developing.

WINTER VEGETABLES

The fresh vegetables, especially the tomatoes, which come to the tables in the North while blizzards rage without, might be labeled "Grown in Dade." The 1920-21 crop sent out of Florida from this county passed the \$5,500,000 mark. Ninety per cent of this total was tomatoes.

About 8,000 acres were planted in tomatoes last season. The marl prairies in the southern end of the county comprised the greater amount of this acreage, although all other sections had more or less planting. It is a very profitable crop when everything conspires for success. The crop is very sensitive to wet weather, for most marl lands flood easily. If the weather is dry they bear scantily, and if there should be a slight nip of frost the yield is materially reduced. But, for all the hazards, there is never any dearth of growers, and several fortunes have been made from tomatoes.

Seed beds are made in August and September and the early plants set out in October and November, and often the planting is continued until along in February. Fertilizer costs \$100.00 to \$125.00 per acre or more if the grower desires. The cost of labor, hauling and crating adds another \$200.00 per acre, or an average cost of \$1.75 per crate. Last season a high price was obtained, running from \$4.00 per crate for fancies to \$2.50. The tomato grower estimates that there is good money in his crop at \$3.00 per crate, and the excellent years make up for losses or small yields. But, season in and out, the tomato crop pays well. The yield varies from 150 crates per acre to



Poultry farm, Dade County.

400 when conditions were right and intensive fertilization. The 1920-21 tomato crop shipped from Dade County totaled very nearly 500,000 crates.

STRAWBERRIES IN MIDWINTER

From December until June, Dade County markets sell home-grown strawberries. The soil most suitable for this crop is rather limited and the Alapattah and the Little River sections seem to be best adapted to this fruit. Those who are skilled in the cultivation of this crop have found it usually a very profitable one. The most successful growers plant their land to velvet beans during the summer and in September this is plowed under to get the benefit of the nitrogen. One of the most successful growers is at Little River. In the season 1919-20 he had two pickings per week beginning January 3rd and ending June 5th. In the season 1920-21 he got his first berries December 20th and his last picking July 15th. His record for the last two seasons is herewith given:

	Season 1920	Season 1921
Area, acres	2 1-7	4 1-10
Yield per acre, quarts.....	8,471	10,014
Total yield, quarts.....	18,153	41,059
Average price, plus.....	\$.54	\$.45
Gross sales	9,805.90	18,530.92

This grower says that his cost is about 33 1-3 per cent. His record is not printed as indicating that all who go in for strawberries will make the same success. It demonstrates what can be done by a man who uses skill and gives his crop intensive attention.

THE HOME OF THE AVOCADO

As a commercial product no fruit in the world is making as rapid strides as the avocado, commonly called the "alligator pear." Government experts predict for it a wonderful future when once the people of this nation have become aware of its economic value as a food and adopt it as a delicious addition to the family of salads. This section of Florida is particularly adapted to all varieties of avocado, some even surpassing the product of the land

from which they have been transplanted. There has been a tremendous increase in the acreage planted to avocados.

The avocado contains from 10 to 30 per cent of vegetable fat, which is easily digestible, and makes it highly nutritive as a food. It has a rich, nutty flavor and smooth, buttery texture, which, when properly seasoned, makes it a table delicacy. Previous to 1900 it was known only as a common fruit tree in tropical dooryards, grown only from seed and never systematically or scientifically cultivated. Experiments in Dade County resulted in the successful budding of the avocado and their development into grove cultivation. In the last fifteen years many varieties have been introduced, their adaptability studied, and now with the facts well established, growers in Dade County are planting extensively those varieties which withstand the light frosts that occasionally penetrate this far south, and varieties which also have proven most suitable for marketing, most desirable for the table, and most prolific as to yield.

ORANGES

All varieties of oranges do well in Dade County, but for commercial purposes growers are specializing on late varieties, particularly the Valencia, which reach the market when the price is high. The local demand for the King orange is always greater than the supply and they find a ready sale at 10 cents or more each. The skin of this orange is rough, it peels easily, the sections are easily separated, and the taste is like the fabled nectar of the gods. Tangerines are plentiful.

LIMES AND LEMONS

The Florida keys are the natural home of the limes, and it was an easy step to cross the few miles of water and grow them upon the mainland. They are an all-the-year-around bearer. The flavor of the limes in this section cannot be equaled, and they command top price in the Northern markets.

Growing of the Persian lime has sprung into favor and Dade County seems designed especially for its production. It is dark green, about the size of an ordinary lemon, and has a delicate flavor.

Lemons are grown here very successfully and the flavor is of the best. On Everglade land some of the lemons attain a remarkable size and are heavy with juice, and find a ready market among large users of lemon juice such as extract manufacturers and bakers.

THE ARISTOCRATIC MANGO

This most ancient of fruits, and at the same time the most common in tropical India, is another product upon which Dade County comes very nearly having a monopoly. This monopoly is not only confined to the cultivation, but also to the exquisite enjoyment of eating it, as very few find their way to the Northern markets, the local demand far exceeding the supply. The choicest varieties, which are recent as regards plant cultivation, readily sell in the Northern markets for from \$1.00 to \$1.50 each, and the local price ranges for the same quality from 50 cents to 75 cents. The common varieties, which are far inferior to their refined aristocrats, sell for 20 cents to 30 cents per dozen, and even these find ready sale.

The choice budded varieties, such as the Haden (a Dade County development), the Mulgoba (from India), the Saagon (a Chinese variety), and the Cundersha (East India), with their rich, spicy flavor, tempting fragrance and beautiful coloring make one of the most attractive table desserts that can be imagined. The budded fruit has eliminated the fibre that handicaps the common jungle types and has added a more delicate flavor and a greater size.

In addition to its fruit, the mango is a beautiful shade tree and an adornment to any lawn. Trees begin bearing in from five to seven years and its season ranges from June through August, although many of the common varieties are on the market as late as November. The wonderful possibilities of this fruit, the great field for its study and scientific development, is just another instance of the rich opportunities here for the horticulturist.

POULTRY

The raising of poultry in Dade County has proven so successful that each year scores of new chicken farms, both large and small, are started. Poultry is easily cared for here, there is a longer laying period, forage crops grow so

easily, and the prices both for dressed fowls and eggs average high. Housing is necessary only for the purpose of warding off the rain and is a matter of little expense. Greens are obtainable at all times, and many plant a forage crop in a runway and let the chickens practically take care of themselves.

As a side line to a grove or a truck farm, poultry raising has proven almost a universal condition. Here, as elsewhere, care must be exercised to keep down insects. Cleanliness of the runways must be maintained if the best results are to be expected. It is quite the usual thing in going through the county to find many five, ten and fifteen-acre farms, most of them set out in citrus trees or avocados, or both, vegetable gardens between the rows, and a fine flock of chickens.

WIDE VARIETY OF FORAGE CROPS

It is said that there are more distinct varieties of grasses and other forage crops grown in Dade County than in any section of the United States. While the exact number has never been listed, it is known to be above one hundred. And each new forage crop introduced seems to thrive, sometimes better than in its native environment. This fact is the basis for the assertion of investigators that this section of Florida is going to be a great stock-raising country, especially when the thousands of acres in the Everglades are fully drained and open to settlement. One notable feature is that there is an ever-green pasture possible, and thus a few acres will provide the same amount of feed twice or three times the acreage necessary in the North. These crops are relatively inexpensive, as very little or no fertilizer is necessary.

Among the grasses which have passed the experimental stage and which make excellent pasturage and hay crops are Para, Bermuda, Rhodes, Natal, Sudan, St. Lucie, St. Augustine, Napier, Broom Sage, Guatamalan, and the Billion-Dollar grass. Other forage crops are Japanese cane, sorghum, cassava, millets, chufas, kudzu, velvet beans, cowpeas, beggarweed, teosinte, banana, sugar cane, and many others. All of these make a splendid ensilage crop and run a heavy tonnage to the acre, and are proving fine fattening feed for cattle and hogs. There are several varieties of native grasses, among them panicum, crab

grass, maiden cane, etc., which investigation proves make splendid forage crops. Alfalfa, Nassau corn, Kaffir corn, Egyptian corn and other stock food are rapidly being developed to a stage where their success is regarded as assured. The yields of some of these forage crops are amazing, ten, twenty and thirty tons to the acre not being uncommon.

DAIRY AND STOCK RAISING

Naturally, in a section where forage crops grow as abundantly as here, the dairying industry has a most fertile field for operation. Some of the finest dairies in the State are to be found near Miami, and in their appointments, in the high quality of their breeds, in the test records of the milk produced and in the profits shown on their books, they have placed the dairying business beyond the experimental stage. Dade County is tick-free and its strict regulations in regard to stock sanitation and stock production have had the effect of raising the industry into the high state of efficiency in which it now is. No climatic diseases are to be found here, and the all-the-year-around grazing, on the best of grasses, make for good herd health and a quality of milk that is unexcelled.

Holsteins, Jerseys, Ayreshires, Dutch Belted, Guernseys and other standard breeds comprise the stock on the dairy farms. At the present time about forty dairies are supplying Miami with pure milk, and the supply is not equal to the demand. Many prize-winners at State and National exhibits are in these herds, which number 3,850 head, of which 16 are register of merit. Total acreage devoted to dairying in Dade County is 6,000. The approximate investment is \$700,000.

Cattle raising for beef is receiving increasing attention. With the drainage of the Everglades and the excellent growth of forage crops that can be produced on this muck soil, and with the splendid results that have already been attained by the pioneers here in stock raising, it is predicted that Dade County will in the very near future make rapid strides in this industry. Cattlemen in the West are watching developments closely. This opens a field for the consideration of those who are looking to engage in an enterprise on a large scale in this tropical section.

DESOTO COUNTY

Four new counties were made from Desoto in 1921, leaving only 392,000 acres from the original area of 2,402,560 acres.

Soil and Timber

The lands of this county are classed as high and low hammocks, high pine, flatwoods, sand scrub, etc., and the high pine lands are sometimes divided into two classes: "Choice" and "poor pine land." This distinction has little significance, however, as both classes of pine land are frequently embraced in a five-acre lot, and every class of land above mentioned might be found in one quarter section. This county has every character of land to be found in South Florida, and if the immigrant "doesn't see what he wants" he should "ask for it."

Now we come to briefly consider the productions of the soil, and it is here that this county can justly claim pre-eminence over every other county of the State and of many other States; for, as before remarked, no country in the world of equal size can compare with her in variety of products. So numerous are they that only the most important can be mentioned and none can here be described. Of the field crops we recall corn, oats, hay, barley, teosinte, rye, millet, sorghum, Kaffir corn, rice, sugar cane, peas, peanuts, chufas, cassava, tanyah, pumpkins, melons, arrowroot, turnips, sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes. Sugar cane, perhaps, gives the best net returns—\$100 to \$150 per acre, and one planting suffices for six or seven years. Sweet potatoes pay very well, too.

In the truck gardens we find tomatoes, eggplant, cauliflower, cabbage, cucumbers, beans, beets, peas, onions, radishes, Jamaica ginger, lettuce and about everything grown anywhere. Okra and peppers are perennial. Gherkins grow wild. Tomatoes are the leading early vegetable crop, and patches of ten and twenty acres each are frequently seen. They are planted in fall and winter and net the growers from \$50 to \$300 per acre—sometimes more. Eggplants are profitable, and in the lake region only require to be planted once in three or four years. Cucumbers pay from 0 to \$300 per acre, depending entirely upon the presence or absence of the Aphid insect.

The fruits in cultivation in DeSoto County are almost innumerable and comprise the choicest varieties of nearly every habitable part of the globe. For convenience we divide them into three classes, as follows:

1. Temperate and warm-temperate climates: Peaches, pears, apricots, nectarines, plums, grapes, Japan persimmons, strawberries, blackberries, mulberries, etc.

2. Semi-tropical fruits: Oranges, lemons, limes, pomelo or "grapefruit," shaddocks, figs, pomegranates, loquats, citron, kumquat, bergamot, jujube, etc.

3. Tropical fruits: Banana, pineapple, guava, mango, avacado, sugar apple, cheramoya, papeya, sapodilla, pepeno, granadilla, tamarind and some others, such as the cocoanut, which are grown mostly as ornaments.

The orange still yields the sceptre as the queen of fruits, yet some others give about as satisfactory results as viewed from a financial standpoint, and it is almost certain that mangoes, avocados, and possibly sugar apples, will be even more remunerative when we produce them in quantities sufficient to supply the northern cities. For local markets they are twice as profitable as oranges.

DIXIE COUNTY

Dixie County was born in April, 1921. It is a new name for the southern half of Lafayette County. It is bounded on the east by Suwannee river and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico. The same climate and similar soils as other counties of this section, it offers the same opportunities as the four counties with which it is surrounded. Cheap lands give the new settler that rare opportunity which is so much coveted after increased values raise barriers to the investor.

DUVAL COUNTY

By W. L. WATSON, County Agent

That the agricultural opportunities in Duval County are as great as those of any county in the State have been repeatedly proven by its more progressive farmers from time to time, for the past several years.

For the production of every kind of field and garden crop, usually grown in the South, as well as for live stock, dairying, poultry-raising, and certain kinds of fruits, including Satsuma oranges, Excelsior plums, Japanese persimmons, grapes and figs, Duval County can be made to take first rank with any county in the South.

The boys in the corn clubs, and many individual adult farmers for the past eight years, have annually produced from three to seven times more corn and other crops per acre by following the advice and cultural instructions of the County Agent than has been made on similar land near by, where modern methods were not practiced.

It is this hit or miss style of farming that is keeping our average per acre production throughout the State far below what it should be.

But there has never been a County Agent who could get all the farmers of his county to do the right thing at exactly the right time. Fortunately, however, we have our quota of that class who are anxious and willing to accept the more modern farming practices, that are doing much to prove the actual farming possibilities of Duval County.

Notably among these were those who entered a prize corn-growing contest last Spring when the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, through the County Agent, offered \$50.00 to the farmer in Duval County who grew the greatest yield of corn from one acre of land.

Every farmer who entered the contest were requested to follow carefully the instructions of the County Agent. The result of this contest, while most gratifying, was no more than I expected, the prize winning yield proved to be $105\frac{1}{8}$ bushels by a dairyman near Dinsmore. This yield is at least seven times as much as the average yield of corn in Duval County, but the land on which it was grown is no better, in fact it is not naturally as good as thousands of other acres in that vicinity, some of which were planted to corn this year that did not make 15 bushels per acre.

On the appointed day that this particular contestants acre of land and corn were to be measured, L. M. Rhodes, the State Marketing Commissioner, accompanied me and assisted in the work of accurately measuring the land with a steel tape and saw every bushel of the corn measured. Several of the neighboring farmers were invited and were present. Some of these were of the 15 bushel class and could never have been made believe that this much corn

could be grown on one acre unless they had seen it with their own eyes.

They saw and believed and many questions were asked about how it was done.

One old pioneer, acknowledged that he had been farming for 50 years in Duval County making from 10 to 15 bushels of corn per acre, but from this time on he intended to do exactly what Mr. Johnson, the prize winner had done, and thereby make all the corn it would take to do him on one or two acres.

Several other farmers who enrolled in the contest made splendid yields. The average of all, representing the soils at five different points in the county was 64 bushels per acre.

It is very true that a liberal, but not excessive application of dairy manure was used in growing this big yield of corn, but this is only a part of good farming. The manure was produced on the same farm, upon which the corn was grown and was reinforced with the right proportions of phosphate and potash to make a complete ration for the corn to feed upon.

This entire prize yield of corn was exhibited at the recent State fair with another pile of 15 bushels by the side of it representing the difference in results, between the fellow who follows the advice of the County Agent and the one who does not, and proved to be one of the most novel as well as effective exhibits in the Agricultural Building.

Successful farming requires favorable climatic conditions, good soils, good roads, good schools, good shipping facilities and a well distributed rain fall to supply adequate moisture for the needs of crop production. Duval County not only possesses these fundamental requirements, but it has Jacksonville with a population that consumes from 10 to 12 million dollars worth of stable necessities annually, thus affording one of the best markets in this whole southeastern territory right at its very door.

What we need the most of all is more farmers and better farmers, and a few more business men and bankers with foresight enough to get in behind the agricultural development of Duval County and make it what it should have been many years ago—The Agricultural Show Window for the Great State of Florida.

ESCAMBIA COUNTY

By J. LEE SMITH, County Agent

Escambia County, that part of Florida lying north of the Gulf of Mexico, between the river and Bay of Perdido on the west, and Pensacola and Escambia Bay and Escambia river on the east, is somewhat high, slightly rolling, and marked by an absence of large swampy areas. These boundaries being natural its outline is very irregular. It is about fifty miles long, north and south, and varies in width from eight miles at its narrowest point to twenty-five miles at its widest point.

Escambia's soils are largely Orangeburg and Norfolk, yet there is a good bit of Greenville and Tifton, with a sprinkling of Ruston and Marlsboro. These gray loamy soils with a yellowish friable to a brick red stiff clay subsoil makes it particularly adapted to a wonderful agricultural and horticultural development.

She has an area of 689 square miles, or 435,200 acres, and 845 farms having an average of 88 acres to the farm and 29 acres to the farm improved. She has a total population of 45,000 inhabitants, most of which live in Pensacola, the metropolis of West Florida. Of her 845 farm operators, 750 are white.

Three hundred of these farm operators are organized, there being six local organizations in the county; the Cottage Hill Mutual, The Growers Exchange of Figland Park, Barrineau Park Farmers Society, Barrineau Park and Molino Farmers Association, Walnut Hill Farmers and Truck Growers Association, and the Bluff Springs Truck Growers Association. The Escambia County Farmers Exchange is an association of these locals through their representatives.

Escambia County's climate is most ideal. Not over nineteen days during the year does the temperature reach 90 degrees F. or above, and then it is tempered by the Gulf breeze. Not but once in the last thirty years has the temperature been below 14 degrees F. The average from December to February is 54 degrees F. and for summer months, 81 degrees F. And but very few times during the year does frost occur.

Its high, sloping lands with its absence of large swampy areas makes its air and water drainage complete, and its

healthful qualities unsurpassed. The annual rainfall averages near 60 inches.

These soils and climatic conditions makes it possible to grow almost an unlimited variety of crops every month of the year. These crops range from the hardier varieties of citrus to the grain crops of the North. Among the crops grown now commercially are: Fruits, Satsumas, pecans, Duncan grapefruit, kumquats, grapes and sand pears. Truck crops, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, cantaloupes, and an endless variety of others. Field crops, corn, oats, sugar cane, rice, cotton, velvet beans.

The agricultural and horticultural development of Escambia County for the last two years has been somewhat marvelous. Where 100 per cent represents the produce shipped during the season of 1920, 700 per cent represents that shipped in 1921, and 2,200 per cent that shipped during 1922 to date. The 30,000 people of Pensacola of course consume much of the produce raised in the county.

In speaking of the agricultural development of the county the County Fair must be mentioned. For the last six years it has been a going concern. It has been built by the spirit of co-operation and no agency in the county has wielded a greater influence in the county's development than this fair. Her exhibits at the State Fair have done their part. Of the four years that Escambia County was represented there, three were blue ribbon years, carrying off highest honors two of those years.

Every part of Escambia County is easily accessible to some shipping point. Besides the water transportation lines there are three railroads traversing the county, with approximately 120 miles of track. The Louisville and Nashville along the eastern and southeastern sides and Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and Pensacola the western, and the McLaughlin road along the southwestern, with its ultimate terminus Mobile.

With these soil, climatic, and transportation facilities, Escambia County is developing with leaps and bounds. Her vineyards of grapes, her dairies, her groves of Satsumas, pears, and pecans, and her bountiful harvest of staple crops makes her people a happy, healthy, and prosperous people.

AN AGRICULTURAL GLIMPSE OF FLAGLER
COUNTY

By L. T. MILAND, County Agent

Agriculturally Flagler County is one of the most fortunate counties in the State. Its location on the east coast with Crescent Lake on the west gives it a much tempered winter climate very favorable to the hardier winter vegetables such as cabbage, lettuce, English peas, and early Irish potatoes. It offers splendid trucking possibilities, for it is about a day nearer the northern markets than the southern trucking counties and it has large areas of flat woods land of the very best quality with enough slope to permit easy drainage. In addition to these advantages, it has the St. Johns river route on the west, the Florida East Coast Railway and the Dixie Highway through the center, and the East Coast Canal on the eastern border which make the possibilities for easy and cheap transportation of market crops exceptionally good.

This year Flagler County planted about four thousand acres to early Irish potatoes. Most of these were planted in the Shell Bluff, Bimini, Haw Creek, and St. Johns Park sections. Although the spring was a fairly wet one, a very good yield was made, running as high as eighty barrels per acre in many cases and giving a large percentage of No. 1's. Still, in spite of the heavy production, the season was a disastrous one to many growers. The prices dropped at an early date to between four and five dollars on the track, and, since most growers were under contract with brokers and dealers who furnished the capital to grow the crop, the cost of production ran too high to net the growers a profit at these figures. High freight rates to northern markets also helped to deprive the farmer of a balance on the right side of the ledger.

An attempt was made to grow cotton on our flat woods land following the spring Irish potato crop. No fertilizer was used except that left by the potatoes. Sixteen acres of both the long and short staple varieties were planted as an experiment about the latter part of May. A fine crop of bright cotton was made, in spite of one of the worst rainy seasons in many years, and the average yield was about a bale to the acre. Samples of both the long and the short staple were exhibited at the State Fair and attracted much attention among cotton men.

Next to the trucking industry Flagler offers good opportunities to the field crop and live stock man. It could be made a great dairying county. Its close connection with the east coast hotel trade gives it one of the best markets in the United States for milk and butter during the winter. Legume hays and winter oats and rye help keep up an economical production of milk. Hogs and beef cattle can grow and fatten on home-grown corn, cowpeas, soy beans, velvet beans, sweet potatoes, peanuts, Napier grass, and sorghum and find a short route by water or rail to the packing houses at Jacksonville.

During the spring and summer Flagler County organized two pure bred dairy bull associations in the communities of St. Johns Park and Haw Creek where the farmers have determined to improve their milk cows. Two pure bred Jersey bulls were purchased and the plan is to breed up by using these bulls on native and grade Jersey cows. Further interest in pure bred cattle is also evidenced by the fact that in some cases pure bred cows have been purchased by individual farmers. Those farmers having milk to sell have been able to dispose of it in bulk at around fifty cents per gallon by shipping it to Daytona and nearby towns.

More interest has also been shown in pure bred poultry this year. During the past winter the local bank in co-operation with the County Agent distributed fifty settings of pure bred chicken eggs. Both egg and meat breeds were introduced in this way and the business of furnishing the east coast tourist towns with poultry products—a business which is always profitable—was given a boost.

Several fine citrus groves at St. Johns Park and along the shores of Crescent Lake will net their owners a handsome profit during the winter. Grape fruit, oranges, and tangerines seem to do very well here, especially the tangerines, and these, in many cases last season, sold at fancy prices. On every side a good deal of attention is being given to citrus and the number of groves is constantly increasing. In one case, a grove of about two hundred acres is being planted south of Crescent Lake where water protection can be had in case of a freeze.

Since Flagler is a county made up of communities of small farms, considerable effort is being made among the farmers to co-operate in buying and selling. Some progress has already been made in this direction. A potato

growers' association has been formed which is affiliated with the Hastings Potato Growers' Association of St. Johns County. Through this association the farmers hope to receive a more just profit than formerly by reducing the cost of supplies in co-operative buying and by wider distribution of their product when it is marketed. The cow pea seed for the county was practically all purchased co-operatively this year with the help of the County Agent and resulted in a reduction of fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel and a greatly increased acreage. Another saving for some of the potato growers was also effected when four thousand barrels were purchased co-operatively direct from the manufacturers and distributed at cost among eleven farmers of the St. Johns Park district, the price being about twelve cents per barrel less than the average one quoted.

This year Flagler County held its first annual County Fair and also took an agricultural exhibit to the State Fair in Jacksonville. The general good quality and variety of the products displayed at both these exhibits, in spite of the recent rainy season, again brought out the fact that Flagler is an excellent agricultural county and offers unusual opportunities to the homeseeker who would join the ranks of real, live-wire farmers.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Its geographical position alone shows to the most superficial observer its wonderful natural advantages, and when to those is added an unrivaled climate, a soil capable of producing in abundance any thing (from the finest sea island cotton to the table delicacies of strawberries and pineapples), a bay filled with the finest flavored oysters and fish to be found on the Gulf or Atlantic coasts, it will be seen that Nature has been more than lavish of her bounty, and only man's labor and investment are needed to reap four-fold the richest harvest.

The unlimited resources of Nature have been invoked, and from her boundless store new sources of wealth have sprung up, which promise to eclipse the past. The forests of cypress and yellow pine have become the most valuable commodity of modern commerce, and again the ships of all nations wait in her harbor to carry to all parts of the

civilized world the finished product of her mills, and the valuable quantities of naval stores, which are constantly in demand. Again the streets of Apalachicola are filled with life and business activity. The roar and clamor of sawmills, the shrieking whistles of tugs and steamers towing logs and barges of lumber, the daily arriving and departing steamers from points on the river and gulf, the whistles of canning factories, planing mills and sash, door and blind factories are tangible evidences of prosperity.

Apalachicola, situated on beautiful St. George's Sound, has a romantic history. St. George's sound has 7,135 acres of natural oyster reefs and abundance of shrimp—the "home of Florida's sea foods."

GADSDEN COUNTY

FROM COUNTY LITERATURE.

Gadsden County, Florida, is in North Florida, about midway between Pensacola and Jacksonville. It is, perhaps, most famous for the fine Sumatra tobacco raised under shade; the annual crop totals over two million dollars, and the sun tobacco, used as filler, averages several hundred thousand dollars, each season. There are a number of progressive towns in Gadsden County, the largest being Quincy, the county seat, with population of nearly five thousand. Quincy has paved streets and a white way. River Junction, 2,000; Havana, 1,000; Greensboro, 500; Mt. Pleasant, Gretna, Midway, Hardaway, Hinson, Concord, about two hundred each. There are six railroads—the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railway, Apalachicola Northern Railway, and the Pelham & Havana Railway; there is through Pullman service between Atlanta and Havana, where passengers change cars for Quincy. The population of the county is 22,000. There are fine schools in Gadsden County, in the towns and rural sections, and at Greensboro is a Smith-Hughes school. There are fifteen tobacco packing plants in Quincy, two at Havana and one at Hinson; a peanut oil mill at Hardaway, and a fifteen-thousand-bushel sweet potato storage house at Greensboro. There is a commercial pecan grove near Havana, and several smaller groves in various parts of the county. Very fine sugar cane syrup is made in Gadsden County and shipped to distant points

The farmers of Gadsden County specialize in staple crops, shade and sun tobacco, corn, oats, sugar cane, Japanese cane, sweet potatoes, velvet beans, forage crops. The lands are fertile and respond to careful cultivation. The annual rainfall is from 50 to 60 inches; the mean annual temperature is 68 degrees, highest 98 degrees; the average temperature in summer is from 70 to 86 degrees, occasionally hotter, but the nights are pleasantly cool, due to the Gulf breeze; there is always a breeze, even on the hottest days. During two or three of the winter months, there is occasional frost, but it does not affect vegetation harmfully, as a rule. Only when there is a prolonged period of below zero weather in the North is it unpleasantly cold in North Florida, and then only for a few days at a time; there are but few days when wraps cannot be dispensed with and summer clothing worn.

Citrus fruit is not grown commercially in this part of Florida, but for domestic use many varieties of fruit are raised, and some sold in the local market,—Satsuma and other oranges, grapefruit, kumquats, loquats, grapes, figs, peaches, pears, melons, bananas, pomegranates, blackberries, some strawberries, mulberries, walnuts and pecans. Fruit growing does not afford as quick money as some other crops, but it means added income, in time; all that is required is intelligent care. There is always demand for figs, and this is an excellent crop to plant extensively in Gadsden County, as the climatic conditions are most favorable for fig culture.

Gadsden County is one of the finest agricultural counties of Florida. No county has better facilities for water-power than this county. The topography is generally rolling, but certain portions are much higher than others, the greatest elevation being near Mt. Pleasant, about 373 feet. The Apalachicola river on the west, has some traffic; boats plying between Columbus and Bainbridge, Ga., and the port of Apalachicola on the Gulf touch at River Junction. The Old Spanish Trail Highway—from St. Augustine, Florida, to Los Angeles, California—passes through Havana, Quincy, Gretna, Mt. Pleasant and River Junction.

Plans are being made to develop the dairy industry in Gadsden County, as good pasture and numerous creeks, lakes and small streams afford ideal conditions. Hogs, cattle, sheep and goats are raised very cheaply, owing to the long growing season for grass and grazing crops. There

are forty-nine dipping vats in the county, and four more are to be constructed, to complete the tick eradication. The farmer can produce his beef and pork and mutton for much less here than in the old meat-producing states. Add to this a delightful all-year climate and lower cost of living, and there is every incentive for moving to Gadsden County to establish a home. This county has never been exploited; good farming land can be purchased from twenty-five dollars per acre, up, to one hundred dollars per acre. The present sand and clay roads will be improved; the main trunkline highway from Pensacola to Jacksonville—State Road No. 1—which is the route of the Old Spanish Trail Highway, will be hard-surfaced by the State Road Department with State Federal and County aid. In this section, two or more crops are grown on the same land during the year; following the tobacco crop, sweet potatoes, corn, peanuts and other crops are planted and yield well.

The leading forage crops are Bermuda, carpet, dallis grass, Maiden cane, beggar-weed, alfalfa, soja beans, cow-peas, kudzu, lespedeza or Japanese clover, burr clover. Sweet and Irish potatoes yield about 250 bushels per acre; Spanish and Virginia peanuts, one hundred bushels per acre; corn, from fifty bushels up. Florida corn has more protein than other corn. One corn club member harvested 127 bushels to the acre, showing what intelligent farming will produce. Gadsden County corn analyses 13% carbo-hydrates and shells 90% grain by weight. We invite your attention in comparing this with the analysis of corn from the so-called "Corn Belt."

Gadsden County furnishes about 80% of the Fullers Earth supply of the world; there are three large plants in the county, one at Quincy.

Fuller's earth is not very different in appearance from the ordinary grayish clays found in many parts of the State. The area in which the commercial article is found is, however, very limited. The Gadsden County deposits are conceded to be of the best quality, and greater in area, than all other deposits in this continent combined. It is used principally as a decolorizer of oils, fats and waxes, and for refining purposes, and is used extensively by oil companies in the United States and in foreign countries.

It should not be inferred that tobacco is the only crop in Gadsden County. Diversified farming is the rule. The local market is good, and the demand constant for poultry.

and eggs. The report of the survey made by the State forage crop expert in May, 1921, contains the following statement: "Gadsden County is well adapted to the raising of livestock. A wide variety of soils are to be found which facilitates the provision of different feeds and helps to render more easily a constant supply of feed at all seasons of the year. * * * A profitable cattle industry is usually dependent upon the utilization of large quantities of home grown feed and forage. There are few, if any, other sections of the State that are better able to produce good crops of this class than is that section of Florida which embraces Gadsden County."

GLADES COUNTY

Glades County lies just west of Lake Okeechobee. Very little of the county is in the Everglades district. The center of population is around Moore Haven. A canal leading from the lake to Caloosahatchee River furnishes drainage for this section.

Vegetable growing, citrus culture and stock raising are the main industries. "Go West and grow up with the country" used to be the advice given to young men. Now this advice applies to Florida and especially to Glades County.

HAMILTON COUNTY, FLORIDA

By W. C. CALDWELL

Hamilton County, Florida, is the land of plenty; of hog and hominy; yam potatoes and ham gravy; sugar cane syrup and berrie-bloom honey; fat hogs, sleek cattle and sea island cotton. Fruits; pecans, peaches, plums, pears, pumgranates, and the native land of the blue berry. A home in Hamilton county is preferable to a mansion on Manhattan or any other place of extremes of heat and cold, millionaires and paupers, lavish luxury and bread lines. Located in the beautiful Suwannee River bend and known

as the Suwannee Valley Section, where mother Nature has bestowed her best and choicest gifts upon the sons of men.

Hamilton County is one of the natural gateway's to Florida; it is traversed by Florida State Federal Aid Road No. 2, regarded the most important and accessible Inter-State Highway entering Florida. At the line it is joined by the most important State and Inter-State Federal Aid Highway in Georgia, running south from Atlanta, the capital of that State. This road extends all the way to New York City and is known as the National Highway. More tourists travel to Florida over this road than all other roads entering the State combined. Jasper, the county seat is served by two main trunk line railroads—the Southern and Atlantic Coast Line—giving direct service to all parts of the country, North, East, South and West.

Hamilton County is the sportsman's paradise; the fisherman's haven. It abounds in lakes, rivers and streams teeming with fish; surrounded by the song-famed "Old Suwannee River" on the east and south, the Withlacoochee on the West, and the Alapaha runs directly through the center of the county from north to south, where is contained sufficient water power to furnish hydro-electric energy to supply the needs of the county for all time to come—the Muscle Shoals of Florida. The rivers and lakes teem with fish and the woods with millions of quail and other game birds, including wild turkey.

Hamilton County is the invalids hope; the home of health-building mineral waters including the far-famed White Sulphur Springs on the "Old Suwannee River" at White Springs, Florida's year round health and pleasure resort; blessed with a temperate but invigorating climate, mild in winter and kissed by the Atlantic and Gulf breezes in summer; free from contagious and malignant diseases. Blessed with an abundance of pure cold water, spacious hotels, medium priced boarding houses, free camp grounds.

Hamilton County invites the stranger to this goodly land; invites your neighbors to come; invites your friends to come; whosoever will, let him come among us, the latch tring hangs on the outside, and there are no toll gates, nor toll bridges.

HARDEE COUNTY

By W. G. BUCKMAN, Secretary Board of Trade, Wauchula

On April 20, 1921, the Legislature in session at Tallahassee passed a bill permitting the creation of five new counties from the territory of DeSoto County. Before this division DeSoto was the second largest county in the State, containing 3,755 square miles, more territory than the State of Delaware and Rhode Island combined.

Of this vast area a very small percentage was under cultivation, progress and development being hampered by its scattered population and unwieldy government. But a significant fact is, while Hardee County is one of the smaller counties, DeSoto being the same size, created by this division, she has more schools and almost a great a population as the other four counties combined.

For several years previous to the division of DeSoto there was a small section of the county that had become justly famous from the enormous amount of citrus fruit and winter vegetables that was being produced in a very limited area. This section of old DeSoto County was known as the "Wauchula District." The seventeen and one-half extreme northwest townships of the old county is now Hardee, and embraces practically the same territory formerly known as the "Wauchula District."

The reason for this section showing the greatest and most progressive development is not alone from the fact that both fruit and vegetables are produced in such abundance, but from the singular fact, found nowhere else in Florida, are being grown on the same land. Also from the diversified vegetable crops produced. Almost every vegetable known commercially is grown in a commercial way in Hardee County. This does not mean that a few hampers are grown, but that carloads are produced and shipped each season.

Quoting from an article written by Mr. L. W. Traer, of the Farmer and Stockman, on Hardee County, Mr. Traer said: "I merely want to describe a section of Florida that, in my opinion, offers more advantages for the production of a diversification of crops, and the development of a profitable live stock industry, than any othre section of the State which I have visited."

Trucking, or the growing of vegetables for the northern markets, has perhaps been the greatest factor in creating

the enviable reputation of Hardee County. As has been said, practically all vegetables are grown here. Cucumbers may be said to be the "specialty," with string beans a close second. The Wauchula station, and there are several other shipping points in the county, ships more cucumbers than all other points combined on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad from Fort Myers to Jacksonville. From thirty to forty cars go out daily through the height of the shipping season. It is not unusual for the grower to realize \$1,000 from an acre of cucumbers, the returns being greater from cucumbers than any other crop, except peppers and strawberries. Other vegetables, of which large crops are planted, and bring the grower good returns, are tomatoes, eggplant, squash, cabbage, English peas, Irish potatoes and lettuce.

Hardee County also grows hundreds of acres of water-melons. It is a crop that pays well, from the fact that usually the first melons of the season are shipped from this county.

The growing of strawberries is a new industry for Hardee County. About forty acres were set to berries last season. The soil and climate proving ideal for the growing of this luscious fruit, one grower shipping more than 9,000 quarts from a single acre. Florida has the longest shipping season on strawberries of any State in the Union, the season here in Hardee County lasting from December to June. It is estimated that berries will be shipped this season from at least three hundred acres in the county, and the growing of strawberries bids fair to be one of the leading industries.

This is the natural home of the orange. There are as fine orange groves in Hardee County as can be found in the State. Some of the seedling groves, from sixty to seventy years old, are still vigorous and bearing fruit, the trees showing no signs of ever having been hurt by cold. Citrus fruits of all kinds produced in Hardee County are unsurpassed in quality and flavor. The trees are unusually free from scale and other insects. There are now eighteen large packing houses for citrus fruit in the county. Each season see many additional acres set to citrus fruit trees, and the erection of additional packing houses to take care of the ever-increasing production.

The ultimate goal of every one who contemplates a future home in Florida is an orange grove. A great majority of these cannot afford to pay \$1,000 or more per

acre for a bearing grove, nor have they the necessary means to enable them to buy land, set out a grove and wait five or six years before their trees are producing paying crops. But here in Hardee County the wonderful soil enables the man of even moderate means to gratify his ambition to own a grove. It is estimated that it costs only about half as much to bring a grove into bearing on this fertile soil as compared to the sand ridge land which has a growth of scrub or Black Jack oak, and known as "Citrus Fruit Land." For the same reason, the cost of fruit production is far less. But the greatest advantage that Hardee County has over any other section of the State is in the peculiar adaptability of the soil to grow diversified crops—soil that will grow both citrus fruits, farm crops and vegetables. For lack of a better name, it is called COMBINATION SOIL. This is how the owner, even of moderate means, of COMBINATION SOIL, can become a grove owner. After the trees are set, winter vegetables are planted between the rows. These vegetables are ready for market within sixty to ninety days from date of planting, and two crops are grown each season. The revenue derived from the sale of vegetables, thus grown between the tree rows, will not only pay the expense of the grove until it reaches a paying bearing stage, but will also furnish a good living for the owner and his family, and, as in many cases, leave a credit balance in the bank. This is not what may be done, but what has been done, is being done here today, and it is the way in which hundreds will become the proud owners of Hardee County orange groves in the future.

While the returns from trucking and citrus fruit production makes them easily the leading sources of income for the growers of Hardee County, yet general farming, live stock and poultry raising are engaged in to such an extent and with such success that each are well worthy of attention. All field crops, with the exception of some of the small grains, flourish. Cow peas, beggarweeds and velvet beans will produce two to three tons of hay per acre. Carpet grass and Bermuda, while importations, show by their luxuriant growth that they are perfectly at home. Both of these grasses rank as high in food value as any pasture grass of the northern States, with the possible exception of bluegrass. Both dairying and the raising of pure-bred hogs have proven successful. Some of the pure-bred hogs seen on the farms of Hardee County

today demonstrate the fact that no better quality can be produced anywhere. Many of the new people who have come to make their home here have turned their attention to the raising of poultry and have found in a most profitable industry.

Perhaps there is no consideration of more importance to one contemplating settling in a new community than that of health. In this respect Hardee County is peculiarly blessed, holding rank with the most healthful communities of the world. There are no swamps for the breeding of mosquitoes, and there are very few flies and other insects. Peace river flows through the very heart of the county. This, with its tributaries of small creeks and branches, and the rolling lay of the land, affords the best of natural drainage. The water is clear, soft and pure, and is found at a depth of from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet. An artesian flow can be secured, in most sections of the county, from 100 to 300 feet. It contains some sulphur and is very healthful.

There is no spot in the United States with a better climate than Hardee County. Situated 235 miles south of Jacksonville, in the very heart of South Florida, there is very little danger from a damaging frost. The elevation is good, and being only 45 miles from the Gulf, and about twice that distance from the ocean, insures cool breezes at all times. The summers are never hot and sultry. The average annual mean temperature is 72.8 degrees, and the summer temperature has never been known to reach 100 degrees.

The average annual rainfall is 52.28 inches. The greatest amount of precipitation generally occurs in June. However, there is seldom a month in the year that there is not some rainfall, and it is generally so well distributed throughout the year that no artificial irrigation is necessary.

Hardee County has never been very active in catering to the winter tourist, but on the contrary has encouraged development along the more substantial line of diversified agriculture. The homeseeker will find that, with the ideal climate, combination soil, a God-fearing, law-abiding people, good schools and churches, that Hardee County offers the best surroundings for the ideal home of any place in South Florida.

While only a very small per cent of the land of Hardee County is now in cultivation, yet it is producing more

than a million and a half dollars worth of vegetables in a single season, and more than another million is being realized from the citrus fruit. No man can foretell the future of this wonderful county when all of her natural resources have been developed. The development of recent years has been not only wonderful, but substantial. The future of this, one of Florida's newest counties, is bright. It is a question of a short time when the thousand of acres of her fertile soil, now covered with virgin forest, will be converted into orange groves and truck fields. During the past few years, the period of greatest development, the land has tripled in value. Yet this land is now selling at a very low figure. When the enormous revenue derived from an acre of this land in a single season is taken into consideration, Hardee County land is the best investment on earth.

HERNANDO COUNTY

By C. H. FREAS, Secretary Chamber Commerce

The possession of an orange, grapefruit and tangerine grove near Brooksville is something to excite the ambition of the well-to-do or the man of wealth. No other real estate investment offers such large legitimate returns, or is less subject to destruction or depreciation in value. Citrus fruit raising is the most pleasant and fascinating of all forms or husbandry or agriculture, besides being very remunerative. In fact, a good citrus grove, when properly cared for, is almost a gold mine.

Brooksville is located in a demonstrated citrus district which has for years been shipping large quantities of the brightest and highest priced fruit. What is known as the citrus belt in Florida extends many miles north of Brooksville.

Brooksville has two large, well-equipped packing houses, operated by experienced packers and shippers, accessible to both the Atlantic Coast Line railroad and the Seaboard Air Line railroad, one conducted by the Florida Citrus Exchange and the other by the American Fruit Grower's Association, thus insuring the grower every advantage of the highest prices and the best shipping facilities. The

Hernando County Citrus Fruit Grower never need hunt for a market, for the buyers swarm here long before the crop is made, take an estimate of the amount of boxes your grove will have the coming shipping season and offer you part cash, mostly a big part, with an agreement to pay the balance on every box produced as they are being shipped. That is your experience here annually, not intermittently.

DAIRYING

Dairying in Hernando County is one of the greatest opportunities in Florida. Why? Because the beautiful rolling hills and dales of Hernando County, Florida, high and healthful, covered with fertile soils of sandy loam, underlaid with clay, supplied with good water from either wells dug in the clay or drilled through the rock beneath, produce native pasture grasses and abundant crops the whole year with which to fill granaries, silos, haymows and supply soilage and grazing almost every month.

Because in Hernando County, Florida, you will find a successful, prosperous group of dairy farmers, producing for an established and successful creamery and milk shipping plant at Brooksville, who began about two years ago as a co-operative association, and whose business has grown and developed since so as to necessitate the building of a new and modern plant this year, containing the best in refrigerating, butter and milk handling equipment, with a daily capacity of 500 gallons pasteurized milk, 800 pounds butter, 100 gallons ice cream and a ton of ice for dairy patrons. Cream routes radiating from Brooksville into outlying farming districts will supply the foundation for good creamery butter, for which the demand is unlimited. Nearby patrons can apply themselves to producing strictly high-grade sanitary milk for shipping, if desired. Common stock in the Hernando County Dairy, Inc., par value \$50 per share, can be bought by producers, two to ten shares each, and will entitle them to a prorata in the net profits, based on their shipments to the plant for six months.

STOCK RAISING

Stock raising in Florida, and especially in Hernando County, offers large and certain profits. Ranges in the United States are rapidly disappearing. The number of acres devoted to the stock industry in Texas has decreased 50 per cent in ten years and the available range in other Western States has all been appropriated.

The price of beef cattle and pork is advancing and the money-making opportunity that stock raising offers in connection with diversified farming in Florida is being generally recognized.

The beef of the future will have to be grown on the small farm and the territory that can produce this beef most economically will develop an industry of immense profit.

Brooksville is the center of the best stock raising section in Florida, if not in the South. Her high, well-drained and well-watered lands are healthful for stock and unlimited markets at high prices are close at hand—at Tampa, Jacksonville and other Florida cities.

Hernando County (official home of the velvet bean, to the south what clover is to the North and alfalfa to the West) has only recently awakened us to the large profits to be made in stock raising.

Corn, oats, cassava, velvet beans, Japanese cane, and all sorts of root vegetables can be produced here at half the cost of the shipped supplies.

POULTRY

Profits in poultry raising at Brooksville as a business or a side line are sure and certain, because the hens lay all the year round, markets are convenient and unlimited, and inexpensive green fodder can be raised every month in the year.

The excellent drainage of the land prevents sickness and disease, and the climate is so mild no expensive buildings are required for shelter. Chickens must be well taken care of, but suitably located and properly managed chicken farm is bound to pay handsome profits.

To the newcomer we recommend the raising of poultry while he is getting returns from his first truck. Several are doing this and securing satisfactory returns. To the

man or woman who wishes quick returns, we advise them to go in for poultry exclusively. Four hundred chickens can be successfully kept on one acre. An industrious family can care for and raise one thousand chickens.

Tampa is only forty-nine miles from Brooksville, and, being a large jobbing center, offers a big market, not only for eggs, but countless other farm products. In addition to the poultry market offered by Tampa and the Cuban trade, it may be added that a large portion of the regular Florida demand, and the requirements of the big winter tourists hotels is today supplied by poultry products imported from as far away as Iowa. Brooksville farmers can supply at least a portion of this large demand and keep this money at home.

Hernando County, some years ago, organized an "egg circle," which under the management of Mrs. C. M. Emerson, has had a phenomenal growth in membership and business. The organization obtains top prices for eggs and poultry products, not taken by the local markets, throughout the entire year, thereby furnishing a cash income for all who are in the business.

GENERAL FARMING AND TRUCKING

"Go West, young man," was all right in the days of Horace Greely, and the people followed that advice until the West has been right well exploited. Go to Florida, everybody who desires a change of business, climate or diversion, has taken the place of the Greelyism. All parts of our country have been deluged with literature from Florida advising the tourist of places in Florida where they specialize on this, that or the other fruit, farm staple or vegetable, but for Hernando County we claim that our location, topography, diversity of soil, elevation and natural resources entitles the place to the consideration of all who enter the State. Undeniably located within the "Land of Sunshine and Flowers," portion of the Great Peninsula, there are here found every type of land elevation, soil and facility found in Peninsular Florida.

In view of these proven facts it is reasonable to claim for Hernando, the County Par Excellence for general farming and trucking. After the prospective new settler has read literature about all the places in Florida where specializing in one or two branches of agriculture is the

vogue, and ther are sections where wonders are being accomplished, let him come into the county of diversified elevation of soils.

UNCLE SAM FARMS

The United States Government has established a foreign plant introduction station at Brooksville, thereby placing the stamp of its approval on the land in this vicinity. This action on the part of the National Government is of great importance not only to Brooksville, but to the entire State. There are only four other similar stations in the whole United States.

Hernando County farmers thus possess a great advantage in being close at hand to watch the work of the station and profit from the experiments in raising new crops and in discovering better methods for handling old ones.

They also have the opportunity of personal consultation with the government employees and experts, who are always glad to give advice on any agricultural problems that may arise.

Among the introductions of the Government that promise rich rewards to Brooksville farmers are dasheens, a substitute for potatoes, that yield from 400 to 700 bushels per acre. Chayotes, a substitute for squash or any similar vegetable, that will produce from two to three thousand Chayotes to the arbor per year. Chinese and Japanese bamboo, for baskets and many varieties of furniture, and numberless kinds of fruits, vegetables, grains and plants grown in foreign countries with climate similar to that of Hernando County.

LUMBER INDUSTRY

In the manufacture of lumber no other county in the State can compare with Hernando in variety and quality. Modern mills have manufactured and marketed millions of feet of pine and cypress and ther are still more millions of pine, sweet gum and all kinds of hardwood in the high hammock sections of the county. To the northwest of Brooksville is a tract of some 20,000 acres covered with more than fifty varieties of hardwood, some of which are furnishing thousands of baseball bats for the markets all over the country, some timber for crate and veneer mills.

in Brooksville and throughout the State and many thousands of feet are shipped in blocks to the mills of the east.

Local sawmills, because of the introduction of good roads and motor trucks can establish a mill at any point of vantage where lumber is desired and manufacture lumber at a minimum expense. Local contractors thus are enabled to secure the timber, bring it to Brooksville on motor trucks, saw and cure economically, use as the market demands and find a ready market in nearby towns for any surplus.

All of Florida's great crops leave the State in crates or hampers and since the supply of timber is rapidly decreasing in other counties it requires only a slight stretch of the imagination to foretell that her lumber resources are becoming more valuable with each season.

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

There is no more favorable location in Florida for the development of citrus growth than in Highlands County. It lies in the highland region of the central peninsula, just south of the splendid fruit belt of Polk County. There is no part of the State freer from frost and better adapted to the development of the citrus fruit industry on a large scale. Trucking will also be a leader in this section as it is settled and brought under cultivation. This is one of the four new counties cut from DeSoto in 1921. Sebring, the county seat, is at the southern border of that "scenic highlands" country beginning near Haines City and extending southward, of which so much has been written and which has attracted so many looking for an ideal place to make a permanent home.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

By FRANK WHITMAN

The County of Hillsborough is glad to welcome the farmer, fruit grower, stock and poultry raiser, truck farmer, grower of deciduous fruits, and all those who wish to provide for themselves an income from the prod-

ucts of the soil. The stranger to Florida and Florida conditions might think that this is a rather large contract—that of furnishing soil types for the different lines of endeavor mentioned, but this county can do it. Like all of Florida, our lands run from rich muck and hammock lands to the high pine and lighter sandy soils. All are good for something and will well repay the effort of clearing and draining, if necessary. Here and there are timbered lands, and in these cases clearing is easy and inexpensive. The rich hammock lands are the most expensive to clear, but when this is done it is almost like finding a treasure of gold. We have some muck lands, drained and otherwise. In many instances the mere digging of ditches will render the lands that are termed “muck” available, and which are practically always the beds of “flatwood ponds” and lands that are subject to overflow during the rainy season.

We have an abundance of good, yet uncultivated, lands which are cheap compared with lands of other States. The Hillsborough County farm, rightly conducted, will produce a large proportion of the food consumed in the home, probably averaging around 80 per cent. The soils as a rule have sufficient sand to make them easy to cultivate when dry or when wet, thus making it possible to keep both men and teams busy on productive work. The topography of the county is generally level or very gently rolling, simplifying the care of large fields by the use of tractors and other labor-saving machinery—thus insuring larger crops. The humus and nitrogen supply of our soils may be maintained or increased easily, due to the heavy growth of vegetation during the rainy season. Our lands may be kept growing crops practically all the year, thus preventing leaching or erosion. Our climate is unsurpassed. That fact is too well known to admit of any argument. The rainfall will average from 50 to 60 inches during the year, which is not excessive, owing to the porous nature of our soils. The rainfall is plentiful, too, although some farmers play safe by providing for irrigation. This latter is an easy matter, owing to the fact that water is easy to obtain, quite often through the fedium of flowing wells, when irrigation by gravitation can be done. The windmill and water tank is the next best thing and is often advisable, for it enables the farmer to put water right in the house.

Florida is noted for its wonderful variety of crops, its

forage grasses and its well-nigh perfect adaptation for different lines of endeavor connected with the soil. Hillsborough County is like the rest of the State in this respect, also, with this difference—and this often spells the variation between success and failure—we have markets and the roads that lead to them. The City of Tampa, with its vast commercial interests, is a huge power plant for the agricultural interests of the county, and its “fuel” consumption is great. We realize the value of our back country and are lending our efforts to its development. We do not make any extravagant claims for the inducement of the probable settler, nor encourage so-called “shoestring starts.” Men have been successful here who started with practically nothing other than physical stamina and willingness to work hard. There has been a certain percentage of failures among these, and for this reason we paint the picture as darkly as possible in order to foster the right kind of a start. Making something from nothing is a hard task, so we advocate no attempt at growing without a sufficient amount of capital to get going good.

Certainly living is cheaper here, with the home garden possibilities, and the huge saving on clothing and fuel. We have some big farms with a large output in nearly all lines, but the small farmer has a chance along with the large one. The county is thoroughly organized, and by that we mean we have a county agricultural advisor, a home demonstration agent, and a department of home economics. The services of these officers are free and should prove invaluable for the newcomer. The Tampa Board of Trade has an exhaustive supply of literature containing detailed information and a highly effective clerical force. If there is any one subject upon which more details are wanted, an application to this body will bring prompt and courteous reply. There are certain sections of the county that have become literally famous in certain lines of growing or endeavor. If these lines appeal to you, you should settle in these districts, for the reason that a large output attracts buyers and makes for the organization of co-operative associations. These conditions invariably create a competition that reacts favorably upon prices. Then, again, this enables growers to study each other's methods to distinct advantage, buy fertilizer in a co-operative way and save money all around. It is not necessary to start on land located at a prohibi-

tive distance away from the markets. This would be pretty hard to do in this county, owing to our fine highway system and the number of railroads that traverse the districts.

GROWING OF CITRUS FRUITS

It would hardly be in keeping with a description of this county unless one dwelt rather exhaustively on the citrus fruit industry. Deeply implanted in the hearts of practically all newcomers is a picture of an orange or grapefruit grove. This line of fruit growing has but lately taken an added impetus, although we have some very old groves in the county. Really, the county's chief asset has always been its business interests, and this phase has caused less planting than probably some other sections of the State have done. The proper lands are here, however, and the thousands of acres of groves that have reached a bearing stage are thriving splendidly, producing fruit of the highest color and quality.

In the newer plantings there are a few thousand acres in one piece. This would hardly be attempted, you will agree, without a thorough knowledge of conditions and a perfect confidence in the soil possibilities of the county. The high oak knolls are favored in citrus planting, and in this county this type of land is rather heavier than in other sections of the State, and for this reason produces fruit of better color and carrying quality. We have some really beautiful groves and developments, and a visit to them would well repay anyone's time. In some instances vegetables can be grown between the rows of young trees, though not always advisable. Where it CAN be done, however, it reduces the cost of bringing the grove to bearing greatly.

GROWING OF TRUCK AND FIELD CROPS

To the truck grower in this county nature has been most kind in providing suitable lands and a kindly climate through the winter months that will enable him to grow and market his crops in winter when prices are high, for the reason that his only competition is the hot-house crops of the north, which are not of much volume. Strawberries are not unknown here at Thanksgiving time and during the holidays the crop begins to be quite ex-

tensive. Cucumbers, while rather susceptible to frost, can easily be protected by "A" troughs, should the weather be threatening. They can be grown all through the winter months, although the March crop seems to be the most lucrative, for the reason that at this time Florida "cukes" have practically no competition from anywhere. Celery is always in demand, and the celery lands of Hillsborough County are not excelled anywhere.

Other staple truck crops are lettuce, cabbage, potatoes and beans. The commercial growing of these here are essayed with the best of success, for we can get them to the markets of the north when the demand is greatest and prices the best. This sort of growing should appeal to the man who has farmed in other States, for it is just the kind he has always been used to. This line does best on well-drained, semi-high lands, of which we have plenty, but will do splendidly on well-drained "hammock" or "muck" lands. Vegetable growing is considered the most lucrative, for the reason that three or more crops can be produced on the same land during the year.

Farming, by the raising of diversified crops, has always appealed to the real "dirt" farmer. Naturally, the raising of stock and feed always forms a component part of farms of this class. This county presents opportunities for farms of this class bordering on the great. A farm of, say, 80 acres, in this county will probably contain several varieties of land; some fine, some fair, and some that are about right for good pasture lands. The diversified farm is ready made on a place of this kind. You rvegetable lands will produce a crop of corn and forage with no additional fertilizer after the vegetables have been taken off. Ordinary land will produce chufas, than which there is no better fattening ration for hogs.

CATTLE RAISING AND POULTRY FARMING

Cattle raising has taken on an added interest and volume in the past ten years. The introduction of pure-bred stock has been responsible for most of this, of course, but the ease with which feed can be raised has played no unimportant part in the making of what is now one of the most important industries. There are quite a few silos in the county and nearly all our big dairies have them, where the pasturage is not sufficient to furnish feed the year around. There is a State cattle association

and a State swine growers' association. Both organizations are active and doing much good for the industry. For the physical well-being of the stock in the county we have made ample provision, not alone through our county agricultural advisor, but through the State Experiment Station at Gainesville, through its department of animal husbandry.

POULTRY RAISING

In this county you can grow something every month in the year for poultry feed. Contrast this condition with that of the less happier communities, and then look over this section for your likely place. We assure you there are plenty of them. It is a well-known fact that the size of the feed bill has appalled many an experienced poultryman and placed his figures on the wrong side of his ledger. Here it is easily possible to raise practically all the feed, and the green stuff which plays so important a part in the production of eggs and the making of poultry health is always possible to secure on the place, such is the advantage of our climate.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY WELCOMES YOU

Although we have already constructed a system of good roads leading to the farthestmost points in the county, we are not content—we are expending \$3,000,000 more in the immediate future. Our highways have already become famous, and with the contemplated additions we will have one of the finest highway systems in the entire south. Our rural schools are plentiful and the best. With the new highways will come quick transportation to all points and thus our growers will be able to reach the beaches, the amusements, the higher schools and colleges, with a minimum of effort and time. All things are being made available for our truckers, our farmers, our stock and poultrymen. Progress is the word to apply to Hillsborough County. The location is supreme on the West Coast of Florida. The welcome sign is out and hanging high.

DAIRIES IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

There are 521 dairy cows not giving milk.
These dairies keep for service 84 bulls.

No. of Precinct	No. of Dairies	No. of Cows	Value of Cows	Gallons of Milk	Value of Milk
2	3	58	5,800	17,400	6,960
6	24	549	54,900	164,700	65,880
11	1	46	4,600	13,800	5,520
12	2	49	4,900	14,700	5,880
17	1	26	2,600	7,800	3,120
20	1	22	2,200	6,600	2,640
22	2	18	1,800	1,200	480
24	1	4	400	5,400	2,160
25	1	7	700	2,100	840
27	11	87	8,700	26,100	10,440
28	8	139	13,900	41,700	16,680
29	23	250	25,000	75,000	30,000
30	31	535	53,500	160,500	64,200
31	15	599	59,900	179,700	71,880
32	1	4	400	1,200	480
33	2	60	6,000	18,000	7,200
34	5	105	10,500	31,500	12,600
42	4	122	12,200	36,600	14,640
45	1	3	300	900	360
46	6	80	8,000	24,000	9,600
50	2	73	7,300	21,900	8,760
51	9	172	17,200	51,600	20,640
52	4	39	3,900	11,700	4,680
53	1	5	500	1,500	600
54	3	32	3,200	9,600	3,840
Total	162	3,084	308,400	925,200	370,080

HOLMES COUNTY

By ROSS MASTERS, Bonifay

Holmes County, while one of the very smallest counties of the State, occupies a high place agriculturally. This is due to the fact that a very large portion of its 435 square miles is composed of excellent soil. Something less than fifteen per cent. of its total acreage is under culti-

vation. These vast stretches of uncleared high pine land constitute perhaps the greatest compact body of undeveloped general farm lands in the State.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

Lying at the very "Heart of the Highlands of West Florida," largely between Holmes Creek and the Choctawhatchee River, it is favored with excellent air and water drainage.

There are but few acres that cannot easily be drained. It has been said by one very familiar with every Florida county that Holmes County has a higher percentage of good farm lands than any other in the State.

THE SOIL

The sandy loam soil with a sandy clay subsoil has proven very amenable to improved farm practice. While light and easily worked it retains fertility well and is readily built up to a high state of productivity. Some excellent records have been made: 100 bushels of corn to the acre, 56 bushels of oats, two bales of cotton, over 700 gallons of syrup, and similar records in other farm crops. This shows what proper treatment of the prevailing soil type may be expected to accomplish in the way of general farming.

GENERAL FARMING

Development has in the past been along the lines of diversified farming and stock raising. A middle of the road course has been pursued in planting cotton. As a result of this policy neither boll weevil, nor business depression, has so seriously affected the farmers of this county. Through it all there has prevailed a sound financial condition and a slow but steady development. Few farmers have quit the farm, and forced sales are practically unknown.

THE POPULATION

The above financial condition is partly due to the character of the population. A large portion own and work their own farms. Of the less than 20,000 inhabitants less

than 10% are colored and but very few of these own or work farms. The sturdy English and Scotch stock prevails. The people are the county's best resources.

They are, as one would naturally expect, devoted to religion and education. The County High School, with its Smith Hughes Vocational Agricultural department, located at Bonifay, offers a full twelve year course, and ranks high in the educational system.

Bonifay, the county seat, is on the L. & N. Railroad and is easily reached from all points of the county over a splendid system of sand clay roads, radiating from it. These roads are built from material along the roadway at the small cost of \$800.00 per mile, so that the county is not heavily taxed for their construction.

THE POULTRY POSSIBILITIES

With general farming as a basis some specialized lines are taking definite form. Having improved markets for poultry and eggs, there is growing up a keener interest in poultry husbandry. With the fine air and water drainage, the excellent soil texture, and the fertility to raise an abundance of home grown feed there is every facility to give success to poultry raising. In a community of croppers and tenants this industry does not thrive; it is quite at home in a county of small farms with owners in charge. Considerable interest is manifested in improved stock.

HORTICULTURAL PROSPECT

There is much evidence of awakened interest and activity along this line. Holmes County is the very heart of "Satsumaland." Her rolling lands afford orchard sites for all kinds of fruits, berries and nuts. There are being made considerable plantings of Satsumas and pecans. Here again the back ground of diversified farming gives stability to the specialized enterprise. The man who farms his own acres can plant and care for a small orchard with little added expense, and can subsist from his farm while his trees come into bearing. This type of horticulture seems to be prevailing in Holmes County.

SOIL RESOURCES OF JACKSON COUNTY

By J. D. SMITH

It is somewhat embarrassing to attempt the task of enumerating and presenting to the reader the maximum agricultural resources found in the soils located inside the borders of Jackson County, embarrassing from the fact that often writers use such extravagant language in advertising some sections of the country in trying to boost them, that the reader is disappointed when he becomes better acquainted with the true conditions that exist, and, when writing of Jackson County, should the truth and the whole truth be told, the reader might become skeptical should all the resources hidden here be properly brought to light.

This unusually fertile section of country is situated in the northwestern part of Florida along the Alabama line; it is bounded on the east by the State of Georgia and Gadsden County; its border line is the great Apalachicola River, the largest stream flowing through Florida. The beautiful clear Chipola River flowing south practically divides the county. It is bounded on the west by Holmes County and on the south by Calhoun County.

Jackson County has more clear streams and boiling springs than any area of its size in the United States. Its subterranean streams, lakes, natural bridges, numerous caves, beautiful forests and moss-covered rocks reveal nature's greatest works.

Its entire area of 963 square miles is covered by a picturesque country that enchants the eye of every visitor who may possess the slightest love for nature, as here seems to blend every agency of forest, field and stream. It is a conceded fact that such scenery cannot exist except where there is a great producing power stored in the soil.

From observations killing frost does not appear earlier than December nor later than March 1st, thus admitting of a long season for all varieties of crops grown. In 1909 the Bureau of Soils at Washington, D. C., made a soil survey of the Marianna area being 558 square miles, yet only a portion of Jackson County in this survey the report shows 16 distinct types of soil. Two new members were added to the recently established Greenville series and one new member to the Orangeburg series.

There is but little swamp and overflowed land in Jack-

son County. This country is naturally well drained and of specially high altitude for Florida.

Much of the area is of Greenville Sandy Loam to the depth of 12 inches. This is probably the heaviest, strangest and most productive soil. It is the most desirable soil for the growing of Alfalfa, and wheat thrives well on this soil. The published report of the soil survey speaks of these crops as especially adapted to this soil. These lands also yield good crops of other agricultural products grown in the South.

The Orangeburg Fine Sandy Loam also covers a large area of Jackson County and is recommended in the same report as "especially well adapted to the culture of Cuban Filler Tobacco," velvet beans, crimson clover, vetch and other legumes do well and should be more extensively grown for forage. Sugar cane and cotton are specially productive in these soils. Other crops such as corn, peanuts, oats, rye, barley, clover, beans, peas, rice, many varieties of hay, potatoes, vegetables, watermelons, cantaloupes, strawberries, grapes, figs, peaches, plums, pears, persimmons, oranges and grapefruit bear abundantly, and it is the land for the satsuma orange. This industry has recently proven of such a profitable nature than every available satsuma tree has been secured from every nursery, and many nurseries have all they can grow for the next seasons planting, sold ahead.

The high ridge section lying directly south of Marianna about ten miles, and extending east and west for several miles, is the orange and general fruit growing country, being of high altitude, 350 feet above sea level, with many valleys well drained out to the Chipola River, the country has no swamps or marshy sections, the air is very dry and well drained. Dr. Winburg, of Alabama, who is considered the best authority known on Satsuma orange culture stated, in a recent lecture given to the Fruit Growers of Jackson County, that this high ridge country would be six to eight degrees warmer than the orange sections at other places. He further stated that the satsuma orange was about two weeks earlier here than in Baldwin County, Alabama, where satsuma oranges were first planted extensively.

Statements made by reliable growers in Jackson County show they are getting returns from their groves from \$1,500. to \$3,000. per acre.

On this ridge section many varieties of fruit are grow-



Grove at Round Lake, Jackson County.

ing as successfully as anywhere. The fruit is so well colored and it seems to have special carrying qualities. Peaches, plums, pears, grapes, figs, etc., seem specially profitable here. It is generally predicted that this section will in the near future be one of the richest countries in the South.

Mr. L. A. Mobley of Alliance, Florida, has produced some wonderful results in the satsuma orange. J. D. Smith of Marianna, Florida, is growing the satsuma orange, round orange, grapefruit, peaches, pears, plums and grapes. Mr. Willis Carroll of Round Lake is a successful grower of the satsuma orange. Those interested can communicate with these growers.

This high ridge country is especially noted for its health and its pure spring water. The gulf breezes make it a delightful place to live in the summer season. While it is a special fruit section other crops and stock-raising can be carried on successfully as in other sections. However, these lands, except the valleys, are light soils belonging mostly to the Norfolk series and entirely free from malaria.

In the northern and most central sections of Jackson County, we find the stiffer red lands; on these rich lands the first large plantations were located in ante-bellum days.

Jackson County is producing a variety of crops as profitable as can be found in the South. Stock raising is paying well, especially hogs. So many things can be grown on which to feed stock that farmers are giving more attention to stock raising; some are specializing on hogs. Mr. Wm. Bryan of Greenwood, is good authority on stock-raising.

Jackson County is a leading county of Florida in cotton raising. It produces one-fourth of the short staple cotton grown in the State. Since the boll weevil has been controlled the farmers are making good profits out of cotton. The yield is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bale per acre where the proper care is given to the plant. Mr. F. M. Watson of Marianna gathered 12 bales from eight acres.

The syrup crop has always been one of the counties principal crops. The soil is especially adapted to sugar cane growing. Many large plantations are planted in sugar cane every year. The yield is about 500 gallons of syrup per acre.

Many thousands of acres are planted each year in peanuts. The yield is about 40 bushels per acre with one-half

ton of peanut hay which is very nutritious. Mr. Beverly Baker of Campbellton is good authority on peanut culture.

Velvet beans, bunch beans and peas are extensively grown all over Jackson County, mostly turned back to the land as a soil builder.

One of the most profitable crops that could be raised in Jackson County has almost been entirely neglected is the berry business. While a few have planted strawberries with satisfactory results, other berries, such as blueberries, blackberries, dewberries, etc., have not been planted for commercial purposes. There is no question about this being one of the greatest money-making industries that can be started here. Huckleberries, blackberries, dewberries grow wild all over Jackson County yielding heavy crops even in a wild state. If cultivated they would pay as well, if not better, than any crops grown in the county.

The greatest drawback to Jackson County is the lack of progressive enterprising growers who are willing to undertake the development of agriculture and fruit that heretofore has been overlooked by the original planters. The near future will reveal this county to be one of the greatest assets to the State of Florida.

Plum culture has been extensively demonstrated for seven years by J. D. Smith, and if on proper sites selected with trees budded on strong roots as those grown under demonstratoin, there can be no mistake in making investment in large acreage of these plums. They are giving \$600.00 per acre income for four year old trees. It is the easiest fruit grown yet, tried out in Jackson County, and they bear every year.

The writer would warn prospective fruit growers to be careful. Many people now are excited over the large profits that a few men have made on oranges and other fruit in this county and are rushing into the business without proper advice or good judgment, and many will lose large sums of money by making mistakes. The writer has had seven or eight years experience, and on all of the first orchards set considerable money was lost, especially on oranges, because of improper sites being selected. Not a single tree in a grove set seven years ago is now living. While the orange will do well on most all soils in Jackson County, yet on the high sand ridge country south of Marianna it has been demonstrated beyond question the place to invest for commercial orchards, as it will stand a much colder spell. There are many things to consider before

planting out orchards and it is well to consult those who have tried it out. First be sure you are making no mistake, then go ahead. Certainly there is more money in this line than any other products that come from the soil. It requires only a careful study of facts and conditions before planting out the archards.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

The farmers of Jefferson County are a prosperous people, and largely an exception to the rule which applies to the tiller of the soil, in being independent in themselves, and free and able to buy where money will buy most. There is, perhaps, as large a proportion of people who depend upon agriculture solely for revenue, free from financial embarrassment in Jefferson County, as can be found in any county of any State in the Union. This healthy state of the "backbone," whether in the planter with his princely domain of thousands of acres, or the farmer on his "one-horse farm," naturally produces a healthy state of business in all channels throughout the community. With a generous soil, and gracious seasons, every farmer in Jefferson County should be a lord in his own right of perfect freedom. The soil is of a character which produces well of itself, but which is capable of high fertilization, and intense culture, which will increase the natural in a proportion of three to one; and the day is coming in the near future for Jefferson County to intensify her system, multiply her producers, and place upon the markets not only a greater diversity of products, but three-fold in quantity what she now has to sell.

It is one of the champion pecan producing counties of the South and exports more watermelons than any other county in the world.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY

Lafayette County contains large bodies of the finest quality of both hammock and pine lands which can be bought. With one or two exceptions, it has the finest bodies of pine timber yet standing in the northern part of

the State; and it is not too much to say that some of the finest cypress timber in the Southern States is to be found in this county.

There are also immense tracts of the very best grazing lands, and in no county do live stock of all kinds thrive better throughout the year than upon the broad savannas of the middle and southern section of Lafayette County.

It has thousands of acres of as good farm, fruit and vegetable lands as can be found in the State; soil for all of these purposes is abundant, and can be had at reasonable prices. It produces all the standard crops, and in the gardens are grown all the fruits and vegetables desired for home consumption. The country is high and rolling, is well drained by numerous streams that never go dry, and is as healthy as any other part of the country.

LAKE COUNTY

By W. B. POWELL

Secretary Lake County Chamber of Commerce, Tavares

Lake County is centrally located between the Gulf and the Atlantic and mid-way between the Georgia-Florida line and the peninsula of Florida. It has an elevation of 65 feet above sea-level to 360 feet (south and east of Clermont.) It has an average of 1,128 square miles, or 721,920 acres of which 125,000 acres are in the lake area, of which lakes we have about 1,400 dignified with names. Of arable land we have 500,000 acres, of which about 100,000 acres are under cultivation.

The soil runs the gamut of all Florida soils, yet we have only a small measure of flatwoods, and a smaller area of sand scrub. Eighty per cent of our land is underlaid with clay, which varies from the white clays to the reddest of red clays. Of minerals we have brick clay, a large deposit of kaolin, mined by three companies, and the finest infusorial earth in the United States, according to expert analysis. This was mined and treated before the war, but the government demanded the cessation of such industry and the plant was abandoned. There are also deposits of phosphate.

The 1922-23 crop of oranges and grapefruit is estimated

by experts at 1,200,000 boxes, which is an increase of about 500,000 boxes the past three years, brought about by scientific cultivation and new groves coming into bearing. There are three large nursery companies in the county and many minor ones. It is estimated that 3,000 new acres will be set to groves this season.

Lake County ships about 3,000 cars of melons yearly, and the output this year may be a trifle larger. Some of the plantings are as high as 400 acres by one party near Lady Lake. The soil produces a particularly good melon, and prices begin at \$1,000 the car load and melons are shipped until the platform price falls below \$50 at the tail end of the season. The season which previously was short, now runs into eight to ten weeks on account of spraying methods employed.

Grape raising is now in its ascendancy with the largest vineyards in the State at Montverde. The yields have been heavy and the prices better than 18 cents a pound on average.

The fern industry is also very extensive, with something like 200 acres of ferneries under shed. This product needs expert knowledge. The ferns are shipped to eastern cities to florists.

Peaches are shipped in car-load lots from Umatilla section, and one orchard is of 500 acres in extent. Pecans are also finding favor as a money-making crop. The heavier soils produce large yields, and those pecan trees grafted on hickory stock make big returns.

Even bananas are being cultivated commercially—one man netting from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year from his patch. Scores have bananas to sell locally. Avocado pears do well here and while none are being shipped the trees in bearing will soon supply all local demands.

Live stock has never been in much favor in the county, yet year by year better stock is being brought in and eventually Lake County will take its place among the beef raising and pork raising sections.

As evidenced by this a dressed hog was brought to the Eustis refrigerating plant in November that weighed 609 pounds.

The dairy industry has taken on a new impetus and milk and dairy products find a ready sale, with only one-half of the demand supplied by local dairies.

Poultry has been neglected, but the coming of a poultry expert and the forming of poultry clubs and the importa-

tion of best strains of poultry, the cutting out of poor stock, and modern feeding and housing, and bettering marketing conditions we expect that the poultry business will be enlarged many fold within a year.

The bee industry is at its best, one man alone taking \$8,000 worth of honey this year from his hives.

Bee clubs, poultry clubs, citrus clubs, vegetable clubs and grape clubs are formed in every community in the county, and these are instilling new life into every endeavor.

The truckers are formed into co-operative associations where they buy fertilizers, crate materials, spraying materials in bulk at wholesale prices, and market their products co-operatively, making up full car loads of certain vegetables, thus commanding better prices and facilitating shipping. This also encourages buyers who are always on the field.

Lake County is the home of Natal hay, which properly cured is a wonderful food for live stock. Shipments of natal hay was made into Nebraska this fall. This hay grows wild in groves and in melon fields after the crop has been removed. Chufas also follow melon crops and the yield is great. Napier grass and other forage crops are grown in great quantities.

Sugar cane and sugar mills are also means of profit to many a farmer.

Another impetus to general farming will be given Lake County when drainage projects now under way are consummated. These include: Muckland Farm, 3,600 acres; J. D. Young tract, 3,700 acres; Gillett & Puritan Land Co. tract, 11,500 acres; Silver Lake marsh tract, 900 acres; Lake Denham marsh, 7,130 acres; all in the Ocklawaha river basin, and also some 30,000 acres in the Withlachoochee tract, and a like acreage in the Clermont-Groveland tract.

This muck soil is quoted by a government expert, after careful analysis as "A soil wonderfully rich in plant food. Nature has stored up in this soil a supply of plant food which, under proper cultivation, is practically inexhaustible."

George A. Ralph, consulting engineer of Leesburg, says, "This muck land will produce a car load of products per acre per year." With 26,830 acres of this land, as rich as the delta of the Nile, there can be produced in Lake

County one-third of the entire present output of fruits and vegetables.

That this soil will yield abundantly is evidenced with government testimony that at Montverde 118 bushels of corn was made on one acre of land.

AGRICULTURE OF LEE COUNTY FLORIDA

By H. E. STEVENS, County Agent

Agriculture is the leading industry in Lee County. It has great possibilities for future development and expansion. The location of the county in the southern tip of the State, its tempered climate and fertile soils permit of an extended development in specialized agriculture which is only possible in a few sections of the State. Bordered on the west and south by the Gulf of Mexico, the influence of this vast body of water permits of a more uniform range in temperature especially along the coast sections and on the islands. While no section of Florida is absolutely free from occasional freezes and frosts, Lee County generally escapes with minimum degree of injury when these do occur. As evidence of this we find many tropical trees and plants growing in various sections of the county, which have stood the test for years. The royal palm, the royal poinciana, mango, avocado, mangrove and many other tropical plants which will not withstand severe frosts or freezing temperatures, thrive and grow in profusion in different parts of the county. Farther away from the coast the temperature may fall several degrees lower than the average minimum given for the county and frosts or freezes may injure tender vegetation during certain periods, but it should be kept in mind that Lee County is far less subject to injury than the sections lying north of the county and that when severe freezes do occur Lee County in general is much less affected owing to its protective surroundings.

Lee is the largest county in the State covering an area of something like 4000 square miles. It contains about two and one-half million acres of land the greater part of which is still undeveloped. Probably not more than 3 or 4 per cent of this acreage is under actual cultivation at the

present time. The country is low and flat and good drainage is essential to successful production in any section of the county. By proper drainage systems large areas of fertile undeveloped land can be made available for profitable agriculture. Like any other part of Florida the soil varies in character from rich muck lands to pure white sand. The principle soils as commonly recognized are piny flat woods, high and low hammock, swamp, muck land and prairie. The hammock and swamp lands when properly drained afford the better soils for agriculture, however, the flat woods type is extensively used for both fruit and vegetables. General farming such as the growing of corn, cotton, peanuts, forage and other general farm crops is little practiced in the county and probably the least suited for this section. Some of the best agricultural lands are found along the Caloosahatchee river and the upper part of this valley would be better suited to the general type of farming than any other section in the county. The soil is a sandy loam carrying a considerable amount of humus.

Lee County is peculiarly adapted to the production of tropical and sub-tropical fruits and winter vegetables. This phase of agriculture is bound to increase and continue to lead. The soil and climate favor the production of these crops which can be produced at a time and under conditions little affected by outside competition.

The citrus fruit crop is the leading crop in the county. Last season (1921-22) about one half million boxes of citrus fruits were shipped out of the county. The greater part of this shipment was grapefruit. An excellent quality of grapefruit is grown in the county especially on the islands. Climatic conditions and type of soil seem to produce an especially fine grapefruit in quality, texture and appearance. The grapefruit crop can be held here for late shipment to the northern markets, during the spring months, with less risk of injury from cold than in many other sections in the citrus belt. At this season the prices are usually better and the quality of the grapefruit is much improved. Grapefruit in Lee County also matures sufficiently for early shipments so there is an extended period of several months in which the citrus grower has opportunity to dispose of his crop to the best advantage.

The valencia orange is also grown to a large extent and conditions are suitable for its production. This orange matures late and it is at its best and ready to ship during

the spring when prices for oranges are high. The pineapple orange, sweet seedlings, tangerines and other citrus varieties are grown in the county in varying amounts, but from a commercial standpoint the production of grapefruit, valencia oranges and possibly the pineapple or some other mid season variety, in limited quantity, would be more profitable for the average citrus grower. There should be an excellent future for the valencia orange in Lee County.

Avocados and mangos are grown to a limited extent as yet, but there are future possibilities for the production of both of these crops in a commercial way here in Lee County. The door-yard plantings of these fruits do well with little care and these are mainly seedling trees which produce fruit varying greatly in quality. The climate is just as favorable for the avocado and mango in Lee County as it is in lower Dade County where the bulk of these fruits are grown at the present time, and Lee County has soil far better than most of that planted to avocados on the lower east coast. The seedling mango seems to do well here on almost any type of soil and by budding this to the finer varieties a profitable industry can be built up in the production of this fruit. For the avocado high and well drained land is necessary, but with proper drainage many of our best protected sections especially near the coast can be made to produce the avocado in quantity. It is a new crop that offers promise and profit and keen interest is being taken in developing its production.

There are many other tropical fruits that are grown in the county in a small way which could be easily extended into commercial possibilities, such as the guava, banana, papaya, carissa and others.

The county is noted for its production of peppers and this is the leading vegetable crop. From 1000 to 1500 acres are probably grown each season and the production is tending to increase. The pepper crop extends through a period of several months, from about the middle of November to the middle of May so the grower has a long period from which to make a profit from this crop. Production will run from 300 to 600 crates per acre with an average perhaps of 400 crates to the acre. This crop is produced at a time when there is little or no competition from other sections in the United States, especially during the months of December, January, February and March. The prin-

ciple pepper section at the present time is in the Ft. Myers-Iona district, however, there is plenty of land in other parts of the county just as well suited for pepper culture and with an equal degree of frost protection.

Tomatoes, eggplant, cucumbers, squash and beans make up the list of other fall and winter vegetables. The tomato acreage will probably vary from 500 to 1000 acres each season and that of eggplant will run a little larger. The other crops are of minor importance and the acreage of each will vary widely from year to year. Sanibel Island has been a famous tomato producing section, however, a considerable acreage is now grown in the Iona section and other parts of the county. Lettuce, celery, english peas, and potatoes are not grown on a commercial scale in any of the vegetable producing sections. The climate is generally too mild for the best development of these crops in these sections. There are other localities in the county where some of these crops might be grown to advantage, such as the upper Caloosahatchee valley in the vicinity of Labelle, Ft. Denaud and Alva.

Watermelons are grown to a limited extent and it is a crop that offers possibilities as well as a few risks. They can be produced at a time when there are no other melons on the market and command high prices. This crop is usually grown as a first crop on new land in order to help sweeten and condition the soil for future crops.

Sugar cane is another crop that is grown quite extensively especially for syrup making. This in itself offers the possibility of a creditable industry if properly organized and if an attractive and quality product is produced. There are thousands of acres of land in Lee County that are well adapted to the production of sugar cane which might be utilized if this phase of agriculture was fully developed.

Dairying, poultry, stock raising and other lines of agriculture have their place in the future development of the county and there are latent possibilities in each of these lines.

LEON

Leon County contains 457,600 acres, 240,000 in farms and 90,000 in actual cultivation. A considerable portion of the county is in large tracts owned by non-residents who spend only a few months in the winter on these estates, as a place of recreation.

Leon County has the State Capital at Tallahassee; Florida State College for Women, Agricultural College for Negroes and State Supreme Court.

This county is first in cotton and is one of the leading dairy counties of the State. The dairymen have established a creamery at Tallahassee. There is no product in northern Florida that cannot be grown in Leon County. General farming has always predominated. Corn, cotton, peanuts, sugar cane are some of the principal crops.

The desmodium, known as the beggar weed, grows rank and luxuriant after the corn crop is laid by in June. This weed fully equals clover in its nutritious elements and stock prefer it green or dry to any other forage. This weed can be cured and baled in the same way as other hays. All of these grasses with sorghum cane, cattail millet, German millet, cowpeas, clover beans, turnips, carrots, with field corn planted for ensilage, furnish an inexhaustible supply of forage for stock of all kinds.

As good water, an abundance of reliable pasture, mild climate and freedom from cattle diseases form the principal requisites for successful stock raising and dairying, the above stated facts place Leon County in the front in this field of work.

SOIL

The soil of Leon County greatly differs from that in many other portions of the State. It is principally composed of an alluvium of red and chocolate-colored clayey loams covering a territory of about 200 square miles, and piled in a rambling outspread of sweeping hills and dales. It possesses great uniformity of texture and lies below the surface to an average depth of forty-five feet. Sand predominates in the component parts, the first foot of top soil containing about thirty times as much sand as clay. The soil does not clod or sunbake. An analysis by the State Chemist shows that the average soil contains the

three prime elements of plant food in the following proportions: One measure of phosphoric acid and three measures of niter to each one thousand measures of soil. Soda, and magnesia are present in slightly less proportions, lime and magnesia are present in slightly less proportions, with carbonic acid at a rate of one and three quarters parts in a thousand. To these excellent chemical conditions may be added equability of temperature, the prolonged period of growth and the regularity and copiousness of rainfall.

VEGETABLES

All varieties of vegetables can be grown and trucking for the home market and for shipping can be made a source of immense profit. The spring garden includes garden peas, celery, lettuce, Irish potatoes, beets, cabbage and cauliflower, followed by tomatoes, onions, beans of all varieties, early corn, okra, melons, cantaloupes, and egg-plant. The fall garden, beginning about September, beets, lettuce, turnips, cabbage and garden peas are planted. Two crops of Irish potatoes can be grown through the year. Some kinds of vegetables can be grown throughout the entire year. Squash, cucumber, pumpkin and kershaw grow here in abundance.

Strawberries are very easily cultivated. Planted in September they yield a crop in April and a heavier crop the next year. The yield is enormous and the crop valuable. The blackberry and dewberry grow wild and bear abundantly. They make fine preserves. Watermelons and cantaloupes are easily raised and quantities are sold every year at the home market. Strawberry and melon culture can be made very profitable. What is needed here to make truck farming a source of vast revenue is a first class canning factory. Vegetables of all kinds grow so abundantly that the surplus left from shipping would furnish sufficient material to run a large canning factory.

Leon County is situated between 30 and 31 degrees north latitude and 83 and 84 degrees west longitude. The entire west side is bounded by the Oclocknee river. The southern boundary is about 12 miles, and the northern boundary about 50 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The

surface gradually rises from the southern to the northern side, reaching in some places a height of over 280 feet above sea level. The hills surround them with gently receding curves, with bolder bluffs, or terrace rising one above another to the height of a hundred feet or more. The timber growths are of magnolia, water oak, live oak, hickory and wild cherry which line the shore, and between, around, and over these hang the clematis, woodbine and wild grape and muscadine vines. The general aspect of the country has been further described as beautifully rolling forest and field alternating; a genuinely Piedmontese landscape, the like of which cannot be found elsewhere in the far South.

HORSE RAISING IN LEON

The Federal Government has faith in Leon County's adaptation to horse raising. It has recently placed the stallion Escovar in Leon County for free service.

Escovar is placed in Leon County by the Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, to encourage the breeding of a better type of horse. There will be no strings on the foals whatever, the owners disposing of them as they see fit. It costs no more to raise a high class horse than it does to raise a scrub. The Government is trying to give an opportunity to make this section of the country a center for good horses.

Escovar—bay or brown horse, foaled in 1916 by Sweep, dam Valeureuse by Orsini. Bred by Charles W. Clark, San Mateo, California.

(Extract from an exploitation of Sweep in 1921.)

Sweep (the sire of Escovar) is the only sire in America that ever got two winners of the Hopeful Stake in three years. Leading sire for 1918. Leading sire for two-year-olds in 1918. Fourth leading sire in 1919 and 1920. Sweep's get in 1920 won \$161,653.00.

Escovar will make the season at New Hope Plantation, Tallahassee, Florida.

Mr. L. R. Bradley, local agent.



Cotton plant 34 months old in front yard of Mr. Lee Moody. Man to right, W. A. McRae, Commissioner of Agriculture; to left, T. J. Brooks, Chief Clerk.

PERENNIAL COTTON PLANT

If Mr. Lee Moody had not been a local policeman several years ago the front yard of his home adjoining his store, might not have become the scene of curious visitors to the city as it is today. It was while he was making his rounds as a peace officer one day that he noticed some cotton seed that had fallen from their container in front of a seed store, now long out of business. He casually pocketed a few of the seed and later when he learned that they were of a variety little known in this country he decided to plant them in his front yard. Then next year a tree had sprung up. The thing threatened to be an obstruction and subsequently he came out armed with an axe to remove it. It was then that he noticed that it had bloomed. Today (Jan. 10th) in mid-winter it towers 14 feet in height and in addition to being heavily laden with blooms, many bolls are standing open ready for picking. The plant appears to have no favorite season for producing. At intervals Mr. Moody goes picking and gets a one-pound bale. Two of these he has on exhibition now.

The plant is supposed to be of South American variety. It has been standing in his yard for three years, and no frost has injured it.—Tallahassee Daily Democrat.

LEVY COUNTY

Beginning in the western part, along the Suwannee river, the lands are mixed hammock and pine; most of it is very fine land.

Several large, clear springs break out along the river, notably the Fort Fannin and Manatee springs, either of which supports a goodly sized river, which add much to its beauty and attractiveness. From the Suwannee to the Wacassassa it is a high, rolling, fine county, very fertile, and supporting quite a population of happy, contented people. These lands are underlaid with limestone, clay, and marl. About the center of the ridge iron is found in abundance and of the finest quality. The ore is a brown hematite, very ductile, and assays 75 to 85 per cent. This ore crops out all through the county, covering an area of four to ten miles. The Wacassassa valley is what is termed a "flatwoods" country. The land, however, that

is high enough for cultivation, is very productive. Along this river are large beds of gypsum, marl and phosphate. East of the Wacassassa valley is a scope of high, rolling, fine country that is rather below the average of the county in fertility, but probably the healthiest part of the State.

On the eastern side of the county is the Williston and Stafford's Pond valley, which is the most thrifty agricultural part of the county. Thousands of crates of vegetables are annually shipped from this section, the product being pronounced among the finest that goes to northern markets. This is a high pine country, rich lands underlaid with limestone, marl and clay, and altogether one of the best sections in the State.

In the southern part of the county lies the famous Gulf hammock, extending for thirty miles along the Gulf coast, by eight to ten miles wide. This is the largest body of dense hardwood lands in the peninsular part of the State. It contains all the hardwoods peculiar to Florida, and still considerable growth of red cedar; abounds in game, such as bear, deer, turkeys, squirrels, etc., with an occasional panther. This is truly the sportsman's paradise. Game and fish abound in inexhaustible quantities. The soil is very rich and yields generously to the husbandman.

Peaches, plums and figs thrive here. Strawberries, vegetables, potatoes (white and sweet), peanuts, cowpeas, corn, cotton and sugarcane are among the staple crops.

LIBERTY COUNTY

By A. W. TURNER, County Agent

Situated on the east bank of the Apalachicola river, bounded on the north by the beautiful hills of Gadsden County, on the east by the agricultural lands of Wakulla, and on the south by Franklin, Liberty itself contains approximately 526,720 acres of land well adapted to some phase of agriculture. About 30% of this acreage can be successfully farmed under present conditions and methods, but only about 2% of which is now under cultivation. From this it is evident that Liberty County presents splendid opportunities to the farmers of the future, if its resources are properly developed.

A large portion of this acreage is composed of a sandy loam soil supported by a heavy, red clay, subsoil. The

county offers opportunities to the general farmer. Corn, potatoes, cane, peanuts, peas, onions, watermelons, oranges, peaches, cabbage, rutabeggas, and many other agricultural and horticultural products thrive with little fertilization and cultivation.

Dr. Sanburn, poultry specialist, speaking in the interest of the poultry industry in this county, remarked that Liberty County's corn was not surpassed by any in the State and that with its climate, products, location and drainage the county was inferior to none in adaption to poultry raising.

Altho diversified farming is carried on successfully, fruit growing, stock raising, and other forms of specialized farming are no less successful. Recent tests show that the satsuma orange is as well adapted to Liberty County as to any other portion of the State. This industry can be profitably developed here. Pecans, oranges, grapefruit, peaches, pears and cumquat are raised in parts of the county. Only recently has it been demonstrated that the grapefruit can be grown here. The county however, is well adapted to citrus fruit.

The extensive acres of swamp, hammock, and woodland furnish splendid ranges for stock raising, being especially adapted to the raising of cattle and hogs. The county offers great inducement to the stock raiser. The pasture lands, covered with grass and penetrated by small streams furnish food and water to the cattle, while acorns in abundance are grown both in swamps and on the high land.

The forests render available many delicious nectars for honey production which is one of the many industries of splendid possibilities. The few apiaries which are now in operation are supplied with honey of the most palatable type and operators are realizing splendid profits from their investments.

Lumber and turpentine as the chief manufactured products furnish no small revenue and source of profit to the people of the county.

One of the largest saw mills of the south is located here, and has operated since 1911. Great tracts of timber, however, are left untouched altho its operations have been supplemented by small mills cutting lumber, ties and shingles all over the county. Turpentine stills dot the entire county not cultivated and for many years have furnished and will furnish a principal source of revenue.

Liberty County for years has furnished many thousand feet of cypress trees to large mills of Apalachicola, and at the present much pine timber is being floated to Blountstown. Juniper trees are now being cut and shipped to northern markets where they are being used in the construction of telegraph and telephone lines. This industry is flourishing in parts of the county, and promises to continue for sometime to come.

The forests, lakes and streams of the county abound with game which bring to the sportsman much pleasure and recreation. The swamps of the Apalachicola, and Ocklocknee Rivers and other streams abound in squirrels, turkeys, raccoons, opossum, deer, bear and other wild animals. Duck on lakes and streams, and quail and doves in the woodland are plentiful and easily found. The streams and lakes plentifully supply the table with fish of all kinds.

Liberty County is not backward in road construction. A splendid hard surface sand clay road runs across the county and connects with Gadsden, Bristol Telogia, Hosford, and other towns thereby having an outlet to Quincy, Tallahassee, and other points. Over this road Bristol is served by a bus, express line from Telogia which solves the slow express and freight problem. Other branch roads play some part in developement, while other roads are either under construction or planned.

The opportunities for investment are not a few. Many of the activities discussed above are in their infancy; the citrus fruit industry has hardly begun; poultry farming present an admirable opportunity for investment; great acreage of land suitable for general farming lie uncultivated; the lumber and turpentine supply seem inexhaustible, while capital could be profitably expended in honey production.

Liberty County is one of the oldest counties in the State. Many traces of the aborigines of America are found in the borders. Mystic Indian mounds, burial places and other evidences of Indian habitation increase its wonders and bring back thoughts of the past and gone to its eldest inhabitants. Wonderful Indian legends concerning incidents in the life together of the indian and the pale face; beautifully augment the fond stories told by the people. Beautiful indian names, pleasant to the ear are met with in all parts of the county. Taluga, Telogia, Estiffanulga and Ocklocknee are a few common ones.

WHAT MADISON COUNTY WILL PRODUCE

FROM COUNTY LITERATURE

To fully realize that to interest the man with a family or the man desiring to accumulate some property during his prime for the later days of his life, we must show him that our lands and climate are the equal of those of any section and that no country surpasses this in the ability to produce ordinary farm crops in paying quantities at the minimum of cost. The fact that we have lands cheap in price is not sufficient to catch the wise man. He wants to know what those lands will produce and whether or not this production can be secured so as to leave a fair margin of profit.

It shall be our idea to convince the prospective home-seeker that our County is an ideal place in which to live and that no country under the sun will yield greater profit to the fellow with a willingness to work and study conditions.

Hon., James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, says "With proper attention to stock raising and legume growing, you can in six or seven years make your Southern land worth \$100.00 per acre, and there is no more alluring agricultural opportunity in America than that of taking \$10 or \$20 land and increasing its value five or ten-fold in a decade besides making good profits while doing it."

TWO, OR THREE CROPS PER YEAR

The seasons are such that two or three crops per year can be gotten from the same piece of land. This enables the farmer to take advantage of the large number of growing hours per year in such a way as to get the most possible from the land.

THE NUMBER OF GROWING HOURS

The success of agricultural pursuits depends very materially upon the number of growing hours possible during the season of various crops. On account of short seasons there are many products that cannot be raised in some states. For instance, the velvet bean, one of the greatest forage plants in the world, requires a long season and will

not mature even in the Middle States. The number of growing days per year in Madison County is 273, which far exceeds that of many States of this country. This is a strong asset for the farmer or the gardener in this section.

CORN

Corn requires a warm, moist climate and a long season. We have these conditions. Both the early and the late maturing varieties do well. The soil is easily cultivated and is ready to respond freely to the efforts of the farmer.

Fields of thirty to forty bushels per acre are not unusual, and when the proper steps are taken to break the land in the fall, to thoroughly prepare the seed-bed, fertilize and cultivate intelligently, the yield will reach 75 to 100 bushels. In the field with the corn may be grown peanuts (the greatest and cheapest hog feed in the world), peas, velvet beans, and other soil-improving legumes. Many of our best farmers find that by planting the peanuts between the corn rows that that about 75% as much of each will be produced as when only one is planted. The hogs will gather the nuts themselves beginning in September or October and growing and fattening on them until January or February.

COTTON

Madison County is in the center of the Sea Island Cotton Belt. The crop of short cotton in the U. S. is about 12,000,000 bales per year. This variety is not grown in this county to any great extent for the reason that the long tough fibre of the Sea Island brings in the market from two to three times as much per pound and our land is ideal for this variety.

With the proper preparation of the land, the proper fertilization and cultivation, our farmers secure from five to fifteen hundreds pounds of seed cotton per acre. Twelve hundred pounds of seed cotton will gin about 350 pounds of lint worth from 25c to 36c per pound. This is one of the great money crops. The Sea Islands' cotton produced amounts to about 85,000 bales per year and quite a large per cent of this is produced in this county.

SUGAR CANE

Sugar cane is raised for the beautiful and palatable syrup, for the sugar to be made therefrom, and for the feed for stock, the Japanese variety being used for all three purposes.

The good acre of sugar cane will make 300 to 400 gallons of the finest syrup in the world.

The Japanese variety will produce tons of most excellent feed for stock per acre if cut at the right time. It is grown for syrup as well as for forage.

TOBACCO

The heavier grades of chewing tobacco are not raised in Madison County, but our soil is ideal for the production of from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds per acre of the best grade of cigar wrapper tobacco, worth, barn cured, from 40 to 75 cents per pound. This tobacco is raised under a shade or in the open sun. There are only a few counties in the United States that will produce this tobacco and this is one among the few.

POTATOES

While Irish Potatoes can be produced very well in all sections of the County, yet when it comes to the production of Sweet Potatoes, few if any sections of the country, can surpass this County. These furnish a staple food for the people and are often used as food for stock. From 200 to 400 bushels per acre can be produced. The price is seldom below 75c per bushel.

FRUITS

As yet, no variety of apples has been found that will grow successfully in this section. Peaches, figs, pears, and grapes do well. When the proper attention is given to the pruning and spraying, exceedingly satisfactory results can be gotten from these fruits either on a small or large scale. Figs grow in abundance with almost no cultivation. Our winters do not injure these fruits. Grapes and peaches require some attention.

ORANGES

Madison County once ranked well as an orange growing section, but a freeze killed most of the trees. Since then new trees have come up and in all sections of the county may be found orange trees producing excellent fruit. We do not claim this industry, however, as being a paying one for this section, on account of the danger of another freeze. A dozen orange trees, however, will form an attractive part of any man's home orchard and unless the weather becomes unusually cold the returns from even a small number of trees would be satisfactory.

FORAGE PLANTS

We claim to have one of the greatest sections to be found for economic productions of forage plants. Many of these are legumes and add great stores of nitrogen as well as humus to the soil. One acre of thrifty legumes will often add as much nitrogen (ammonia) to the soil as can be bought with an expenditure of twenty-five to thirty dollars in commercial fertilizer. In addition to the soil-improving power of these legumes, they furnish cheap and effective food for stock. It should be remembered that the number of growing hours per year in Madison County is more than double that in many of the Northern States. The abundance of rainfall, together with the heat and fertility, in this country makes this as said above, one of the greatest forage producing sections in the world. Among the large number of forage plants raised successfully, might be mentioned the cow pea, sorghum, velvet bean, beggar weed, soja bean, vetch and peanuts. The cow pea is raised as a soil improver and for hay. It produces from one to two tons per acre and is worth from \$20 to \$25 per ton. The velvet bean is seldom cut but furnishes pasture for cattle, hogs and other stock during December, January, February and March. It has great fattening qualities for cattle. Pindars (peanuts) are raised chiefly as a hog food. In October, the hogs are turned into the pindar fields and very soon become fat. Beggar weed is a natural production, which, cut at the right time and well matured, furnishes an excellent hay. The chemical analysis shows that a pound of well cured beggar weed hay contains equal food value with a pound of good wheat bran.

HAY

The rapidity of growth of grasses and other hay-producing crops together with the moisture and heat in Madison County makes this a great hay country. We usually have little trouble in having sufficient sunshine to cure these crops. Cow peas, beggar weed, some of the clovers, velvet beans, oats with vetch, sorghum, and some of the native grasses are the principal sources of the hay crop. Home-grown hay sells at from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per ton.

RYE AND OATS

Madison county is famous for its rye. Thousands of bushels are shipped each year to other sections of the country, where it is used for seed. This seed rye usually sells at from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel. Rye and oats both, make good winter pasturage. Sometimes they are plowed under to improve the crop that is to follow. Sometimes, however, they are cut at the proper stage and are used as hay. When desired, they are cut a little later and are threshed as in other sections of the country.

VEGETABLES

Madison County is not in the tropical vegetable section. Most of the important vegetables are raised in the County for home consumption. But very little attempt has been made in the past to grow them on a scale sufficiently large to justify shipping. Small crops of vegetables, such as onions, cantaloupes, and beans are being raised and shipped to an advantage. We believe that if the proper steps were taken, many of the vegetables could be raised as a side product on our farms and shipped to an advantage. Any surplus could easily be canned and would in that form, find a ready market.

MELONS

Watermelons grow to perfection on our sandy loam soils. A melon patch sufficiently large to furnish five to fifteen carloads, if shipped to Northern markets is a safe side crop for any farmer. Some plant on a much larger scale and often reap excellent returns. If market conditions are un-

favorable it is customary to turn the hogs into the melon patch and thereby make a good profit on the investment.

LIVE STOCK

The abundant supply of water together with the ease with which forage plants are raised makes Madison County in many respects an ideal place for the various branches of the live stock industry. It must be remembered that our winters are so mild that no shelter is required for most domestic animals. This is a great saving in expense, and one that farmers north of us will be quick to appreciate.

Hogs

We believe that hogs can be raised more cheaply in Madison County than any other place in the country. All forms of hog-feed such as pindars, chufas, cassava, peas, rye, sorghum, Japanese cane, millet, corn, and velvet beans, are raised in great quantities and with extreme ease. Most of these foods can be gathered by the hogs themselves. By the proper arrangement of fences and crop rotation some food can be in the field nearly all of the time on which the hogs may pasture, grow, and fatten. There is always an abundant market for hogs, either on the foot or as dressed pork. Many farmers store the meat at home while others use the cold storage plant maintained in the town of Madison for the purpose of curing the meat. Experience proves that the common 'razor back' is not so profitable as a cross between the common hog and some of the better varieties. The Berkshire is exceedingly popular; some, however, prefer the Poland China, while the Duroc Jersey is also becoming popular.

MANATEE AND SARASOTA COUNTIES

(From S. A. L. Booklet)

NOTE:—All that is said about Manatee applies to Sarasota, as this county was cut off from Manatee in 1921.

The fact that in Northern Florida the temperature in winter sometimes falls below the freezing point has had an important part in the development of the State, for it has marked the section where oranges and other citrus fruits can be grown with safety. Previous to the historic winter of 1894-5 oranges were supposed to be a sure crop in almost every section of Florida and were extensively planted over a wide range of territory. During that winter, however, the mercury fell below freezing far down through the State; thousands of orange trees were put out of commission, and a new horticultural map had to be made of the State.

This county became prominent after this freeze on account of the fact that its citrus crop was unharmed. That season it furnished 33,000 of the 50,000 boxes of oranges shipped from the entire State. People then began to investigate to see what had protected the orange trees planted there.

During the two other freezes which occurred in the State, neither of which began to equal the one before referred to, this county came through practically untouched. This emphasizes the advantages possessed by the "Manatee Section."

LOCATION

Manatee County is on the west coast of Florida, well below the central part of the State from north to south, in the center of what is known as South Florida.

The county takes its name from the Manatee River, one of the most beautiful streams in America, which, towards its mouth, where it empties into Tampa Bay, is one and one-half to two miles wide.

WATER PROTECTION

This section is so situated that winds from the north, northwest, west, southwest, and south come from off water

surfaces. The county lies between Tampa Bay on the north and Charlotte Harbor on the south. On its fifty miles of western shore line is Sarasota Bay, Little Sarasota Bay, Palma Sola Bay and a part of Tampa Bay. The Gulf of Mexico, the warmest body of water bordering the United States, reaching around the string of outlying keys, touches the county on the southwest, as does also Lemon Bay. Manatee River penetrates the interior as a navigable stream for 25 miles. Braden River from the southeast empties into it. Myakka River flows to the south and enters Charlotte Harbor. Innumerable smaller streams, inlets and lakes add greatly to the water area of the county.

These enormous bodies of water prevent sudden changes of temperature, temper the winter winds, and cause cool breezes for the summer, thus, serving as a regulator of the climate, having an important part in protecting orange trees from the frost, for there has been no injury, nor is there likely to be any injury, therefrom, in the land of Manatee.

The Gulf, from the waters of which the warm Gulf stream is made up, here touches or is only a few miles from shore. The incoming tide from it brings warm water, thereby increasing the winter temperature several degrees.

The soils and climate are alike peculiarly suited to the growing of citrus fruits, and the result is that over the county there are many thousand acres of splendid groves, also some of the largest individual groves of the State. The truck industry, also because of these natural advantages, has been developed into wonderful proportions until train loads of vegetables are daily shipped to northern markets. The success that has attended both these efforts, with the multiplied millions received in return, encourages constant expansion.

THE SOILS OF MANATEE

There are four kinds of soil in the county quite distinct in some respects. These are the muck, hammock, pine and prairie lands.

The muck lands, while considerable, are least in extent, generally contiguous to creeks, and are, therefore, readily drained. Usually the virgin muck is a coarse substance mixed with sand and silt, which, after cultivation has taken

place for several seasons, becomes a fine-grained soil of almost unequaled productivity.

"Hammock" is a local term applied to a peculiar soil or body of land which is largely composed of vegetable mold, particles of lime, sand and clay underlaid with a marl or clay, and covered with a dense growth of cedar, hickory, magnolia, palm, oak, cabbage, palmetto, vines and bushes. The high hammocks, usually first-rate, are light; the low hammocks black, and vary in depth from two to ten feet. These lands are especially adapted to the cultivation of mid-winter vegetables. In practice hammock lands are fertilized for best results, especially in view of the long seasons permitting several crops to be grown in one year.

The pine lands are higher in elevation, more or less sandy, and some are quite fertile. Many of the finest groves in the county are grown in these. While they are more easily cleared than the hammock lands, but not so rich, there is a feeling that citrus trees planted on them will live to greater age than those on a richer soil, which induces a more vigorous growth of the young trees.

Prairie lands are more or less level and almost, if not entirely, free from trees. They have been, and are now, largely used for cattle ranges. The soil, when adequately drained, sweetened, and correctly handled, produces abundantly—quite equal to the hammock. These lands are suitable for all crops grown on the hammocks. Some successful truckers say the ease of clearing, handling and cultivating the pine and prairie lands offset many of the advantages of the richer hammock lands. Certainly crops are grown with equal success on all these lands described.

Practically all the present trucking and citrus lands, except the muck, in Southern Florida, including Manatee County, were formerly covered with palmetto, which, under present methods, is easily cleared. Thousands of acres are annually being planted to oranges and grapefruit, or in field and market-garden crops.

ARTESIAN WELLS FURNISH AN ABUNDANCE OF WATER

Another thing which gives Manatee County an advantage in growing vegetable crops is the pure and abundant water supply to be had at slight expense. Artesian wells are easily obtained and furnish a flow of water strong

enough to convey it wherever needed. There are seasons when rainfall is unevenly distributed, and growing crops suffer unless means are at hand for applying water artificially. Every farm and orange grove of importance is supplied with these wells—the truckers using them as an insurance against dry periods; thus every chance of losing a crop is removed. One 6-inch well is considered sufficient for 20 acres of vegetables or one 4½-inch well for 10 acres.

These deep wells are believed to enter the Vicksburg Limestone. The more shallow wells terminate in the sands and clays before reaching this formation.

Flowing artesian wells are obtained along the coast, and far inland, along the Manatee, Braden and Myakka Rivers and other streams. A great number have been drilled, the depth varying from 200 to 600 feet, and the size from 3 to 12 inches. At Sarasota Bay, flowing water is obtained at 360 feet, and in the Sugar Loaf section at 450 feet. In and near Bradentown it is reached at from 410 to 528 feet. The water from these wells will rise about thirteen feet above the surface, equivalent to a head of about twenty-nine feet above sea-level.

VEGETABLES FOR NORTHERN MARKETS

While oranges and grapefruit occupy a prominent place among the products of the county, the growing of vegetables is a most important industry, and one which is yearly growing in importance.

This industry is an old one in Manatee County, because the section has long been known to be so well located. Prior to the coming of the railroad, truck crops were shipped by steamer to Tampa, and there transferred to the railway lines to find their way to the northern markets. Since the Seaboard Air Line built into the county in 1902, its trains have carried the crops to market in increasing volume every year.

Thousands of acres are planted to vegetables, and nowhere are found better market gardens than are tended by the farmers of this county. They are up-to-date in their methods, and the quality of their produce is unsurpassed.

The richest lands are not planted to oranges or grapefruit, but to vegetable crops of various kinds.

Velvet beans, beggar-weed, cowpeas, rice and sorghum

are the best summer forage or cover crops to follow vegetables, for they make luxuriant growth which protects the land from sun in summer, produce excellent hay, or, if turned under, add great fertility to the soil. Some growers plant corn alone, others vary their program with one or two crops of hay instead, and other areas are planted in sweet potatoes, which can be produced every month in the year in this section. This shows the progression of crops, which yield returns as high as \$1,000 to \$1,500 per acre.

It is surprising what crops are grown on Manatee County soils. New land is usually cleared in autumn and early winter, and some crop, preferably velvet beans, planted as soon as possible to put the land in good tilth for any other crop. Handled in this way the land is productive from the start.

MANATEE'S GROWING SEASON

Planting time is every month in the year. The growing season runs 345 to 365 days, and evidences are plentiful of the ability to produce a continuous line of crops. A large grower of Palmetto says:

"To show what can be produced on a given acreage in twelve months, on November 1st, the land was planted to lettuce, and the crop marketed during January and February. In February cucumbers were planted between the lettuce rows. This crop was marketed during March and April. In March I planted peppers between the cucumber rows, and harvested through May and June. After these crops corn was planted and produced without additional fertilizer, reaching maturity before time for planting of fall crops."

SOILS FOR VEGETABLES

Drainage is the first thing considered and is never overlooked. It is secured naturally by ditches or by the use of tile, which are also used for sub-irrigation whenever necessary.

It is noticed that practically all truck farmers locate their fields as near the railroad or hard-surfaced road as possible, because the vegetables themselves are heavy to haul, and the crop is always abundant. Motor trucks are used almost entirely in transporting to iced refrigerator

cars which carry the crop by special trains on passenger schedule to market. Since these motors have come into use market gardening is carried on several miles farther from the roads than ever before.

All grades of soil are used for growing truck crops, because profitable methods of handling have been worked out.

Hammock lands are generally considered the very best, but are the most difficult to clear of trees and undergrowth.

Prairie soils, if they can be easily drained, are excellent and constantly gaining favor because easily cleared and handled.

The pine lands are easily brought into cultivation, respond quickly to proper treatment and, while the poorest in original fertility, are made to produce remarkably large and early maturing crops.

Muck lands are perhaps the most fertile, therefore require less fertilizer, but are more liable to frost damage, and drainage is more costly.

"What soils are best for truck?" we asked a successful truck grower of twenty years' experience. He replied, "All our soils are suited for vegetables of one kind or another, but require different treatment. The muck and hammock call for less fertilizer, but are harder to work, so I can't see much difference. I like to have more than one particular soil so more kinds of crops can be grown.

"A new grower should never at first try to specialize, but grow several crops to be safe, even should one not turn out well or the market be poor."

"But," we insisted, going back to the soil, "what kind for subsoil do you like for vegetables?" He quickly answered, "One with a clay, marl or harder layer twenty or thirty inches under the surface, so it will hold the water up long enough for sub-irrigation. If we don't have this we always have to surface irrigate."

"Do you ever surface irrigate when you have tile for that purpose?" "Yes, if the weather report indicates frost, many of us turn the artesian wells into the rows or ditches around our field to keep the air warmer. You know, the water from our wells is 72 degrees all the year."

VEGETABLES WHICH ARE GROWN

All kinds of vegetables grow well here. The most profitable crops are lettuce, celery, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, eggplant and peppers. In addition to these, beans, beets, carrots, cucumbers, melons, okra, onions, peas, potatoes, squash, etc., are shipped north very profitably.

Here are the approximate dates of planting and marketing the different vegetable crops, for the seasons practically overlap :

VEGETABLES	DATE OF PLANTING	DATE OF HARVEST
Beans	Jan. 15 to Feb. 1	Mar. 25 to May 1
Beets	Oct. 15 to Dec. 15	Jan. 1 to May 1
Cabbage	Sept. 15 to Dec. 1	Jan. 1 to May 1
Carrots	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1	Feb. 1 to June 1
Cauliflower	Sept. 1 to Oct. 1	Jan. 1 to Mar. 1
Celery	July 1 to Dec. 1	Dec. 15 to May 1
Cucumbers	Jan. 15 to Feb. 1	Apr. 1 to May 1
Eggplant	Dec. 1 to Feb. 1	Apr. 15 to July 15
Lettuce	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1	Dec. 1 to Apr. 30
Melons	Jan. 15 to Feb. 1	May 1 to July 1
Okra	Mar. 1 to July 1	May 15 to Dec. 1
Onions	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1	Apr. 1 to May 1
Peas	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1	Dec. 1 to Mar. 1
Peppers	Nov. 1 to Feb. 1	Mar. 15 to July 1
Potatoes	Jan. 1 to Mar. 1	Apr. 1 to June 1
Potatoes (sweet)	May 15 to July 15	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1
Squash	Jan. 1 to Feb. 1	Mar. 15 to May 1
Tomatoes	Jan. 1 to Mar. 15	Apr. 1 to June 15

Growers count on securing annually from \$500 to \$1,000 worth of vegetables per acre at least. Many of these make their land net even more than this. It is not an uncommon thing for growers to net as much as \$1,000 per acre on individual crops. Celery produces a gross of \$1,800 and often over \$3,000.

SEVERAL CROPS IN A SEASON

To secure the best returns the growers harvest several crops from the same land in one season. Take a crop of lettuce to illustrate. In the early fall a seed-bed is prepared and planted in Big Boston lettuce, the bed being

shaded from the sun with a muslin screen. In October and November the first of the lettuce will be transplanted to the field and in 45 days it begins to move to market, and other plantings follow along until January. This crop of lettuce begins to mature in November and shipments from later plantings continue until about March. This is the general practice with most crops.

"Does the writer mean that all seeds are planted in a seed-bed and transplanted to the field?"

"That's exactly what is meant. The thinning of the plants where they are drilled, and the weeding at a time when the young seedlings are just coming up is a tedious process. The transplanting saves much of this and at the same time it improves the quality of the vegetables."

"Why is it that the growers have crops of so many ages?" was asked one of the growers of a field of lettuce which contained plants of all ages.

"That is so the crop will mature at regular intervals, for we have found it is not best to have all vegetables mature at once, for we could hardly handle all the crop at one time, nor could we take advantage of the many markets at different times throughout a long period. In other words, we do not put all our eggs in one basket, either as to the particular crop to be grown, or for the time for its maturing."

As soon as the first of the crop is taken from the field, places will be made for other plantings or crops until June 1st, when the land is allowed to grow up in crab or crowfoot grass, planted to corn, or sown to velvet beans, beggar-weed, or cowpeas for hay.

In the autumn the ground is prepared for another season's crops. These are given the best of care and cultivation, and every precaution taken to guarantee the product being of the highest quality. To insure this, high-grade fertilizer is applied before planting.

The crops would grow without this, but these shrewd Florida growers realize that highest quality of vegetables must be pushed from the time they are planted, therefore the fertilizer is used.

In June, July and August, which is the rainy season, also the rest period of the farm year, the farmer may take a vacation at some of the nearby, delightful summer resorts, or take advantage of the splendid fishing and hunting, which is afforded throughout the State.

Some idea of the extent of the winter market gardening business in certain crops is obtained from the following average shipments for eight years from the section:

Cabbage	372 cars	Irish potatoes ...	25 cars
Cauliflower	31 cars	Lettuce	789 cars
Celery	744 cars	Peppers	122 cars
Cucumbers	45 cars	Tomatoes	983 cars
Eggplant	97 cars		

Other crops successfully and profitably shipped are beans, beets, carrots, melons, okra, peas, squash and sweet potatoes.

While growers, some years, produce profitable crops without drainage or irrigation, experience has demonstrated that these systems are really needed. The annual rainfall is heavy, around 50 inches, but it is not always distributed just right. At times it is so heavy that drainage is needed to carry away the surplus water, and at other times it is rather infrequent, so that the growing crops may suffer.

It is the part of wisdom, therefore, to prepare for these contingencies. The county is particularly fortunate in having its abundant flow of artesian water. The water is shut off when not needed.

Some truck farms are irrigated by furrows, on others irrigation and drainage systems are combined by using tile drains. These drains are laid twelve to twenty feet apart, as though they were to be used for drainage only, but connected with a main from the well. In case of heavy rainfall the drains, assisted by ditches at the edge of the fields, carry away the surplus water. When needed the water is turned into these mains and tiles, the outlets plugged, and the whole tract sub-irrigated. This system, while more expensive, is more satisfactory than furrow irrigation where there is a heavier sub-stratum to prevent the water from sinking too rapidly.

CITRUS FRUIT GROWING IN MANATEE COUNTY

Oranges and grapefruit do especially well and are very profitable in the Land of Manatee. The soil and climate are right, and with the protection, as has been explained, exceptional advantages are offered for the growing of these

tender fruits. The quality of the fruit produced is not surpassed anywhere. Shipping and picking begin the last days of September and end the first four days of May, touching nine months.

The oldest orange trees in the county are perhaps fifty-five years old. These trees still bearing show that Manatee County is especially adapted to their growth.

Many grapefruit trees 50 to 75 years old yield profitable crops, which proves the persistence of this fruit. Florida has practically a monopoly on this crop.

SOILS FOR CITRUS FRUIT

Practically all the soils in the entire county, except the low vegetable lands, are growing citrus fruit successfully. There are many thousand acres of good citrus soil yet unutilized. These trees make a good growth each year, are long lived and bear abundant crops. Good drainage is absolutely essential on any soil.

To secure the best results the land is planted for perhaps two years to truck, then oranges or grapefruit trees are planted. A heavy crop of velvet beans is found to be of distinct advantage. Many growers have planted the raw land to trees, but it has been found that little time is gained by so doing.

ORANGES OR GRAPEFRUIT—WHICH?

"Which is more profitable, oranges or grapefruit?" was asked a gentleman.

"We do not know which is the more profitable in the long run, although oranges are more profitable now; last year grapefruit brought a better price. This may be reversed another year. The grapefruit is very prolific and commands a high price, as Southern Florida is conceded to be the only section of the United States where the grapefruit can be grown to perfection."

According to the Florida Citrus Exchange, Manatee County grapefruit trees hold their fruit to the very last. Late picked or late varieties command high prices; some have brought as high as \$10 per box in April and May.

There is no question about oranges; they have been tried and found to be dependable as to yield, quality and profit. No oranges compare to the Florida-grown for firmness of

body, sweetness in flavor and amount of juice, which is delicious. Manatee County oranges are unexcelled, for they are grown under natural conditions which bring out the best quality in the fruit.

Grapefruit trees begin to bear oftentimes at two years from planting, and frequently trees which have had exceptional care yield profitable crops at three years from planting, which is usually inadvisable, as tree growth is checked. Three-year-old grapefruit trees planted near Palmetto by Mr. John W. Jackson certainly carried a profitable crop even at this early age. Not every tree in the grove had a good crop, of course, but three acres sold for \$150 on the trees, so that one can get an idea of the habits of this fruit. Orange trees do not begin so early, as a rule—perhaps they will reach the same stage at about four years from planting.

From the fifth and sixth years forward the grapefruit trees, and from the seventh year orange trees, bear profitable crops, for in Manatee County, owing to its peculiar location, these crops are remarkably sure. Being entirely shielded on the north and west by Tampa and Sarasota Bays, the county is singularly protected from any cold winds.

Planted 25 or 30 feet apart, there is abundant room to grow truck or some general crop between the trees for the first three or four years. This plan is followed where the owner of the grove is in personal charge of the work. If one relies upon tenant farmers to grow cultivated crops among the young trees, there is always danger that the trees will not receive the attention they need at a time most necessary. Most of the old groves were first planted to truck crops, so that by the time the trees had reached bearing age these crops had paid for the land. Many of the young groves now growing are being handled in this way, but, as stated, they are usually in charge of the owners, who see to it that the trees are not neglected for the truck crops.

VARIETIES FOR ALL SEASONS

The person from outside the State deems it a great privilege to get out among orange or grapefruit trees loaded with fruit. Most of them think of only two kinds of oranges—those with seed and those without. But out in a grove, with an experienced grower, one will become ac-

quainted with more varieties than he ever dreamed were in the catalog. The Valencia and Hart's Tardiff, classed with it, are the best late oranges, ripening when prices are high; another good one is the Pineapple, a little earlier, finest in quality and flavor, which always brings a premium on the market during its season. The Parson Brown, of medium size, is the earliest, which is its chief recommendation. An even later orange than the Valencia, but smaller, is the Lue Gim Gong, which is very popular. The Temple, a new late variety, is receiving much attention.

"Are there any navel oranges in the Manatee Country?"

"Yes, and mighty fine, too. They are not generally planted, however, on account of not regularly bearing heavy crops when young. The experience has been that the yield improves with age, becoming entirely satisfactory."

All grapefruit look alike to the novice, but the Walters is the market favorite, being of excellent quality, uniform, and hangs on trees until late. Another is the Inman, also the Marsh Seedless, which is growing in favor.

"Do the growers plant seedling or budded trees?"

"Budded trees only, as they can be kept nearer the ground, planted more closely together, and come into bearing earlier. Seedling trees, however, are the ones generally found in the oldest orchards."

"Do kid-glove oranges grow here?"

"They most assuredly do—almost every grower has a few, and some years they command a fancy price in their season."

There are many other varieties of oranges and grapefruit. It is best to select those varieties most planted in the high locality so there will be uniformity in shipments, making it possible for high prices to be paid.

Individual growers with only five acres should never plant but one variety, which allows for loading at least one car when the grove comes into good bearing. A ten-acre grove may be divided into five acres of oranges and five acres of grapefruit. If twenty-five acres, some recommend one-third medium early oranges, one-third late oranges and one-third grapefruit.

"Where should trees be bought?" "There are many nurserymen and some individual grove-owners who have small nurseries, but it is usually best to buy from nurserymen who upon investigation are found reliable and responsible. Such ones know how and raise good trees, can cor-

rectly advise as to the needs of the locality where the trees are to be grown, will furnish trees with the proper root stock, and budded from healthy, high productive trees that will come true to name."

The preferable time to set trees is November and December, although this can with safety be extended to March 1st—the earlier the better. Those most observant are convinced that a space equal to at least 25 x 30 feet is the best distance.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Experience has shown that with pastures, which can be readily developed, grazing crops, which can be economically produced on a wide scale, and silos, high-grade, pure-bred beef cattle are successfully grown.

The dairy industry deserves to gain more prominence, for there are unlimited markets within and without the County that are never supplied, although those engaged in it find it is very remunerative, especially during the late fall, winter and early spring months.

Milk and cream—good and pure—are early produced because of the full share of sunshine which this section receives and its sandy loam soil which acts as a filter. Both mean that it is easy to keep clean cattle and sanitary barn lots.

Cows are not kept in expensive barns during the winter, but in the open every day. This develops and keeps healthy cows.

The profits are large for him who raises the feed for cows, for milk sells regularly around 60 to 80 cents per gallon. If large quantities are produced in the future it can be disposed of at excellent prices.

In the well-managed dairies only a small amount of concentrates is purchased because of the long pasture season, the grazing and legume hays that can be grown and the maximum yields possible with silage crops that are given good cultivation and liberal fertilization. Milking machines, used with some of the larger herds, give satisfaction.



An Orange Grove in Marion County. Note the presence of the hardwood trees. The orange was found growing wild in this County.

MARION COUNTY

By L. H. CHAZAL, Secretary Chamber of Commerce

The growth of the citrus fruit industry overshadows all other recent agricultural developments in Marion County. The planting of tomatoes as a truck crop takes second place. Poultry raising and dairying have also taken places in the front rank, in a county widely known as a section of general and diversified farming of many years standing. The watermelon crop is also most important. Marion offers, therefore, as splendid an opening as there is to be found in Florida for combining an orange grove with diversified agriculture—with trucking, poultry raising, dairying, general farming and livestock raising. Dependence upon one crop is not necessary. This is an advantage that is outstanding in importance, and particularly in the light of the fact that the citrus fruit and truck crops have proved a blessing in the face of the recent general slump in market prices for staples and livestock. By reason of her diversification of crops, Marion County enjoys enviable advantages for meeting the contingencies of the markets and weather conditions and when, for example, the country was recently threatened with a nation-wide railroad tie-up, Marion County found comfort in the fact that she is practically self-sustaining.

The recent growth of the citrus fruit industry in the county amounts to a genuine boom. The year 1922 has seen planted the largest acreage in new groves in many years. Packing houses in every part of the county have been enlarged and new plants built. Coloring rooms have been added and during this season of 1922-23 all "Parson Brown" oranges, which pass the test required by the pure food laws before their skins turn golden, are being shipped into the markets fully and successfully colored. This county last season shipped 425,000 boxes of citrus fruits and it is estimated that the present crop will exceed 500,000 boxes. The most outstanding feature of the citrus fruit development in the county, however, is the fact that most of the groves changing hands are being purchased by growers of long standing and experience, by such organizations as the American Fruit Growers, Inc., and by local investors. The reasons for this development are the high quality of fruit produced in this section, where the orange was found growing wild, the earliness with which the fruit



Gathering Lettuce in Marion County in January. Trucking is one of the outstanding industries of this County.

matures and is ready for the markets, the nearness to the markets, and cheap production. The groves in Marion County do not require much commercial fertilizer nor is much spraying necessary. The fruit grades high, a very large percentage being first grade and fancy. Much has been written lately about the quality of fruit grown on hammock lands and there are in Marion County large areas of this type of soil.

This year the county shipped over 3,200 cars of vegetables, including 1826 cars of watermelons and 720 cars of tomatoes. The tomato shipments jumped from 215 cars last year to 720 cars this year. Other truck crops include cabbage, beans, cucumbers, cantaloupes, lettuce, sweet corn, squash and okra. The greatest development has been in the tomato crop, and here again largely because of the quality of the fruit. The eating and shipping qualities of the Marion County tomato are particularly excellent. The packing house facilities for handling the tomato crop here have been greatly enlarged this season. The county, moreover, enjoys the economic advantage of being so located that its tomato crop is ready for the market during the period between the shipping season of the lower East and West coasts of Florida and that of Mississippi. Many buyers now figure in the tomato deal here, including those of the largest produce concerns in the country. Marion has long been the watermelon center of Florida. The United States Bureau of Markets sends out its field market reports from Ocala during the melon shipping season in this State.

Poultry raising, is perhaps, next in importance in the development of agriculture in Marion County.

The number of poultry ranches is increasing. Blooded stock predominates. One poultry ranch in the county has been singled out by an expert as being the best kept poultry farm in America. The owner has declined an offer of \$25,000 for his plant.

Dairying in Marion County has been given an impetus by reason of the establishment in Ocala of a central creamery, which provides a market for dairy products in the form of whole milk and butter fats.

Marion County has been an important general crop section since the days before the war between the sections, when the colonists of Carolina and Georgia came down into the interior of Florida and established here large plantations, growing Sea Island cotton, corn, tobacco, and sugar

cane. In recent years the county's general crops have captured many prizes at the State fairs.

Marion County was a pioneer in the introduction of pure blooded live stock into Florida and it has since won many grand championships with its hogs, cattle, horses and mules. This is a wonderful hog county and besides having hogs which have won grand championships at the State fairs in Florida, and in the Southeast, a Poland-China sow from this county was the first Florida hog to win a grand championship at the International Livestock Show in Chicago.

The groves and farms in Marion County are connected by a system of highways that are travelable at every season of the year. The county has a highway engineer who has charge of the maintenance of these roads and the building of new stretches. State Road Number Two is now under construction through the county and it will be one of the finest highways to be found anywhere. State Road Number Five is shortly to be built through the county.

Marion is centrally located in the ridge lands of the State and has a splendid year around climate. It has excellent railroad facilities, public utilities, a splendid school system and churches of various denominations.

MONROE COUNTY—AGRICULTURALLY

By JOSEPH Y. PORTER
President Key West Chamber of Commerce

A familiar complaint when discussing the Florida Keys is that there is very little agricultural development owing to the nature of the soil "or rather the lack of it." Were this a fact, it would be a most serious complaint, but that it is not true has been for years the contention of the four hundred or more farmers who live on these same Keys, and real opportunity does exist in farming lands on them.

For years the Florida Keys were farmed in a most primitive manner, and as a result failure met the efforts of the farmers. Quite a few of the former Key farmers tried to make a living from farming in Dade County, this State, with the same result, and today hundreds of farmers in Dade County are succeeding where the Key farmer failed—evidence that the fault was with the man and not

with the soil. For a long time the most advanced method of raising vegetables and fruits on the Keys was to put the seed or the tree in the ground and then take a comfortable position in the shade or go fishing and wait for it to grow. Naturally but one result is obtainable under such conditions.

A careful selection of the piece of soil, a correct summing up of the situation that confronts the venturer, and intelligent effort applied will get larger results on the Florida Keys than are procurable from farming lands in any other section of this State, and the obstacles that at first seem impossible are the very easiest things imaginable to eradicate.

THE SOIL

These Keys are of nearly pure carbonate of lime, the rocks so soft that you can drill them with a carpenter's auger, and are little else than undigested plant food. The soil is composed of humus, that is to say rotting vegetable matter of plants, leaves, roots, etc.

THE CLIMATE

The climate is ideal—never too hot, never too cold. There is always a cool breeze in summer and in winter the days and nights are like the first delightful days of autumn. The Keys are below the frost line, and crops can be planted and harvested three and four times a year.

The lowest temperature ever recorded on the keys was 41 degrees which occurred January 12, 1886, and the highest recorded in twenty-five years was 93 degrees, occurring only twice—August 11th and September 2d, 1903. While the cold wave in January, 1886, brought freezing conditions as far south as Cape Sable, there was no frost on the Keys.

The prevailing wind direction is easterly, inasmuch as this section is in the belt of the easterly trades, as an evidence of the easterly direction of the winds it will be noticed that the cocoanut trees and those of other kinds always bend and grow towards the west. As a rule the breezes are fresh and calms are very rare.

The wet and dry seasons are fairly well defined, the wet season extending from May to November, inclusive, and the dry season from December to April, inclusive.

The average normal temperature, as shown by the records of the Weather Bureau is, for each month of the year, as follows: January, 68.8; February, 70.8; March, 72.8; April, 75.5; May, 79.0; June, 82.2; July, 83.8; September, 82.5; October, 78.7; November, 74.3; December, 70.1. Average, 76.9.

The average normal rainfall, as shown by the records of the Weather Bureau, is, for each month of the year, as follows: January, 1.98; February, 1.64; March, 1.48; April, 1.30; May, 3.36; June, 4.25; July, 3.59; August, 4.69; September, 6.79; October, 5.38; November, 2.36; December, 1.84. Annual, 38.66.

The county is the most healthful in the United States. Surrounded by the sea, every breeze is laden with health-giving ocean salts. The nights are always cool, there are no floods, never a fog, no fresh water swamps, malaria is impossible and heat prostrations are unknown. Malaria is impossible because no malarial mosquitoes exist here and as a consequence persons coming to this section with malaria in their systems under proper treatment of quinine will not only be cured, but not run the risk of inflicting others with the disease.

THE CROPS

Citrus fruits, especially limes, grow unusually well. The limes of the Keys are not the usual small green limes of commerce. The limes grown here are almost as large as lemons, thin-skinned and of a particularly delicate flavor, and yet very acid. Housewives, once using the Key limes in their cooking, are never satisfied to go back to lemons.

The quality rivals anything California has ever produced, and the crop can be landed in the Northern markets two months ahead of the California crop. Four-year old grape vines will bear as many as two hundred bunches of grapes, and the fruit begins to ripen in May. Dwellers on the Keys claim that grapes represent the big future of the section.

Mangoes and avocado pears and nearly all kinds of tropical fruit, papayas, grapefruit, oranges, guavas, tangerines, bananas, sapodillas, sugar apples, and nearly every other fruit that grows has its season here, being the first to ripen and can be first in Northern markets and get the highest prices.

Asparagus grows so like a weed that it is diligently hoed out of existence. Sheets of this vegetable are frequently cut two feet long with no fibrous substance the entire length. And, an asparagus bed once started is an endless source of revenue.

Untold fortunes await the truck farmer, in growing tomatoes, sweet potatoes, sweet peppers, onions, squash and pumpkins. Two hundred and fifty acres planted in tomatoes on Key Largo this past season yielded a return of \$250,000.00. Pepper plants three years old bear endless crops.

There are immense groves of bearing coconuts. The coconut is said to produce a nut each day in the year. Eight nuts will make one pound of table butter. The coconuts have to be ground, covered with scalding water, put into a bag and hung up to drip. The resulting liquid is a rich white milk upon which cream will rise and this churned produces the butter.

FISHERIES

The inside sheltered bay waters are comparatively shallow, and the Gulf stream's warmth make typical breeding places for fish where they have the shelter required. When the outside Atlantic waters are wind whipped and rough, the two sets of barriers, one a magnificent reef and the other a chain of islands, serve to separate wind and water on the side opposite the Atlantic to the extent that the inside waters are calm and safe and present ideal fishing grounds when the Atlantic is still rough. When the Atlantic is smooth the reef fishing is wonderful. During one period of three months from December 1st to February 1st more than 3,450,000 pounds of fish were caught in this vicinity, carried to Key West and shipped to Northern markets.

SPONGES

The sponge beds about the Keys are among the best in the world, and sponge gathered here is considered to be especially desirable. Diving suits are unnecessary as the water is so shallow and clear. The catches amount to thousands of dollars a year and would amount to much more if a good market for the sponges could again be established. At Chase, sixteen miles north of Key West, a sponge farm

was established and flourished for several years, and it was found that the cultivated article is in every way superior to those of natural growth. It has therefore been demonstrated that Monroe County is the only one in the world in which sponge farming can be carried on with safety, due to the shallow waters over the reef and the fact that frost never comes this far South.

NASSAU COUNTY

Nassau County, situated in the northeastern corner of the State, contains about 645 square miles, or 412,800 acres. It is bounded on the north and west by the St. Mary's River, a stream navigable for nearly sixty miles by ocean going vessels; on the south by Nassau River, a stream with equal navigation possibilities, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean.

The rivers and their numerous tributaries, together with the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, which cross the county north, south, east and west, make nearly every acre of land accessible for rail and water transportation and accessibility to its natural resources is one of the leading features of the county.

The soil of Nassau County varies according to locality, from low, rich, black, swamp, and marsh lands to dry pine lands. The mainland of the county is mostly of a sandy character underlaid with clay, at a depth of from two to six feet, a soil retentive of fertilizers and capable of the highest state of cultivation. The natural resources from our pine forests have somewhat retarded the progress of our agricultural developments, but the day is not far distant when Nassau County will take its proper place as one of the best farming counties in the State. Our farmers are commencing to see the possibilities of the soil, and from one single small country station over 12,000 bushels of sweet potatoes were shipped and paid for on delivery, netting over \$6,000 or nearly \$120.00 per acre, for a single item of crops in a three months season.

Cattle raising is one of the important factors of the farmers wealth in Nassau County, but is yet in its infancy and capable of large possibilities owing to low prices of

good grazing land and the vast acreage of denuded timber land which will make the land available for pasturage.

The naval stores industry is a leading industry and brings in a large revenue to this county.

It has the express and fast mail to the North and West, as well as steamship transportation to New York. The vegetables or fruit can be gathered fresh from the garden and placed upon the steamship in first class condition, where they will not be disturbed or handled until placed for sale in the New York market. While there are many localities in the State which have fertile soil, yet the lack of quick transportation debars them from competing with the more favored sections.

Another feature which is of much importance to the truck raisers is that it never has extreme cold, as it is surrounded by water direct from the ocean, which tempers the winter winds, and vegetables come off as early on the island as if we were situated one hundred miles further south. This locality offers rare inducements to reclaim some of these valuable lands.

Truck farming is destined to bring millions of revenue to the farmers of this county.

Various kinds of fishing furnish an immense industry to Nassau County.

OKALOOSA COUNTY

By R. J. HART, County Agent

Okaloosa County is in West Florida and extends from the Alabama line on the northern boundary to the Gulf of Mexico. Crestview is the county seat, situated on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and is designated as the blueberry center. Laurel Hill, 17 miles north, and Baker, nine miles northwest of Crestview are agricultural centers. Holts, 12 miles west of Crestview is a sawmill town, but indications are that this town will come to the front as an agricultural and horticultural center. Valparaiso and Camp Walton are towns on the coast and are desirable summer resorts where bathing and fishing is good. There is a good road from Crestview to these towns.

The soil in the northern part of this county is adapted to the growing of corn, cotton, sugar cane, peanuts, sweet

potatoes, velvet beans and field peas. Most all varieties of vegetables grow well, and truck farming is being developed and bids fair to be one of the coming industries.

There are several thousand acres of forest reserve land in the southern part of this county, and a lot of open range and undeveloped land in the northern part.

The soil and climate are well adapted to the growing of fruit, such as the peach, sand pear, satsuma orange and other varieties. It is the home of the rabbit eye blueberry.

It is a well watered county with three rivers, Shoal River, Yellow River and Blackwater, with numerous creeks and springs affording plenty of water for livestock.

Agriculture, livestock, saw-milling and naval stores are the principal industries.

The schools and churches are something for her people to be proud of. If this county is not in the front ranks in progress—watch her—she is going to get there.

OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

Okeechobee County lies north of the lake of the same name—the largest fresh water lake without a natural outlet in the United States. This is one of the least developed counties in the State. Since the East Coast Railroad was built through this county it has no disadvantages over the other counties by which it is surrounded. As the stream of immigration cuts loose from the beaten paths, Okeechobee will come in to her own in pastures, fruit growing and truck farming.

ORANGE COUNTY, THE HEART OF FLORIDA

By KARL LEHMANN,

Secretary Orange County Chamber of Commerce

Orange County is in the heart of Florida in every sense of the word and that means much to this great section of this great State.

Orange County is in the exact geographical center of Florida midway between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf

of Mexico, giving it a mild, delightful climate with refreshing breezes blowing off its 1,500 fresh water lakes on the warmest day in midsummer and these bodies of water, including great Lake Apopka, 31 miles long, affording an excellent frost protection for grove and garden.

Orange County is the largest shipping center for citrus fruits in Florida, all but one of the great citrus fruit marketing agencies have their headquarters in this county. Last season 735,000 boxes of grapefruit, oranges and tangerines raised in Orange County were packed and shipped from our packing houses, bringing more than \$2,000,000 into this county for that crop alone, and in addition to that nearly 1,000,000 boxes of citrus fruit raised in other counties was packed and shipped from Orange County packing houses because of the excellent facilities of these houses. Nearly one-seventh of the entire crop of citrus fruit shipped out of Florida was packed in Orange County. Orange County has nearly 20,000 acres of groves and nearly 3,000 additional acres being set this year. This county is rapidly forging into first place among the citrus producing counties of the State.

Orange County is a great producing section for melons and vegetables. Some 400 acres of melons in west Orange and 745 acres of cabbage, 836 acres of tomatoes, 150 acres of beans, 787 acres of lettuce and 1,875 acres of cucumbers, tell something of the story of this county as a vegetable growing center. During the cucumber shipping season an average of 45 cars a day move out from the section about Winter Garden and at the height of the season, Winter Garden, Ocoee, Tildenville and Oakland ship an average of 56 cars a day or enough to make two solid train loads of 28 cars, each loaded with cucumbers, which bring a fancy price in the waiting markets. The cucumber crop alone brings more than a million dollars a year into Orange County. The lettuce and tomatoes from this section always bring a premium in every market in the country because of the superior product and packing for which Orange County is famous.

Orange County is the home of the original Temple orange tree which has furnished the bud wood for the Temple orange tree of Florida, the "\$10.00 a box fruit." The largest producers of bananas in Florida are in the Pine Castle section of this county.

Orange County excels in the production of thoroughbred, prize winning poultry. This year stock shipped from

within the bounds of the county has won the highest honors, taking all first premiums in their class at the following poultry shows: Berryville, Va., Rockville, Md., Marion, Va., Norfolk, Va., Woodstock, Va., Roanoke, Va., Richmond, Va., Petersburg, Va., and at the 1922 Florida State Fair in Jacksonville S. D. Hardaway of Orange County had two sweepsteaks birds in the show and was awarded honors for the best cock and best bird, also best pullet in the show. Birds from Orange County at the Coliseum Show, Chicago, won first prize with nine other states competing.

Orange County is the center of the good roads system of Florida, with 663 miles of improved road built and building. A \$3,000,000 bond issue for good roads carried with a large majority and these roads are now being built, connecting every part of the county with every other section, bringing the county within a two hours drive over excellent roads to the finest ocean beaches in the county.

Orange County has fine towns, churches and schools and this year has built nearly \$350,000 worth of new school houses and improved many others. No county excels Orange in the educational opportunities it offers running from excellent elementary schools up to Rollins College at Winter Park, Florida's oldest institution of higher learning.

Orange County has a half million acres of raw, uncleared land that can be bought at from \$50.00 to \$100.00 an acre, land that is fine for raising oranges and grapefruit, gardens and trucking. Improved farms and groves can be had at prices varying from \$1,000 to \$3,000 an acre and highly developed property brings still higher prices.

Orange County offers many attractions to the tourists as well as the settler. Fine fishing in hundreds of clear, sparkling lakes, boating, swimming and golf every month of the year. Amusements of the best sort abound, the best music of the country is heard during the year in Orlando and other centers of the county.

Orange County has a live wide awake Chamber of Commerce, supported by public taxation which helps to attract people to this splendid county and helps them locate and make a success after they have decided to come to this part of Florida.

Orange County has 156,000 head of cattle, including some 6,000 pure bred, first class stock, some of the finest in the State.

Orange County has the best organized public health service of any county in Florida. Every assistance is given to making and keeping Orange County a healthful place in which to live.

Orange County has a county agent, C. D. Kime, and a home demonstration agent, Mrs. Taylor, who are the expert advisors in all matters pertaining to grove, farm, garden, poultry and every thing else that goes to make life profitable and pleasant in this county.

Orange County has a great county seat city, Orlando, "The City Beautiful," that has grown in ten years from a population of 3,894 in 1910 to 9,282 in 1920, 15,000 in 1922 and bids fair to become a city of 30,000 by 1930. Orlando's building permits will exceed \$3,000,000 for 1922."

Orange County has a progressive, far-seeing and hard working people. They believe in this great "Inland Empire" of Florida, they love its climate, its soil and its opportunities. They have come from all parts of America and other portions of the world. Here they are working side by side in the finest possible spirit of co-operation and enthusiastic boosting to make this the greatest county in the greatest state in the greatest country in the world.

OSCEOLA COUNTY

The County of Osceola, called thus in honor of the great Seminole warrior by that name, was laid off from Orange and Brevard Counties in 1887. It lies between parallels about 27 degrees 15 minutes on its southern boundary and 28 degrees 20 minutes on its northern boundary, and because of its geographical position it enjoys a delightful climate all the year round. Its mean summer temperature is 81.9. Its mean winter temperature is 61.4. The annual rainfall is 53.82.

The surface of the country is level, relieved and is adorned here and there by ponds and lakes of varying sizes, shimmering from shore to center with the sparkle of crystal waters. The timber is chiefly pine; though small, rich hammocks of oak and hickory are not rare. Much of the land of the country is prairie, affording fine pasturage for the thousands of cattle ranging thereon.

The leading industries are:

1. The raising of cattle and sheep—The shipments of the former from Kissimmee to Cuba since the Spanish war have been very heavy; but extensive herds of cows still roam through the woods and over the plains of Osceola. The profits of sheep-raising are said to be inviting, and the business is growing year by year. Sheep, like cattle, are left entirely to the bounty of nature for sustenance, winter as well as summer.

2. Raising fruits and vegetables—These products of the grove and the garden are shipped, in their seasons, in large quantities. Oranges, grapefruit, peaches, melons, squash, cabbage, tomatoes, beans, peas, beets, egg-plants, sweet and Irish potatoes, and other fruits and vegetables thrive here under proper attention. Corn does well, but cotton is not grown in the county.

3. The distillation of spirits of turpentine is an important industry of the County, and to that purpose many of the pine lands are now devoted which formerly afforded only pasturage for cattle. Some of these lands are now doing double duty—feeding the cattle and filling the stills.

THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND POSSIBILITIES OF PALM BEACH COUNTY

By J. A. Dew, County Agent

The agricultural resources of any given area are determined by: First, the soil types; Second, climatic condition; Third, location with reference to market. The agricultural possibilities of any given area not only depend on the above factors, but also upon the personnel upon whom you are dependent for developing these resources.

SOIL TYPES

Palm Beach County, Florida, containing 1,720,520 acres of land, has within its borders some 20 distinct soil types, 14 of which are very productive. Approximately 800,000 acres of this total area is made up of such lands, and within the borders of the county lies almost altogether the entire custard apple land which is the highest type of

muck soil. The remaining land is made up of six phases of the St. Lucie series running from light sand to heavy hammock; six phases of Parkwood series varying from sand to clay loam; two phases of the Palm Beach sands, and two phases of Portsmouth sands.

The muck lands, where properly drained, are adapted to trucking, live stock production, and avocado growing. The lighter soils making up the coastal plain are nearly all adapted to the production of some truck, tropical or sub-tropical fruit crop. The most famous citrus fruits and those of the highest quality are produced on the hammock type of Palm Beach County soil. The lighter soils are adapted to the production of the mango, pineapple, guava, and other tropical fruits. The high pine table lands, especially where there is a sub-soil of clay or morl are especially suitable for the production of citrus fruits. A large area of the lighter soils produce avocados economically where mulched. Both the muck soils and the coastal plains are adapted to poultry production.

CLIMATE

The climatic conditions which exist in the region occupied by Palm Beach County are adapted to the production of staple crops, truck crops, sub-tropical, and tropical fruits. The annual rain fall of approximately 56 inches is usually so distributed that crops may be successfully produced the year around.

Our extremes of cold rarely injure by freezing or frost such tropical fruits as the guava, the pineapple, the avocado, and the mango. Our extreme summer temperatures really promote the growth of a large number of forage plants, and within the county there are probably more different varieties of grass produced than in any other area of the United States. Our summer temperatures are also favorable for the production of corn, peanuts, and other similar staple crops. The location of the high custard apple muck lands on the east and south shores of Lake Okechobee renders this area practically frost proof during the mid-winter months when every market in the United States is clamouring for fresh green vegetables. The mild winds blowing across Lake Okechobee carrying millions of heat units released from the surface of this reservoir by the action of the sun, covers the east and south shores with

a warm blanket through which it is almost impossible for sufficient cold to penetrate to do serious injury. From a climatic standpoint therefore, Palm Beach County with the Atlantic Ocean extending for a distance of 70 miles along the seaboard, and the waters of Lake Okeechobee bathing the western half of the county, is especially blessed.

LOCATION

Palm Beach County is located so that its winter garden crops can be shipped to the populous eastern centers within a very short period of time. Being located as far south as it is will aid greatly in its development because of the fact that hundreds of thousands of visitors pass through its borders annually. While the rail transportation facilities are satisfactory for handling the quickly perishable mid-winter products, the opening of an inlet bringing coast-wise steamers into West Palm Beach would make profitable the growth of a large number of crops which at the present time are not produced at a profit because of the fact that their bulk will not stand a high transportation rate.

• AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

I have just had completed an agricultural survey of Palm Beach County which is at least 90% correct. The figures given below will give you some idea of what the agricultural industry of the county means even in the present day. Through the year extending from July, 1921, to July, 1922, staple crops including hay, corn, peanuts, peas, sweet potatoes and sugar cane produced in Palm Beach County reached a total value of \$170,193.50. The truck crops including almost all known vegetables reached a value of \$1,339,735.36. The citrus crop including oranges, grapefruit, lemons and limes was valued at \$382,278.01. The tropical fruits including avocados, guavas and mangoes were valued at \$13,822.84. The value of the live stock on hand July 1st was \$164,906.80, giving a total valuation of the crops produced in this county of \$2,070,936.51.

When one stops to consider that, exclusive of the live stock this \$2,000,000.00 crop was produced on farms the total area of which was 28,000 acres some idea of the enor-

mous agricultural and horticultural possibilities of Palm Beach County may be gained.

Another angle which will give light on the agricultural and horticultural possibilities of Palm Beach County is consideration of the tonnage of crops produced. It would have required 1,471 cars to move the truck crop; 275 cars to move the forage crop; 700 cars to move the staple crops, and 123 cars to move all citrus crops, making a grand total of 2,569 carloads of produce, an average of 7 carloads daily for 365 days.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

The importance of the live stock and dairying industry in any community or region is very great. The history of agriculture from the time of the Babylonians to the present date proves that agricultural worth is greatest and agricultural lands have the highest value in areas where live stock is extensively produced. As an example, take our great mid-western farms, and wherever dairying and hog raising have been carried on there you find lands bringing the highest price per acre. The reason for this is that a farmer who produces live stock goes a step further in the turning out of a finished product than the one who grows and sells a crop. The live stock farmer raises the feed and manufactures the feed into a commercial commodity, whereas the other farmer simply seles the crop that he produces.

When one considers that our muck soils, when properly drained, will produce the largest tonnage of forage and feed crops of any land in the United States, it can readily be seen that the future of our live stock industry is very bright. Another reason why we can produce meat much cheaper than a number of other portions of the United States is that we can produce corn and peanuts at a very low cost which together with black strap a by-product from our sugar mills, makes a complete high grade stock feed. All of these things we have at our back door just awaiting development.

The dairy industry of Palm Beach County is very important, due to the large increase in our winter population with a corresponding increased demand for dairy products. Our ability to produce a complete mixed sweet stock feed will eventually make our dairy industry one of our largest.

There is no section of the United States where poultry flourishes better than in Palm Beach County. This fact, taken together with the fact that there is a large market close at hand makes the poultry business very promising.

Until more intense cultivation and development of our coastal plain takes place, this part of our county together with the prairie section is also admirably adapted to the production of the beef cattle.

TRUCKING

As stated above the peculiar location of the high custard apple muck lands of the Everglades lying on the eastern and southern shores of Lake Okeechobee makes Palm Beach County the "Winter Garden" of the whole United States. In addition to this area a good percentage of the soils of the coastal plain are admirably adapted to the production of truck crops. At the present time this phase of our agriculture is the largest and will probably remain so for a number of years, and with the building of additional railroads and the opening of a deep water channel this industry will increase by leaps and bounds. The 1,500 cars produced last year would only be one week's production if our transportation facilities were such that we could market crops such as cabbage and late Irish potatoes which will not stand the present transportation costs.

TROPICAL FRUITS

Probably Palm Beach County's greatest future in horticultural lines lies in the avocado. The avocado which is a yard fruit and an every day food throughout Central America is just now reaching prominence in the markets of United States. California has endeavored to produce the avocado, but owing to the danger of cold injury, their commercial plantings are, and will be of little importance. The particular climatic and soil conditions in Palm Beach County make it the one ideal location for the growth and production of the avocado. It is comparatively safe from danger of freezing, and the muck soils where properly drained, with the water table sufficiently lowered, are ideal, as the avocado requires a great deal of organic matter for its development and the production of fruit. Due to its great food value and high content of vegetable fat, the avocado promises to be widely distributed through-

out the United States and the big crops which can be produced per acre will make the growing of avocados very remunerative.

The improved mangoes such as the Hayden and Mulgoba can be grown to perfection on the higher soils of the coastal plain of Palm Beach County, and such delicious fruits will always command a high price in the markets of the United States.

The banana industry of Palm Beach County is all ready quite extensive and can be made a very profitable crop with the introduction of the Honduras varieties.

The pineapple industry, due to recently acquired knowledge in the production and handling of pineapple fields, is now coming back strong and wherever factories are established for using the over ripe and sunburned fruit in the manufacture of marmalades or crystalized fruits, etc., the industry promises to pay a high rate of interest on the capital invested.

The guava thrives here, and with the establishment of plants for the purpose of manufacturing guava jellies and paste, the production of this fruit will pay as there is a ready market always to be found for these delicacies.

Palm Beach County contains the largest cocoanut grove in the United States and a large number are being planted each year. At the present time, and for some time during the years to come, the production can be marketed as at present, as souvenirs for our winter visitors. The advertising value of Palm Beach County of the cocoanut is very great though actual cash returns from the crop are small in comparison to receipts from other fruits.

SUB-TROPICAL FRUITS

Classed as sub-tropical fruits we find in Palm Beach County principally the orange, grapefruit, lime and lemon. There is room in Palm Beach County for thousands of acres of citrus fruits and there are thousands of acres of the coastal plain especially adapted to the production of citrus fruits of high quality.

FERRIS WHITE LEGHORN POULTRY FARM AT WEST
PALM BEACH

This farm now handles 5,000 birds, not including chicks, and only high-bred birds are grown. The incubator-house has a capacity of 17,000 eggs, while the brooder-house accommodates 12,000 chicks.

Although this farm has been in operation a little over three years, it has been so successful that its capacity has been more than doubled.

The owners of the Ferris Poultry Farm also operate a 190-acre poultry plant at Grand Rapids, Mich., and a 120-acre one at South Bend, Ind.

"PEERLESS PASCO"

By FRANK G. MERRIN, County Agent

"Peerless Pasco" is a term having a euphonious sound and is distinctly applicable to that section of Florida lying within the bounds of Pasco County, on the West Coast of Florida. It is a section of the state where hardwood seems to abound and as this sort of growth seems to preponderate, the term "Beautiful and Rolling" can be used to the best advantage in describing the natural scenery and description of the county. As certain sections of the state lying along the backbone of the citrus belt, about which so much has been written, a great deal of the descriptive matter can be passed up without mention. You must take for granted that typical Florida climate and conditions connected with the handiwork of nature have made Pasco County an enviable place in which to live.

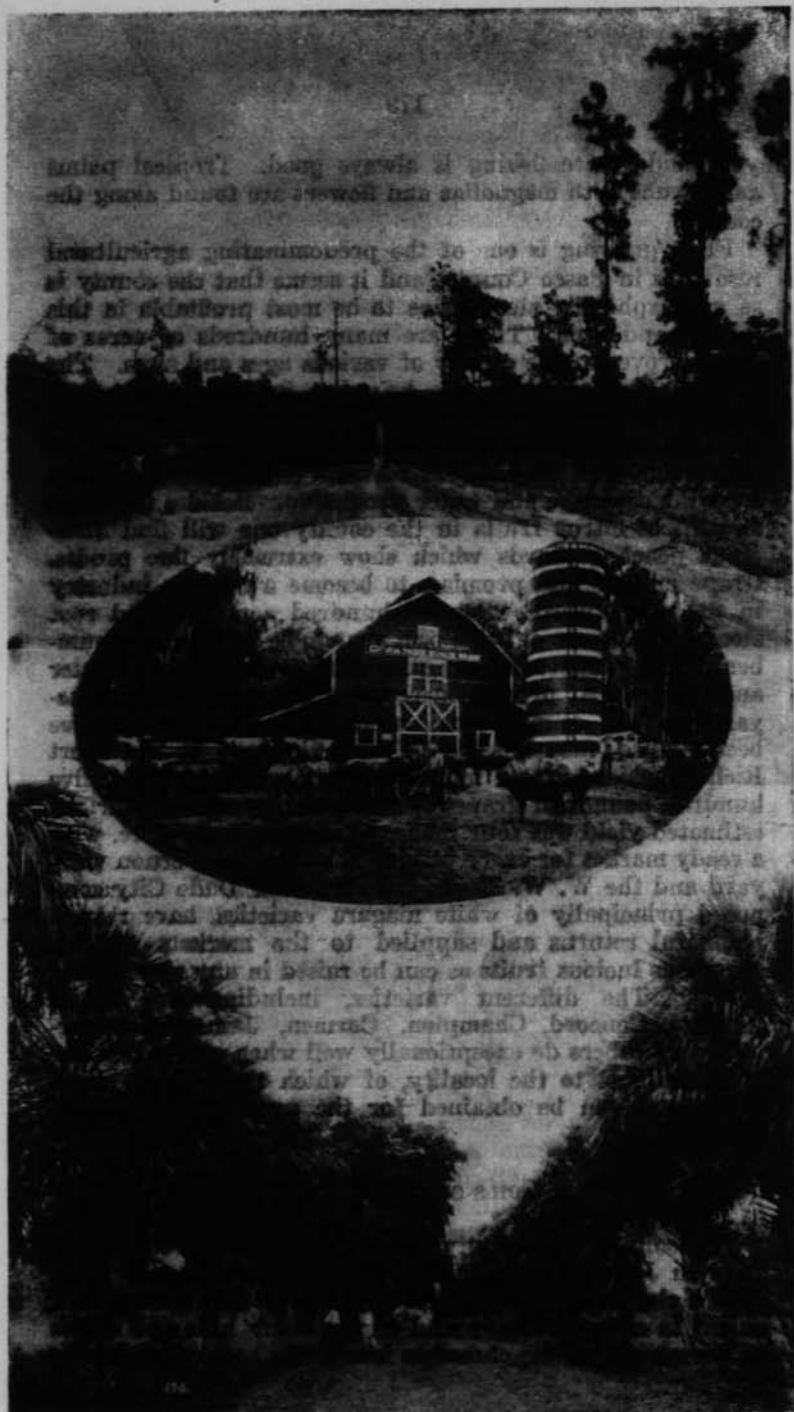
It is an extremely healthful section, for the reason of its hills and pure water, its sea coast, natural drainage and enjoyable climatic conditions. The extreme elevation of some of the hills affords most picturesque views of soft green valleys and other hills and presents a view of nature that is hard to equal in any locality and causes the "new-comer" to sometimes wonder if he is in Florida or back in his northern state. On the west the county is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico, with its sky blue waters, bathing beaches where bathing is enjoyable every month in the

year and where fishing is always good. Tropical palms and shrubs with magnolias and flowers are found along the coast.

Fruit growing is one of the predominating agricultural resources in Paseo County, and it seems that the county is so geographically situated as to be most profitable in this line of endeavor. There are many hundreds of acres of citrus groves in the county of various ages and sizes. The greater part of which are bringing in large returns to their owners yearly. Many of the groves are located on hillsides or along the coast, which have been little affected with colds and freezes, due to their high elevation, sufficient air drainage and water protection. Besides the large amount of citrus fruits in the county one will find numerous peach orchards which show extremely fine profits. Grape culture also promises to become a leading industry in the near future. Several hundred acres of wild root stock has been set out this past year to be grafted to a number of the commercial varieties during the coming winter and spring. At present there are a number of large vineyards in the county from which financial returns have been reaped, namely: the DeVries vineyard at New Port Richey, which, fifteen months after planting, yielded five hundred pounds of grapes to the acre, the second year the estimated yield was four thousand pounds to the acre, with a ready market for every pound. The Geo. L. Vernon vineyard and the W. W. Myers vineyard near Dade City composed principally of white niagara varieties, have reaped bountiful returns and supplied to the markets of this county as luscious fruits as can be raised in any state in the Union. The different varieties, including the White Niagara, Concord, Champion, Carmen, James, Scuppernong and others do exceptionally well when grafted on the stock suitable to the locality, of which there is an abundance and can be obtained for the small cost of transplanting.

SOILS OF THE COUNTY

The soils of the county are as numerous as the colors were in Joseph's coat. Taking the yellowish sandy loam with a clay subsoil some three feet in depth as the one best suited to citrus fruits, found on the many hills and slopes of the county to the chocolate loams, the bottom lands, the



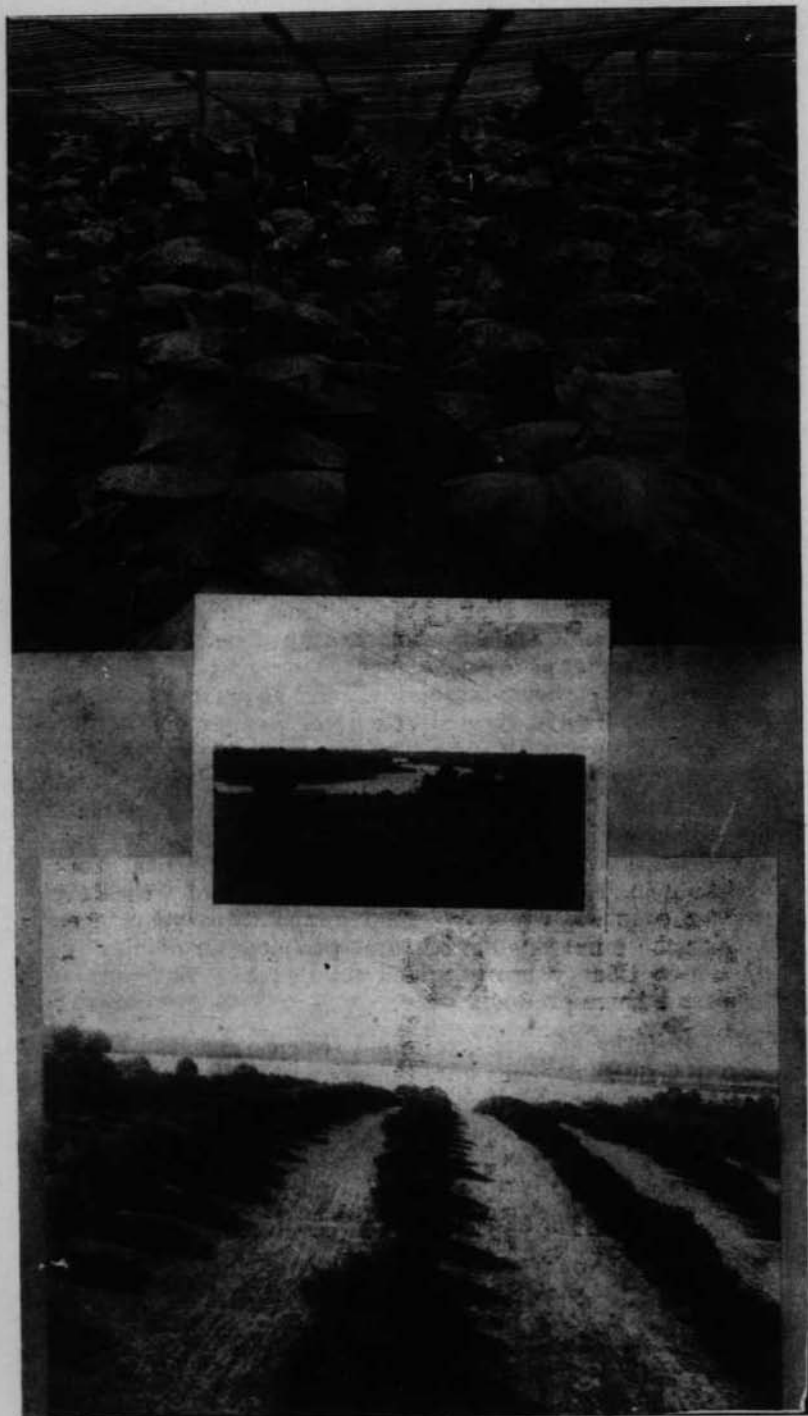
Top—Scene showing "The Hills of Pasco." Center—Cedar Park Stock Farm.
Bottom—Avenue of Palms leading down to Lake Jovita.

hammock lands and to the muck lands all of which are well adapted for general farming, fruit growing and for trucking. One need not have to go far in this county to find just the type and character of soil he wants for most any purpose. The subsoils are various in texture running from clay or marl to the highly yellowish and deep gray or black most suited to general farming.

Lots of people who have come from cities of the north with little experience in farming are making quite successful attempts at general farming and fruit growing here. Many young groves are being set out and the county will soon rank with the largest orange producing section of the state. It is a general opinion amongst the orange producers that fruits raised in a higher altitude have a much better flavor and carrying qualities than fruits raised in lower regions, and the same is true with the citrus fruits of Pasco County as found by experience during the past years. The small farmer who takes up about forty acres making thereof a grove of about ten or fifteen acres, one or two acres for home fruits, five acres to a vineyard, and the rest of the forty devoted to general farming, poultry or a live stock unit, with some trucking as his heart may desire, ought to have about the ideal proposition here.

That Pasco County is, however, a county of general and diversified crops can be shown by the fact that it was awarded grand prize for the past years at the South Florida Fair at Tampa in competition with 21 of Florida's leading counties, winning second award three years ago. Among the numerous agricultural products on display in the Pasco County booth, which totalled 815 varieties of farm and home products were:

- 105 varieties of small grain and forage.
- 35 varieties of home cured meats and meat products.
- 16 varieties of sugar cane.
- 5 varieties of cotton.
- 3 varieties of wool.
- 10 varieties of syrup.
- 60 varieties of citrus fruits.
- 55 varieties of vegetables.
- 12 varieties of fresh fruits other than citrus.
- 42 varieties of palmetto products.
- 8 brands of cigars.
- 15 varieties of the finest Florida tobacco.



Top—Tobacco growing under half-shade at Dade City. Center—Lake Blanton.
Bottom—Corrigan grove at St. Leo.

- 248 varieties of home canned products.
- 7 varieties of potatoes.
- 11 varieties of stock feed.
- 12 varieties of sponges.
- 93 varieties of manufactured products.
- 13 different minerals.
- 16 different varieties of wood.

An numerous other products of the county, artistically arranged and displayed to bear out the statement that "Peerless Pasco is the Grand Prize County of Florida." Among the premiums won aside from grand award were others such as, second award for best display of small grains and forage; best display of vegetables; best display of home cured meats. First awards on best display of syrup; best display of canned pork products; best display of home canned meats; best display of fish. Third for best display of citrus fruits by a county. Outside of winning some hundred ribbons Pasco exhibitors came home with a check for \$1543 cash received from various premiums won.

Live stock and poultry have their places in Pasco County and their presence is generally known. Many purebred herds of hogs and cattle are found within the county, and amongst them a few of the old original razor-backs, but their days are fast passing, being replaced with purebred animals.

With an ever increasing demand for eggs and poultry products this type of farming offers to any home-seeker a substantial income. There are many poultry ranches over the county with all the various breeds represented. M. C. Mohr, the Egg King of Florida, going over the lands of Pasco County, said, "This firm, fertile, well drained land is the ideal type for poultry. The county is well proud of the fact that Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Poultry Specialist of the University of Florida, has chosen Pasco County as a place to invest his finances in a poultry plant and spend his days here when he is not teaching at the University.

The county boasts of some fine growing towns and the evident prosperity of them all is undoubtedly based on that greatest of all foundations, agriculture.

Dade City, the county seat, is a finely shaded "homey" place with business activities all seasons of the year. It has all the conveniences of the modern city, is situated on

the main line of the Seaboard railroad, and on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, Weyeross division. It is easily within driving distance of Tampa and affords many advantages to its inhabitants. San Antonio, Zephyrhills, Richland, Trilby, Blanton and a score or more of other towns, each having advantages peculiarly to its locality, contain people from many states and localities, who are always congenial amongst themselves and to those that might choose their locality as a future home.

On the west coast is Elfers, New Port Richey and Hudson, all of which are surrounded with citrus groves of great value. New Port Richey has all the ear marks of a budding winter resort and each season is crowded to capacity by visitors who like those things that make Florida such a desired state.

GOOD ROADS

Pasco County has bonded for 150 miles of hard surfaced roads, have sold the bonds amounting to a million and a quarter dollars, at a premium. Contracts have been let and work is under construction on a greater part of this mileage. The lack of good roads alone has held land values at a low price in the past and it is not too late yet for prospective farmers to get in on the great boom that is bound to come in the near future. An agricultural county, with diversification of crops enables every farmer or fruit grower to follow some phase of agriculture should times of depression fall on any one commodity.

There are literally dozens of agricultural resources that could be mentioned if time and space permitted. A summing up of the varieties of general farm crops would be a staggering thing, but in general it can be said that farm crops of all varieties known to Florida and many others are found within the boundary of Pasco County. Hogs and cattle play a great part in the resources of the county and feed of every known kind can be raised on the lands of the county. With a constant market for poultry products and a longer growing season (for feeds) that pertain to Florida is a decided advantage enjoyed by no other section.

At no time has Pasco County been quoted as one of those places where you can get rich quick or live without working. The soil, climatic conditions and so on land a

great deal towards eliminating many vexations and hard problems that confront the northern farmer and newcomer, but dollars are not literally turned over with the plow—you have to go after them with painstaking efforts and conscientious care, or they are just as fleeting here as any other place. There are lots of nice people to be met in Pasco County and many opportunities untouched. The county is doing its part to meet the newcomer and offer him a permanent home in its bounds and there are many that have realized the possibilities of Pasco and settled there to make it their home.

PINELLAS COUNTY

Pinellas County occupies the peninsula west of Tampa Bay. Truck farming, grape and banana growing bid fair to place this county "on the map" agriculturally.

Small in area, but large in possibilities, the peninsular county, with St. Petersburg the "Sunshine City," holds in store large gain for the future. No part of the State has grown faster in popularity as a winter resort than has Pinellas.



Banana Grove in Pinellas County.

PROSPEROUS POLK

By WM. GOMME, County Agent

Polk County is situated about the center of the peninsular of Florida. It has a population of about 50,000 and is one of the largest counties in the State, with an area of 1,907 square miles. That it is a progressive county will be easily believed because the increase of population since the last Federal census shows that the population has been almost doubled and is growing rapidly.

A good system of railways giving convenient and adequate transportation, as well as a magnificent network of improved roads reaching every town and village in the county, have made this section of Florida famous. Home seekers want good transportation facilities as well as good lands, and Polk County has both.

Polk County is not in the pioneer stage, except so far as that there are wonderful development awaiting men of ability and vision. Polk County is a rich agricultural county now, producing in a wonderful degree from a wealth of resources which, have as yet only been lightly touched. To the investor, the homeseeker, the countless thousands tired of the endeavor to make a living under the cold and uncongenial wintry skies or the blistering and consuming heat of the summer sun, working during the latter period to make enough to tide over the months when production is difficult and impossible, Polk County offers a most attractive opportunity where climate and living conditions are congenial and delightful, enabling one practically to live constantly out of doors and to have growing crops in the ground every day in the year.

We ask the reader to picture for himself a section of country very much in topography like New England, gemmed with hundreds of clear, sparkling, fresh water lakes, large tracts of pine, oak, and other hard woods, thousands of acres of beautiful and productive orange and grapefruit groves, the blossoms of which send out a fragrance during the late winter months which pervade the whole atmosphere and the golden fruit delights the eye, and satisfies the taste during the entire fall, winter and spring; rolling hills, from the tops of which and looking over the valleys nestling below, a wonderful vista is seen; thousands of acres of winter vegetables of all kinds, the

luscious strawberry supplying the Christmas markets; stock, dairy and poultry farms, native grasses and forage crops in their luxuriance all the year round; beautiful farm houses reached by and connected with splendid asphalt highways; fine, clean, modern towns ranging in population from a few hundred to ten thousand, with high class schools, churches, up-to-date stores, public utilities, and all that go to make up high-class modern communities; fishing, hunting, golf, and all the latter-day healthy amusements and recreations; numerous industries which with their large pay rolls help very materially together with the agricultural resources, to make up the splendid financial conditions which have given this section the name of "Progressive Polk."

CITRUS FRUITS

Beyond peradventure, the chief thing which has placed the name of Florida high in the halls of fame has been the exceptionally fine citrus fruits which it sends forth to all parts of the United States—even to California, where the Pullman diners feature on their menus "Florida Grapefruit."

To a greater extent than may be commonly known the credit for this distinctive fame belongs to Polk County. Away back in 1850 the first settlers in this county started the first groves in what is now known as Polk County; and some of the original groves are still in good condition, though seventy years have since passed into history. Just what is the span of life for a citrus tree is not yet determined.

Even before the first railroad was built into the county, which was in 1884, citrus fruit was produced in quantities sufficient to justify hauling it fifty to seventy-five miles to Tampa, in wagons laborously pulled across the sandy trails by oxen. From Tampa it was then shipped by boat.

With the coming of the first railroad in 1884 the industry received a new impetus and from that time to the present day has been always on the increase. During the years from 1890 to 1895 the increase in acreage planted to fruit was much more rapid than it formerly had been. The severe winter of 1895 had the effect of checking planting and it again assumed a lethargy from which it was not aroused until 1908 to 1910. During the interim the

knowledge had gained circulation that there had been apparently less damage done to Polk by the cold than in any other portion of the citrus belt, and as a result of this experience and most satisfactory observation the development of the industry and its growth through new plantings has gone forward by great strides. Since its awakening in 1910 the plantings in the county have increased year after year until now there can be no doubt that Polk leads the state not only in the number of acres set to groves, but also in the number of boxes of fruit shipped annually. As a matter of fact we make bold to venture the belief that we have twice the acreage in groves of any county in the state. The figures on shipments for the past year show that the state shipped (actually) 13,182,665 boxes of citrus fruits, of which 8,082,665 boxes were oranges and 5,100,000 grapefruit. Of this number 2,500,000 boxes or a little over one-fifth of the state's output, was shipped from Polk County.

The plantings for the past ten years have been about 40 per cent grapefruit, 35 per cent Valencia oranges, 10 per cent Pineapple and other early oranges, and 10 per cent Tangerines. The question of the supply becoming equal to the demand for these fine fruits has never become one worthy of serious consideration because the population of the country, which is the consumer, is increasing faster than the production of our fruits; this more especially with regard to the oranges and tangerines the tastes of which are known to countless thousands who never yet have been introduced to that finest of all breakfast fruits and appetizer—the grapefruit.

There was received by the grower approximately ten million dollars for the crop of fruit shipped from the county during the season of 1921-1922, and one organization alone that shipped for the growers 2,000,000 boxes can show by its record that it received for this fruit a little over seven million dollars.

Polk County is well equipped for taking care of the fruit in the way of up-to-date packing houses and has in the county more than one million dollars invested in packing house facilities which are owned by the growers, and there are also some well equipped houses in the county that are owned by private companies with the addition of one or two cold storage plants. So it is impossible for anyone to plant a citrus grove in this county that will not be near

good packing-house facilities, which is a very important feature, because when a man raises fruit he wants to know that he will have the best facilities for getting it packed and shipped.

It is generally conceded by the dealers throughout the country that the fruit from Polk County is second to none in the state, and the fruit from this county is widely distributed, going into all the markets east of the Rocky Mountains, and our grapefruit is being shipped into North-western States in large quantities and also throughout Canada, reaching as far as the western provinces.

The importance of Polk County as a citrus-fruit section is being recognized in many ways and one of the most important is that there is now established in this county a branch of the State Experiment Station, which will be one of the greatest helps to those wishing to begin in the citrus industry.

GENERAL FARMING—TRUCKING

Polk County has a large area that is admirably adapted to the growing of truck and staple crops such as corn, cane, sweet potatoes, tobacco, cassava, rice, velvet beans, etc. Fortunately the lands of this type are distributed well over the county, making it practicable to grow these crops in almost every community.

For combination trucking and staple crop growing perhaps no county in South Florida is better suited than Polk, from the fact that we are far enough south to enable us to be reasonably safe from damaging frosts on such crops as we grow in winter, viz: cabbage, lettuce, strawberries, celery, beets, onions, etc.

The weather in winter is ideal for growing head lettuce, and nowhere in the world can it be grown finer. Tender crops such as beans, tomatoes, etc., of course cannot be safely grown here in the winter, but these crops are planted early in the spring after cabbage, lettuce, etc., and produce large yields due to the unusual fertility of our lands, and are usually quite profitable. If one does not wish to follow the winter crop of vegetables with the other vegetables, he can plant corn, sweet potatoes, rice, velvet beans, etc. Corn usually produces forty to fifty bushels per acre without additional fertilizer when succeeding winter vegetable

crops. Thus it can be readily seen that this type of farming offers to the farmer something that is comparatively safe. Vegetables are hazardous to a certain degree, so are all other things that show a big profit. However, one rarely fails to realize a profit on vegetables here if ordinary intelligence, judgment and energy are shown in the growing of the crop. Should there be only a small profit, or none in the vegetable crop, the staple crops following are sure to give fair remuneration and usually make up for any short profits on the preceding crop. Sweet potatoes, when grown following winter vegetables, generally produce 300 to 500 bushels per acre. On such lands as we have scattered over Polk County one may easily produce 400 gallons of sugar-cane syrup per acre. The excellent natural drainage of this county made possible by the Peace River which flows not far from its center going south, and the rolling nature of the land solve the drainage problem. Several thousand acres of muck land at Opre, Davenport, Peace River Valley and Winter Haven afford vast opportunities for extensive operations in trucking.

STOCK AND POULTRY

The live stock industry in Polk County has only commenced to come into its own and to develop its latent possibilities within the last few years. Owing to the vast acreage of land held for future mining by the big phosphate companies, as well as the thousands of acres of undeveloped land in the citrus and farming regions which await the coming of the husbandman, and have never been fenced, the stockman of the past has depended on the open range. The history of stock raising in Florida as well as elsewhere, has proven that the best results have never been obtained on the open-range system.

Our stockmen of today are building silos, growing feed, and helping their stock to keep in a thrifty, growing condition the year round. As a natural sequence they find that thoroughbred or grade stock are much more satisfactory and profitable than the range type, and during the past five years probably no less than 500 thoroughbred cattle and 1,000 thoroughbred hogs have been brought into the county. The writer personally knows of one \$750.00 bull and one \$2,500.00 boar. The agricultural statistics show that there were on June 30, 1920, in Polk County 67,-

000 cattle, 26,312 hogs, 2,476 horses, mules and colts, as well as a couple thousand of sheep and some goats. We should judge the aggregate value of the live stock in the county to be not less than \$2,000,000.

Along with the stock industry we naturally think of poultry. The same progress is being made along blood lines as with cattle and hogs, and the thoroughbred chickens are becoming the rule rather than the exception.

Then there is a branch of the lumber business which in the past two years has grown to be a considerable factor in Polk County's production and pay roll. This is the manufacture of crates. Stop to consider that our citrus crop alone in this county requires the enormous amount of 2,000,000 crates or boxes in which it must be packed to go to market; then add the hundreds of thousands of crates for vegetables and you will see that it requires a pile of crates. For instance these 2,000,000 orange boxes when packed and loaded 360 to the car will make a train forty-two miles long and containing 5,555 cars. The value of this production is \$800,000.

Naval stores add \$300,000 worth of turpentine and \$375,000 worth of rosin, making the total annual production of this industry, including ties, \$3,000,000.

POLK COUNTY'S ROAD SYSTEM

Residents of Polk County take pardonable pride in the magnificent system of hard-surfaced roads which gridiron the county. Every town in the county is thus connected with every other town in the county. An official of the American Automobile Association is authority for the statement that ours is the only county in the United States of which this is true.

To date something more than \$3,500,000 has been expended upon the building of the Polk County road system. We have a total of slightly more than 346 miles of asphalt-surfaced roads covering the county like a gigantic spider web. At this writing some \$200,000 has been made available for the building of additional asphalt roads in certain sections of the county, and the work is to go forward upon these as promptly as possible. Our improved roads are all asphalt-surfaced. Our roads are smooth and free from dust at all seasons, and we have no mud.

The main highway system of Polk County comprises a

total of 346 miles of asphalt roads built at an expense of \$3,000,000. The money was raised by bond issue, voted by people of the county after some educational work on the part of progressive citizens, to acquaint the county with the value of such roads. It was determined to give Polk County a system of highways which would be a fitting adjunct to the foremost county in the state in the point of agricultural and natural resources. Developments of the various industries in Polk County in certain sections has reached a very high point. It remained for this magnificent system of highways to round out the advantages of which Polk County is possessed.

With regard to our schools the last report of the County Superintendent says:

"My report shows that Polk County owns 117 buildings. Eighteen of these are brick and one concrete, and ninety-eight frame. These buildings contain thirteen large auditoriums with a seating capacity of from 300 to 1500. Practically every site on which these buildings are located contain one acre of ground thus giving ample room for playground activities. The total valuation of all school sites is \$106,500 and that of the buildings is \$607,200, making a total valuation of \$712,700.

There were enrolled in the schools of the county 9,271 white students and 2,227 colored, with 385 white teachers and 45 colored, making a total of 430 teachers.

PHOSPHATE

Polk County contains the most valuable deposits of pebble phosphate in the world. The first shipments from the county were made in 1891, and since that date the yearly production has increased to such an extent that now the pebble-phosphate tonnage shipped from the county amounts to over 2,000,000 tons per annum, and has a valuation of \$10,000,000.

There are twelve active operating companies and several new properties are being developed and construction of plants started. The number of men employed directly in the mines, is between three and four thousand, representing an annual pay-roll of four or five million dollars.

Phosphate rock is the basis of all commercial fertilizers and at least 90 per cent of the tonnage mined is used for this purpose. Manufacturers of dyes, chemicals, medicines

munitions, etc., also use phosphate rock in the preparation of their products.

Fossils of land animals are found, including mastodon, rhinoceros, horse and land turtles. Marine fossils include crocodile teeth, vertebrae and bone, and members of this order were no doubt abundant in the shallow water in which the land-pebble phosphates were accumulating. The fish remains include chiefly teeth of shark, and ray, the former being extremely abundant.

Mining phosphate rock and overburden is carried on by the open-pit method; water, under high pressure, is used to break down the overburden and rock stratas. The overburden must be removed before the bed of phosphate rock is available.

Take everything here as it is portrayed. Every word has been carefully studied, every statement considered, and with this statement of facts, come to Polk County and see for yourself, because we do not advise anyone to purchase lands in Florida or anywhere else, without first seeing them and becoming acquainted with the somewhat different conditions which prevail in this Southland. If the interested reader will come to Polk County, meeting the various conditions necessary to his happiness and success which he will naturally expect, the conditions here to measure out to him, he will only be one more of the many happy and successful citizens who make up this splendid commonwealth.

After all, what is the attraction of Florida?

To those of us who have studied the situation here it is partly climatic, partly financial, partly sentimental.

Here is comfort as compared with Northern, Eastern and Western conditions, exemption from severe cold, from depressing droughts, from great atmospheric disturbances. The soft "Gulf" winds on one side, and the more bracing zephyrs from the "Atlantic" on the other side, breathe over the land in summer, for winter is such only by the the almanac. Here is opportunity. Then here is the attraction of room. Florida is not crowded. Polk County is, so to speak, one great big outdoors. Over these rolling hills there is "a thousand times more sky than spreads o'er any town," and we have a sense of fellowship with big things; a sense of breadth in the plan of things about us, caught from this most attractive landscape lying between

the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, checked as far as the eye can see with fertile farms and never missing the old-time promise, "Seed time and harvest shall not fail."

PUTNAM COUNTY

By J. W. HART,

Secretary Chamber of Commerce of Palatka

Putnam County, located in the north central part of Florida, is irregular in shape, only the west boundary being a straight line. It has an area of 732 square miles or 468,480 acres.

The county is of two topographic divisions, the flatwoods or low lands, and the high lands. It lies within the drainage basin of the St. Johns River a stream approximating one mile wide in its full course northward through the entire length of the county. Fine lakes dot every section of the county giving the whole area of flat and rolling lands good drainage. Flowing artesian wells are obtained in all parts of the county at an approximate cost of \$200.00. Citrus fruits, peaches, and Irish potatoes have been the largest crops in the last fifteen years and with acreage being added annually these plantings seem well intrenched as the foremost agricultural pursuits. The trucking industry, however, is being developed and profitable crops of giant string beans, cassava, cabbage, celery, honeydew and watermelons are noted.

CITRUS FRUITS

The growing of oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, will be found along all bodies of water, the largest groves bordering Crescent Lake, and the St. Johns River at Federal Point, Palatka, San Mateo, Welaka, and Crescent City. The influence of these bodies of water is generally recognized in climate conditions. Prosperous groves in the west part of the county will be found in the Interlachen section. They are situated on high pine lands with yellow subsoil.

Fertilization is necessary. Young groves are fertilized with a relatively high nitrogen mixture while more phosphoric acid and potash mixtures are used for bearing trees.

Applications vary from 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre. Following the removal of the crop the groves are thoroughly cultivated and followed with cowpeas, beggarweed, etc.

Potatoes, a winter truck crop, are the earliest on northern markets with a consequent usual high price level. A Bladen fine sandy loam, quite prevalent east of the St. Johns River, stretching from East Palatka to Federal Point in Putnam County has been found particularly adapted. The fields are prepared in November and December, beds 3 to 4 feet apart being made with disk cultivators. The crop matures in 90 to 100 days after planting and is marketed usually in April. Fifty barrels to the acre are considered a fair yield, although 75 barrel yields are not uncommon.

Sugar cane is grown on almost every farm in Putnam County. Large yields give a high grade and good quantity of syrup, a rule without seeming exception.

In the Florahome section of northwest Putnam string beans of the giant stringless type have come into a prominence because of the enormous yields, high quality and midsummer crop. Florahome muck lands, in a rolling area, vary considerably from many types of muck soils in that they seem inflammable. Here, in a season when all the south is searching for fresh vegetables, is an area that has produced as high as 210 hampers to the acre, which in the 1922 markets brought from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per hamper at the Florahome express office. About 300 acres were planted in the year mentioned and the crop was oversold. 1923 will probably find the acreage doubled with probably 600 to 1,00 more acres available.

Corn continues the principal field crop usually following potatoes in the area of approximately 23,000 acres comprising the East Palatka, Federal Point, and Hastings potato section, the latter adjoining St. Johns County. Corn crops of forty to sixty bushels per acre are obtained. Following potatoes corn is planted by April first to get largest yield. Velvet beans are also a profitable and easily grown crop. Sweet potatoes yield around 130 bushels to the acre and are extensively grown in the county. Sweet potato flour mills are being financed to take care of each years full crops.

Pecans have proved profitable although not intensively or extensively grown in recent years. Peanuts are a profitable crop and becoming more extensively grown with the increasing number of hogs raised. Peaches and pears have

had a greater production in Putnam County than in any other in the State.

LIVE STOCK, CATTLE, POULTRY

With the introduction a few years ago of scattered herds of pure bred animals, hogs of fine types will be found throughout the county, particularly in all sections west of the St. Johns River. In the western sections of Putnam pig clubs have been introduced by the County Agent and pure-bred stocks are increasing.

Poultry, because of flowing artesian wells, equable climate and plenty of sunshine, is increasing. Egg clubs, having as their objects, production, grading and marketing with advanced studies of the care of poultry have sprung up in Florahome in northwest Putnam and at Interlachen and McMeekin, in the western part of the county. The income of every Putnam County farm includes a return from poultry and eggs.

Encouragement of dairying of late has tended to greater study by the open range sections. While the production of beef cattle is a good prospect, dairying can be profitably carried on with the native grasses so plentiful. Condensed milk has been shipped into the county in large quantities causing farm and dairy agents at the State University to survey the possibilities of dairying. Their approval has only been given after thorough examination of the county. Present herds are being augmented with well bred dairy stock.

Opportunity is nowhere greater for experienced dairymen in the estimation of the State University dairymen.

MARKETING

Big crops and good prices are nothing without a means of reaching markets. Putnam County has four railroads and two year around boat lines on the St. Johns River. Palatka, the county seat, is a manufacturing city of over 6,000 population with twelve wholesalers making a good year round local market, and the transportation facilities afford excellent means to other markets. The location of the county in north Florida with its nearness to northern consuming markets has proved an asset not only in the time products are in transit, but in corresponding low transportation rates.

CLIMATE

The ranges of temperature permit a nine months growing season in Putnam County. Some crop is being planted or harvested every month in the year. All parts of the county enjoy cooling summer breezes while the winter months bring delight to all outdoors.

Acreage is available for good farmers at prices usually proving attractive.

SANTA ROSA COUNTY

By McRAE & SIMPSON

LOCATION

Santa Rosa County is bounded on the North by Escambia County, Alabama, on the east by Okaloosa County, Florida on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by Escambia County, Florida.

Milton, the County Seat, is a thriving town of 2500 people, with paved streets, municipal light, water, sewerage system, incorporated; located 20 miles east of Pensacola, on main line of Louisville and Nashville Railroad between New Orleans and Jacksonville, and on the Blackwater river, via, which there are daily boats to and from Pensacola; it is also the terminus of the Florida and Alabama Railroad, owned by the Bagdad Land & Lumber Company, extending some 50 miles up into the northern end of the county, and now completed to within 18 miles of Andalusia, Alabama, to which point, it is confidently expected, the road will be completed to connect with the Central of Georgia Railroad System. These rail and water transportation lines offer exceptionally good outlets for the truck, farm, livestock and manufactured products to the near-by markets of Jacksonville, Andalusia, Montgomery, Birmingham, Mobile, and New Orleans, at all of which places there are packing houses which utilize the products from this county very advantageously.

WATER

The water is practically pure and soft. The county is traversed by no less than eight good size rivers and

creeks, all of which afford an abundance of pure water for domestic and stock purposes.

CLIMATE

The climate is unsurpassed anywhere, being pleasant the entire year round. In the coldest weather the thermometer ranges but a few degrees below the freezing point, while in the warmest weather of the summer days the cool breezes from the Gulf of Mexico robs the temperature of the sultry and depressing feature which prevails in the inland regions of the North, East and West. There are never any sun strokes here, and the nights are very rarely too warm to prevent one sleeping comfortably.

RAINFALL

The rainfall is ample, and quite equally distributed throughout the year; there being no pronounced "rainy season" or "dry season."

SOILS

The lands comprise soils of practically all classes, ranging from the sandy and chocolate loams to the black alluvial soils, the greater part of which are under-laid with clay sub-soil.

AGRICULTURE

Practically all the staple farm and fruit products of the United States are grown successfully and commercially here, with the possible exception of wheat and apples.

The lumber and naval stores industries have long predominated in this county, but, with the removal of the timber the agricultural and livestock industries are rapidly coming to the front.

The average aggregate per acre value of the following staple crops: Corn, cowpeas, hay, oats, peanuts, sweet and Irish potatoes, rice, sorghum, sugar cane, tobacco and velvet beans, all of which are generally grown in this section was \$49.49 for the year 1921, as shown by the U. S. Government Crop Report for Florida.

Here some sort of a crop can be grown every month of the year, and it is entirely practical for every farmer or

trucker, to have something fresh from the garden every day of the entire year, and growing pastures of the highest type of forage crops for his stock the entire year.

CATTLE

The man beginning the raising of cattle can, by fencing cut over lands and grazing them closely, soon have pastures of large carrying capacity which will furnish good grazing for ten months of the year. Carpet grass and Lespedeza, or Japan Clover are both volunteer grasses in all parts of Santa Rosa County and both flourish under close grazing and where fire is kept out, soon covers all lowlands and gradually spreads to the higher lands. Both these grasses grow to better advantage on lands which have grown cultivated crops for two or three years and when supplimented with Bermuda and Burr Clover make the best permanent pasture for this section.

Under present conditions the most practical plan for cattle raising is to use pure bred sires on the native cows. The native cows are cheap and hardy and the first cross produces a thrifty and growthy animal.

HOGS

Pork production in Santa Rosa County has not received the attention it deserves. With the many crops suitable to the production of pork which make big yields, pork can be produced very cheaply.

Peanuts, Soy beans and Velvet beans are rich in protein and these fed in connection with Sweet potatoes, Chufas Artichokes and a small amount of corn supplimented with grazing crops, will produce pork cheaper than it can be produced in the big corn growing states. In addition to this the winters are mild, but little shelter is needed and each sow will easily raise two litters a year.

The Alabama Experiment Station found that when corn alone was fed it costs \$7.63 to produce one hundred pounds of pork, as compared with \$1.85 when the corn was supplimented with peanut pasture. In a second experiment the cost per hundred pounds on corn alone was \$7.00 against \$2.22 with the addition of peanut pasture. In another experiment it was found that an acre of land capable of producing fifteen to twenty bushels of corn, that the pea-

nuts fed as a soiling crop in conjunction with corn was equal in feeding value to 59.9 bushels of corn.

SHEEP

There are more sheep in Santa Rosa County than any other county in Florida, and they are exceptionally free from disease of all kinds, and when properly cared for, at and after lambing time, will produce under range conditions an increase of from 75 to 100 per cent. Small flocks well cared for would be profitable.

Cattle, hogs, and sheep in Santa Rosa County are perhaps freer from disease of all kinds than any other stock raising section in the country.

FRUIT AND NUT GROWING

Such fruits as Peaches, Pears, Plums, Figs, Mulberries, Grapes, Scuppernongs, all varieties of bunch grapes, Strawberries, Blueberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, Huckleberries with proper attention make very profitable yields.

Our soils are peculiarly adapted to the successful and profitable production of such hardy citrus fruits as the Satsuma orange, Grapefruit, Kumquat, and Lemon. The growing of these citrus fruits is rapidly becoming a most profitable industry in this section.

It is conceded that Santa Rosa County Florida was the pioneer in the successful production of the paper shell pecan in the United States. All types of our soil will grow successfully this most delicious and profitable of all nuts.

FISH AND GAME

Not the least of the many attractions of this section is the splendid opportunities offered for fishing and hunting. The streams, lakes, bayous of Santa Rosa County are abundantly stocked with a great variety of fresh and salt water fish. These are easily caught at any season of the year, and in addition to furnishing splendid sport to the fisherman adds an important factor to the industrial productions of the county, being largely used locally, while large quantities are shipped to other markets. In addition to the fish proper, our salt water courses are well stocked

with oysters, large quantities of which are gathered and marketed.

Game is still plentiful in Santa Rosa County. Although disappearing from the more thickly settled portions, still quail, doves squirrels, foxes, racoon, opossum, turkeys, rabbits and ducks are plentiful, while deer and bear are often killed by the skilled hunter.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES

We who are interested in education are well aware of the fact that upon the educational advantages of a section depends largely the peace, prosperity and progress of that particular section.

We now have in Santa Rosa County a total of sixty-three schools for white and fourteen schools for colored children. We employ one hundred white teachers, and about one fifth as many colored teachers; having an enrollment of approximately three thousand school children in our county.

To all good, industrious citizens who are looking for homes with good schools and churches, roads being constantly improved by paving and hard surfacing, pure water and twelve months in each year of open weather, with a delightful climate, very healthy, we invite you to come and settle in Santa Rosa County and assure you of a hearty welcome.

SEMINOLE COUNTY

By R. W. PEARMAN, JR.

The name Seminole is very commonly used throughout Florida. It was originally borne by a tribe of Indians whose warring proclivities were such that in order to subdue them the Federal Government was forced to use an army of thirty thousand men and expend over forty million dollars.

In view of the fact that the name of this tribe has been adopted by hotels, business concerns, communities, organizations, etc., it would be rather unusual if someone of the important counties of the state, at the time of its creation

as such by the Legislature, did not take unto itself the name of that famous tribe who figured so prominently in the early history of Florida. It was not until 1913, however, that the name and fame of Florida's aborigines was properly perpetuated by the creation of Seminole County from an area which had originally been known as Orange County. Since its creation Seminole County has kept the name as prominently before the state as did the followers of Osceola. It has taken its place as one of the most progressive counties, and without any attempt to use superlatives, no other county in Florida can boast the intensive agricultural development that is found in the confines of Seminole County. No other single section in the United States produces and ships the amount of celery as does Seminole County. During the shipping season 1921-22 over six thousand cars of perishable products were shipped from Seminole County, returning a revenue of over four million dollars to the growers who have taken advantage of its fertile area.

Seminole County, despite the richness of its agricultural development is one of the smallest in the state. The 1920 census showed it as having a population of but ten thousand.

Its assessed valuation is \$5,300,000, which figure represents about fifty per cent of its real valuation.

The total deposits in the four banks of the county are over three million dollars, giving the county a per capita deposit of \$300.00, which figure is in excess of the per capita deposits in the United States and will more readily give an idea of the individual wealth of the county. Sanford, beside being the county seat, is the principal city, with a population of 5558, which figure is also based on the 1920 census.

It is in a center where the agricultural development of the area surrounding it has been greater than that of the city. This substantial back-county is an enormous revenue producing area and there are but a few cities in the United States that can boast such a development. Sanford is particularly favored in the matter of geographical location, being half way between Jacksonville and Tampa on the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. This city is also the terminal point for the Clyde Line river steamers which ply from Jacksonville to Sanford and Lake Monroe,

upon which it is located, is the headwater of navigation of the St. Johns River.

These natural advantages, together with that of a most favorable climate are now being utilized to develop the tourist possibilities of the city. The efforts of its citizens in the past have resulted in developing its wonderful agricultural back country, but are now being expended along lines that will eventually make it one of the most prominent tourist resorts of Florida.

It has successfully passed a bond issue containing a progressive program, which, when completed, will place Sanford in the front ranks of the progressive cities of the state. The fact that it is not a tourist resort and its real estate values are not inflated affords an opportunity of making remunerative investments to those who are interested in Florida.

There are a number of other smaller communities in Seminole County. Oviedo is the second city of Seminole County in size and importance, situated on the south shore of Lake Jessup in the center of an exceedingly rich fruit and vegetable section. What is known as Black Hammock lands lying contiguous to the town of Oviedo, has an area of about six thousand acres, the soil of which is a black sandy loam. It is unsurpassed by anything in the state for its richness and adaptability to the growing of all kinds of Florida winter vegetables, such as celery, lettuce, pepper, tomatoes, peas, beans and many others too numerous to mention. It is equally good for staples such as sugar cane, rice, corn, etc. The Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroads give Oviedo good shipping facilities. The Seaboard Air Line is now at work building a loop from Oviedo through the farming district, and expects to have trains running in time for spring movement of crops. Good schools, a bank, lumber mills, many fruit packing houses and other industries besides the farming industry help to make the community prosperous.

Geneva is situated in the northeastern part of Seminole County along the beautiful inland lakes and near the broad expanse of water known as Lake Harney. Geneva offers much to the tourist and the homeseeker who would raise citrus fruits and general farm products. Geneva is on the East Coast Railway and has several large packing houses for citrus fruits, one for canning and preserving of fruits, stores and a good school, and is a prosperous community

made up of excellent people. A good brick road connects Geneva with Sanford and it is also on the Ft. Mims-Titusville branch of the Dixie Highway. The Geneva house has excellent accommodations for visitors to Geneva.

Longwood is situated about twelve miles southwest of Sanford, connected with brick road and on the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. Located in the heart of the piney woods and breathing health to the tourist, the Longwood Hotel offers good accommodations to the visitors. The Longwood section is noted for citrus fruits and general farming.

Altamonte is south of Longwood on the Sanford and Orlando brick road and about eighteen miles from Sanford, nestling amid the pines and beautiful clear water lakes. Altamonte is also one of the citrus fruit sections of the county and the fine homes are surrounded by fruit trees and ornamentals.

Chulota, of Indian name and beautiful to look upon, is becoming famous as a resort for tourists and homeseekers. On the East Coast Railway, Chulota was one of the oldest towns in the county, but a few years ago it was placed on the map in large red letters by the land department of the East Coast Railway, a new fire-proof hotel was built, new store buildings erected and many changes made that brought new people in to build homes and spend the winters in one of the beauty spots of Seminole County. The new hotel, Chulota Inn, will surprise the tourists and visitors with the fine accommodations and perfect service. General farming and citrus fruit and stock raising are the chief assets of this section.

Lake Monroe is a thriving community situated about five miles west from Sanford on the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and in the growing-well district that spells prosperity for growers of winter vegetables. Monroe is an important shipping point in the county, surrounded by vegetable farms. The citizens are prosperous farmers, many from other states, attracted here by the fine climate and chance to make good in the winter vegetable business.

Lake Mary is situated on the fine sheet of clear water of the same name in the heart of the high pine lands and about five miles from Sanford on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and connected with the county seat by good roads. Lake Mary is in the citrus section and has many

fine orange groves and fine homes. Lake Mary has a store and post office.

Paola is one of the most healthful locations surrounded by lakes, orange groves and farms, in the midst of winter homes of people who love the great outdoors of Florida's climate. About six miles from Sanford on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and has a store and post office.

Forest City derives its name from the stately oaks that abound in this beautiful part of Seminole County and is becoming famous for orange groves, fine farms, stock raising, etc. On the Trilby branch of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and having good roads connecting with the brick roads at Altamonte, Forrest City appeals to winter visitors and investors alike. Near the famous Wekiwa and Palm Springs and a beautiful rolling country.

Though the name Seminole is no longer dependent upon the Redskin to add glory to it, the county which now bears that name will add a far greater lustre and prominence as its great possibilities are recognized by the prospective capitalist, homeseeker and farmer.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY

By J. O. TRAXLER, County Agent

St. Johns is county bounded on the North by Duval County, on the East by the Atlantic Ocean, on the South by Flagler and Putnam counties, on the West by Putnam County and the St. Johns river.

St. Augustine the County Seat of St. Johns county is one of the most interesting cities of the Western Hemisphere. It was discovered by Juan Ponce, Knight of Leon, March 27, 1513. Being of ancient origin, the place where the civilization of Europe was first planted, it is rich in historical buildings and places that are a social delight to visitors.

St. Johns County varies in elevation above the sea level from five to sixty two feet. The mean annual temperature is 68 degrees and the annual rainfall 48.4 inches. Practically all of St. Johns County is in the artesian well belt and secures its water supply from a depth of two hundred feet. The water is absolutely pure, no trace of

bacteria having been found in the many tests made. The flow of water is abundant and insures inexpensive irrigation. Natural drainage is an advantage in many sections while others are supplied with drainage canals to insure against damage by heavy rainfall.

Prices of land suitable for agricultural purposes are governed by quality of soil, location and extent of improvements. Unimproved lands may be purchased from \$20. to \$100. per acre. Improved lands sell from \$75. to \$500. per acre. Good uncleared land, well located, may be purchased for \$40. per acre, and this may be considered about an average price.

St. Johns County is rapidly becoming an agricultural county. Evidence of this fact may be seen by noting that the county booth exhibited at the State Fair in Jacksonville, this year won the sweepstakes prize of a silver loving cup, in competition with other counties. Last year—1921, in competition in the same class she took third place.

So successful has the Irish potato been grown in St. Johns County that the spud has been crowned king. About 16,000 acres are planted to this crop annually. The Hastings and Elkton sections comprize the larger part of this acreage but many fields are scattered through all parts of the county. Potatoes are planted here in January and harvested in April. This crop has yielded as high as \$6,000,000 in one season. Reaching the markets early, these potatoes bring fancy prices.

Corn follows the Irish potatoes on the same land, the fertilizer used for the potatoe crop being ample for the needs of the corn. A third crop can be grown and harvested before the land is needed again for potatoes.

Sugar cane is another profitable crop. It makes a very high grade syrup and promises to become one of the important crops of this county.

General farming yields handsome returns to the diligent farmer. Corn, sweet potatoes, rice, oats, cowpeas, peanuts, sorghum, snap and soy beans, Bermuda, Para and many other grasses, are profitably grown.

Livestock raising is becoming an important industry. The razor back has been displaced by pure-bred stock and St. Johns County is among the leading sections in the quality of pork products.

Fruit growing is receiving much attention and the indications are that it will reach large proportions owing to

the splendid success attending the efforts of those engaged in it.

St. Johns County offers golden opportunities to the industrious and intelligent worker. Success will not crown the lazy or indifferent farmer. Nature is kind to him in this favored section, but he must co-operate. The prospective farmer or fruit grower should have sufficient capital to work with, as would be necessary to the success of any other business. Year by year he can branch out, extending the cultivated area and swelling his bank account. He can take his duties light during the summer months and run over the magnificent beaches so close to his home, there to frolic in the breakers, motor on Nature's superb speedway and fish in the rippling waters of bay or ocean, while the sea breezes fan his brow. What an ideal life, especially where there is a family of irrepressible kiddies.

ST. LUCIE COUNTY

By J. B. McDONALD, Secretary Chamber Commerce

St. Lucie County is half way between Jacksonville and Key West. Fort Pierce, the county seat, has 3,000 people. The Florida East Coast shops are located here. The eastern portion of the county along Indian River is high and sandy. This portion was once the largest producing pineapple section in the county. This industry is coming back now.

West of this ridge the land is lower and much of it is very fertile, the loamy soil being underlaid with clay and marl. Large portions of this are now undergoing thorough drainage at a cost of over three million dollars, bringing into cultivation some 200,000 acres of choice citrus, truck, and general farming lands.

Some very fine dairy and poultry farms have already been started and many of the farmers have a good start in live stock. Bees do exceedingly well here. Large numbers of stock cattle are in the territory while the records show that the value of cattle and hogs butchered this year was \$28,000. Poultry, hogs, cattle and bees are increasing rapidly, the dairy business promises to be a source of immense wealth.

CITRUS FRUIT—INDIAN RIVER

The real source of income and that which is attracting widespread attention is the Indian River orange and grapefruit. A thousand acres will be planted this season. Acreage is now about 10,000. Of these about half have not reached the bearing stage. Output last season was 450,000 boxes, which sold for \$817,852, net, or \$1.97 average per box.

Indian River fruit now sells for a premium everywhere, and is much sought in the markets. This land, underlaid with clay requires very much less fertilizer than other sections, and has a better color. This county took first prize for citrus exhibits at South Florida Fair, Tampa, this year, amidst the widest and fiercest competition. It also took sweepstakes at the State Fair in 1920, including citrus fruits. Its earnings at each fair was more than fifty prizes.

PINEAPPLES

Two thousand acres of truck and pineapples produced 250,000 boxes or crates, and brought the growers \$423,280. A conservative estimate to harvest and market these crops would be not less than \$215,000, which was paid from the proceeds of the land. Thus, it may be seen that the crops yielded the growers not less than a half million dollars.

ARTESIAN WELLS

An abundant flow of artesian water is within easy reach of the farmer, who is never hurt by dry weather unless he fails to avail himself of this apparently inexhaustible flow.

HARD-SURFACED ROADS

St. Lucie County has about 150 miles of hard-surfaced roads threading the county, and affording transportation to market for crops when produced.

The fact that the land is adapted to nearly everything that grows in this latitude; that drainage has been assured; that an abundance of artesian water is obtainable; that its position far to the south makes the climate almost perfect; that the ocean breeze blows perpetually, and that the nights are cool and delightful; with the county's record at home

and abroad, there seems no reason why it should not be among the best places in the country for farmers to cast their lots, and make their fortunes.

Land may be secured on easy terms and the packing houses of all big fruit companies will handle their produce, so that making a start here should be easy. Every inducement is held out to all who seek a home amid the pleasant surroundings of St. Lucie County.

SUMTER COUNTY

By CLARENCE E. WOODS, Secretary Chamber of Commerce

Sumter County, like Florida among the States of the Union, is one of the oldest and yet among the newest, due to retarded development, due to inaccessibility when means of travel were scarce and other counties were in the line of least resistance. However, the good roads have begun to buzz in the bonnets of the more progressive element of the obscure county of "natural abundance" as Sumter is called, and then commenced the era that now ushers in the dawn of a marvelous development. To be supreme in any one thing is honor enough. To lead in two or more particulars, is unusual; but to rank so high in production as to win three firsts and other ribbons in the race for agricultural supremacy confers upon such a champion the enviable distinction which it were unjust to deny it when the truth supports such claims.

For instance, Sumter County (Center Hill) ranks first in the whole United States in the production of string beans; Sumter County (Coleman) ranks first in the South as a cabbage producer. Sumter County (Webster and Bushnell) ranks first in the State as a producer of cucumbers. Sumter County (Oxford) shipped one-fourth of all the cataloupes of the State of Florida. Sumter County, third smallest county in Peninsular Florida, shipped one-twentieth of the vegetables and melons of Florida last season. There are sixty-one counties in the State. One-twentieth of the State's tomatoes came out of Sumter, and one-fourth of her cucumbers.

The largest old bearing grove in Florida is in Sumter (Wildwood). Here is the home of the famous King or-

ange. Sumter is the birth-place (Webster) of the Parson Brown orange, the sweetest of the early oranges marketed. And yet orange culture lagged for the past quarter of a century, attention focusing on vegetables. Solid train loads move during the fall and spring seasons, buyers remaining on the depot grounds to compete for the famed products of Sumter.

A million-dollar highway runs along the Seaboard Air Line Railway from the north to the south end of Sumter; other bonded hard roads intersect this at right angles, and all afford transportation fast and effective, for business or pleasure. The Atlantic Coast Line also operates a main line across the county, in the fertile section around St. Catherine, Linden, Webster and Center Hill, where good roads abound.

Owing to the belated development of roadways, the county is just awakening to its limitless possibilities; lands are yet cheap though of priceless fertility when they shall have drawn hither the settlers seeking certain crops in abundance and variety unrivaled in the State.

Hard road building material in abundance is found all over the county. Fishing is superb in the rivers and lakes and "sinks." There is a chain of the latter that are veritable "meat houses," one bearing that cognomen, Lake Panasoffkee, attracting sportsmen from distant cities. One great "sink" known as the Wall Sink, is fathomless and full of fish. Its vertical walls of stone rise forty feet sheer upward from the water whose bottom is unknown. This vast natural malformation is a wonder akin to Mammoth Cave, its current disappearing to rise miles away, supplying fish in abundance. Deer, turkeys, quail, squirrels, ducks and other game abounds.

Sumter is distinctly a county of farming, diversified and abundant. Every vegetable and fruit grows here. Melons and grapes afford revenue as well as prize hogs and beef cattle, sheep and poultry.

SUWANNEE COUNTY

By C. H. TEDDER, Secretary Chamber of Commerce

Suwannee County is an interesting county from many angles.

Suwannee County is encircled on three sides by the far famed and beautiful Suwannee River. Geologically, it is of unusual interest. It has the highest point of limestone in the state, and in the county are outcrops of Vicksburg, Apalachicola and Ocala limestones. According to the U. S. Geological survey the clearest defined uplifts in the state are found around Live Oak, and it is pointed out that the greatest probability of finding oil and gas in Florida lies in these uplifts. Other non-metallic minerals known to exist in the county are, Phosphate of Lime, of which there are large deposits, Kaolin and Fullers Earth, Moulders Sand and large deposits of building stone; there are many varieties of clay.

Suwannee County was a favorite play ground of the early Indians; and the main highway between old St. Marks and St. Augustine passed through the county. But the first big splash Suwannee County made in the pond of civilized man was when she was surveyed in the early part of the last century. These early surveyors discovered one of the most magnificent forests ever beheld by man; studied with trees so massive that a description of them to Washington led to the setting apart of hundred of sections of this timber as reserve for the Navy Department, from which to build ships.

When the early pioneer came in and saw the timber he exclaimed, "A big tree means a big soil," and he went to it, and they have been going to it ever since.

This early pioneer farmer drank of the fountain of youth, multiplied and replenished the earth and developed the soil to the extent of 2570 farms in 1921, on which was employed 4111 horses and mules, together with a number of tractors to take up the slack ends, and his crop, including domestic animals, was worth \$3,000,000.

In the early days, when much of Suwannee County was forest land, it was noted for its nut bearing trees. The Chinquapin, very similar to the Hazle nut, which grows on a bush some three feet high, virtually covered the forest area, and those, with hickory nuts and acorns, were re-

garded by the early hog raisers as the hog raiser's paradise. But this pioneer hog had the wrong slant on it. He was dealing with the razor back, which was a "digger" instead of a "picker," and if he was going to raise hogs he must provide the hog with the food to which the hog was adapted, hence the peanut. From this beginning, in a soil peculiarly adapted to its production, the peanut has developed into one of our most important feed crops, and is estimated to run upwards of a million bushels a year.

During the season of 1921-1922 the Suwannee County farmers shipped outside the county seventeen thousand head of meat hogs, besides saving enough at home for their own use. These hogs were largely fattened on peanuts, plus some 600,000 bushels of corn and some thousands of tons of velvet beans, on which the porkers were rounded out.

This Chinquapin and other nut bearing trees noted by the early settlers, led him to the conclusion that domesticated nuts could also be grown in the same soil, and he went after the Pecan to that extent that in 1920 he produced more pecans than any county in the state, having a yield of 109,685 pounds, and he is still going strong, setting out more acres every year. Many of the pecans produced are the highest and best varieties known, and bring top prices.

As Florida is regarded by many as one of the best poultry and egg markets in the United States, buying some ten million dollars worth outside the States every year, the Suwannee County farmer deciding to keep some of this money at home, got in the poultry game. He now ships turkeys and chickens by the carload, and a number of poultrymen are shipping direct to market, without any middleman, which aggregates thousands of dozens of eggs a month, the sum total of poultry and eggs contributing to the county bank account some two hundred thousand dollars a year.

That this section will become one of the great Satsuma orange and grape producing sections of Florida is an assured fact. Tests covering a great many years give ample evidence that climate, soil and elevation are ideal for their production. These tests not only prove successful production, but successes financially.

Dairy cattle production and dairying is attracting much attention in Suwannee County. Sweet and sour cream is shipped and producers report good profits. A great many

pure bred and grade cattle have been added to herds during the years, and serious consideration is now being given the question of a creamery in Live Oak. The dairy and cattle business contributes a good percentage of the income of the county from farm products.

Purebred hogs are an established fact in the county. The farmer long since recognized the economy of the pure bred over the razor back, and as a result of this change the income of the county is approximately half a million dollars per annum from the swine industry, beside meat for home consumption for the farmer.

Cotton is produced in the county, and an organization is now effected for the production of a full crop under boll weevil conditions another year.

Sweet potatoes and sugar cane are standard products, produce splendidly and are prominent factors in production of farm products in the county. Oats and hay are grown extensively and profitably. Rice is successfully grown.

Bear in mind the fact that Suwannee County has millions of tons of phosphate. This applied to the soil means largely increased grain and other crops. Peanuts, peas and velvet beans furnish the nitrogen. Proper cultivation does the rest.

Suwannee County grows many watermelons and some cucumbers. Last year there was shipped from the county in round numbers 1200 cars of melons, a few cars of cucumbers and cantaloupe. They were largely marketed co-operatively and gave the growers a good profit.

Suwannee County has an active, functioning Farm Bureau with an active, high class, competent County Agent. Fertilizer, salt and some seeds are purchased co-operatively and at enormous saving to the farmer. A large percentage of the hogs are marketed co-operatively and has proven highly profitable. By co-operation many crops are standardized, both in type and time of planting. There are Swine Association, Poultry Association, Cattle Associations. All this tends to closer co-operation and standardizing.

The Suwannee County Fair is an established institution at which some of the finest agricultural displays are made, which is highly educational and instructive. It is of the

greatest possible benefit to the farmers of this entire section, and is maintained for their benefit.

Suwannee County may never thrill one with the spectacular, but at feeding the multitudes she will always shine.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Charlotte is one of the larger of the seven new counties created in 1921. It includes 496,512 acres of the original DeSoto County. Charlotte Harbor, with the extension of the broad mouth of the Peace River, extends entirely across the county. Punta Gorda, the County Seat, is on this Harbor, one of the most beautiful bays in Florida. No census having been taken since the county was organized it is difficult to secure definite data concerning its population and resources.

It has to its credit in 1922: 8,915 acres in farms; produced 588 bushels of Irish potatoes; 1,136 bushels of sweet potatoes; 2,903 gallons of syrup; 5,940 crates of peppers; 819 crates of cucumbers; 1,810 crates of cabbage; 5,772 crates of tomatoes; 687 crates of squash; 3,083 fowls; 15,475 dozen eggs; 27,583 gallons of milk; 8,765 pounds of honey; 271 crates of mangoes; 24,372 crates of grapefruit; 30,479 crates of oranges.

These are only a few of the leading products of Charlotte County.

TAYLOR COUNTY

Taylor County is located in what might be termed Middle West Florida, originally a part of Madison, being made a separate county by the Legislature of 1856-57. It extends from the Steinhatchee to the Aucilla rivers.

The soil of the county is rather varied in some sections, being of a sandy porous nature. In other sections, it is of a more compact gray sub-soil. The soil with favorable seasons, produces well all the staple productions grown in the State, especially a high grade of "Sea Island" cotton, which classes well and brings a fancy price in the

markets. The soil is well adapted to the production of sugar cane, rice, cassava and all kinds of truck farming. The farmers, with a favorable season, may expect a good yield, because they can raise nearly everything they want on their farms.

Another important industry of the county is that of stock raising. In the county there are many thousand acres of low lands suited to grazing, and with care that will be one of the great industries of the county. Quite a number of beef cattle are driven from the county each year, which gives a nice income to the cattle owners.

The county is almost one great pine forest, interspersed here and there with bays and swamps filled with cypress and cedar of such a class as will find ready sale in the timber markets of the world.

Naval stores is one of the leading industries. The lumber industry is one of the largest in the State.

UNION COUNTY—A LAND OF OPPORTUNITIES

By B. Z. MATTHEWS

Nowhere on the American continent can the industrious right-living man find a better country, a more congenial climate or a more responsive soil; nowhere can he make a good living with less personal effort than in Union County.

As Union County has never been extensively advertised its large area of undeveloped lands and magnificent agricultural possibilities have gone without investigation by emigrants who were following the advertisement of the citrus industry and developing properties in many parts of Southern Florida where agricultural possibilities are much inferior to those existing here and inasmuch as this section has never undergone a real estate boom inflating prices of property, there is a quantity of very fine open lands here for development besides numbers of good developed farms that can be bought at reasonable figures which is one of the features that goes to make Union County a land of opportunities.

Lake Butler, which became the county seat at the recent creation of Union County, is a beautiful little town of about 1,000 population, located on the shore of a beautiful

little lake covering more than a section of land, we have two mainlane railroads crossing here and laying in such a way as to put any point in the county within eight or ten miles of a shipping point by rail. In Lake Butler and in nearly all of Union County good healthy water in abundance can be gotten in drilled wells at a depth less than 100 feet and in many cases at a depth less than 50 feet. Lake Butler is a healthy locality, has high schools and churches of four denominations and in many ways is a very desirable place in which to live.

Union County lands as a whole are adapted to all general farm crops and a good portion of the lands are very fine for truck, fruit, berries, nuts, etc., and for raising stock and poultry our conditions are excellent.

In writing of the agricultural possibilities of Union County we will call attention to the fact that the state officials when looking out a location for the state prison farm, after investigating the lands throughout the state, selected their location in this county where they now have thousands of acres in a high state of cultivation and are producing great quantities of truck and other produce and where they have one of the best dairy herds in the country. For the officials locating such a giant agricultural enterprise as the state prison farm in this county after having investigated the farm lands throughout the state, there must be a reason.

VERSATILE VOLUSIA COUNTY

By ROY R. JOHNSON, County Agent

Because of the remarkable variety and fine quality of the products Volusia County has justly been designated Versatile Volusia, a name truly descriptive of her powers as well as beauty. Located somewhat above the center of Florida, North and South; Volusia, with the coast line of the Atlantic Ocean on her east side and the St. Johns River with the large lakes it connects on her west and southwest, has a water boundry that serves to temper her climate greatly, and makes possible the great range in products that has made her famous. Not only does the

great "Nile of the South," as the St. Johns River is often called, serve to modify the climate of this productive section, but the river itself furnishes a waterway for moving the ever increasing volume of exports for the Northern markets.

The steamship line plying up the river from Jacksonville finds its head of navigation at Enterprise in the extreme southeast of the county, and the low freight rates of the river carriers compel a lower rate from the Railroads competing for freight transportation, which helps the producer to realize a profit.

Good roads play an important part in the activities of an agricultural community or county. The Million Dollar Triangle connecting Daytona, New Smyrna and Deland is a fine hard surfaced road and a part of the Dixie Highway along the East Coast. The St. Johns Scenic Highway from Jacksonville to Sanford passes thru Volusia on the length of her west side, and is one of the most beautiful hard surfaced highways in the State. It is now under construction and approaching completion. All out-lying communities and small towns are fast being connected with the main highways by hard surfaced roads.

The difficulties of obtaining an education in the rural districts are being met very successfully by a system of consolidated schools and free bus transportation.

Buildings and equipment are of the most modern kind, and instructors are the best obtainable.

The Stetson University is located at DeLand, the County Seat, and is considered one of the best seats of learning in the Country.

On the North the county is joined by Flagler and Putnam counties, the Northwest junction being famous for its output of tangerines. While Volusia may not be the native home of this much desired member of the citrus group, it has become a home by adaption, being especially adapted to its culture, for nowhere does the tangerine grow and flourish to better advantage than here.

On the west side of Volusia are Marion and Lake counties, on the southwest is Seminole, while on the south it joins Brevard in a land of wonderful honey production on both sides of the boundry line. Here also grows the famous Indian River Orange.

The soils of Volusia are as varied as its crops, being chiefly of the Norfolk, Marlboro, Portsmouth, St. Johns, Dunbar and Blanton series. It is of a sandy loam nature

underlaid with clay and marl. Some of the finest trucking land in the State will be made available when the drainage project now under construction, is completed. In this tract of land lying just back from the East Coast there is some unusual opportunities for those who seek a home in the best all year round climate in the world.

Not only is Volusia a land of honey; it is rapidly becoming a land of milk as well. An agricultural survey of the county recently completed reveals an increase of one third more cows since 1920, with an increase of Sixty Thousand dollars in dairy products for the past year.

Poultry has increased over fifty per cent, now numbering 131,350, the increase chiefly is in blooded and better graded stock. This increase is largely due to the energetic work for more and better poultry, by the Division of Extension workers in the county.

In citrus production the increase has made an approximate gain of one hundred per cent since 1919. The crop of 1921 was 706,400 boxes, valued at \$1,794,815.00. The increase in price is due to better marketing, better disease control and more intelligent culture and care in handling the crop.

Among other things a source of revenue for the county is the growing of ferns. There are one hundred fifty eight ferneries in the county, a great part of which has been newly planted and not yet bringing an income. The income of 1921 was about \$135,000.00

On the well drained rolling lands of the county the very best type of soil for grape growing is found, and this luscious fruit is attracting much attention among fruit growers.

On the one thousand farms in the county there was planted this past year 5782 acres of corn, 658 acres of sweet potatoes, 174 acres of sugar cane, 840 acres of chufas, 1057 acre of Irish potatoes, 120 acres of cabbage, 100 acres of tomatoes, and 470 acres of watermelons. These are only a few of the many crops grown the past year. Plans are being made and land prepared for an increased acreage of all these crops, and many others for the coming year.

While the citrus crop is the all important crop of the county at the present time, the value of the truck and other farm crops total a very desirable sum. The truck crops

of 1919 was valued at \$307,790.00 fruits, other than citrus and nuts \$865,762.00, cereal crops \$3,651.00. The total valuation of production of the 1000 farms of the county in 1922, including horticulture, agriculture, live stock, poultry, green houses, etc., \$4,572,940.00; an increase over 1919 of \$1,356,278.00.

There is in the county 533 industrial establishments, with a pay roll in 1921 of \$1,966,820.00. These factories furnish a very convenient source of income for farm laborers during slack periods on the farms.

The full significance of the title Versatile Volusia can not be realized until, you have visited her farms, caught fish from her many lakes, drank from her wells the purest of water, of which Volusia is justly proud, and viewed her beautiful cities.

WAKULLA COUNTY

Wakulla County is one of the Gulf Coast counties of Florida, and in general is gently rolling, though in some sections quite broken. There is a very extensive ridge or plateau, which serves as a water shed, and which extends from the red hills of Leon County, with a gradual slope towards the Gulf Coast, and reaches within about three miles of it, when it drops off into the flat woods sandy country. These high lands are drained into the St. Marks and Wakulla rivers on the east side, and by the Ocklocknee and its tributary streams on the west. This elevated plateau is of irregular, alternate tracts of open pine, dense oak and hickory, and denser hammock lands. The natural sub-divisions of this plateau into poor, rich and richer soils, and consequent pine, oak and hickory and hammock forests, without elevations or depressions, is an in comprehensible phenomenon. The hammocks are heavily timbered with live oak, white oak, magnolia, sweet gum, cedar, hickory, red bay, wahoo and beech trees, profusely and beautifully ornamented in places with long, gray moss hanging in wreathy complications from every branch of every tree. A moss mill or factory in the mossy realm for the purpose of converting the live gray into dead black moss—a saleable staple—would develop an industry that would fleece the forest of its garland of gray. And a

tannery in the oaky realm would be useful to the people and profitable to the tanner.

A recent issue of bonds, for said building will bring into cultivation thousands of acres, and provide access to her wonderful springs and seashore.

WALTON COUNTY

By J. W. MATHISON, County Agent

Florida ranks first, and outstrips all the states in diversity of food products, in variety of crops, fish, birds, trees, flowers and herbs, in value per acre of farm products.

It is the most ideal latitude and longitude on earth. It is the playground of the rest of the continent and its name is a living invitation for every worthy person from every clime to come and live among the flowers in a land of milk and honey.

This great county is in the same latitude that our Master said should flow with milk and honey. This county has great quantities of both. It has invigorating atmosphere, cleansed by ozone from pines, and breezes from silver lakes. It is Nature's own sanitarium. For many years the pine tree has been the pantry and wardrobe of this country, but the wind of the band-saw has blown them out of existence, and Walton County is really coming into its own. It has a good clay subsoil under thousands of acres of its productive lands. This section is high, rising to an elevation of 275 feet above sea level, one of the highest points in the State.

Naturally, our soil readily responds to every claim of agriculture. It produces corn, cane, cabbage, potatoes, sweet potatoes, velvet beans, tomatoes, peaches, pears, etc., in fact about every thing that can be grown anywhere, can be grown in Walton County. One of our farmers made 435 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre; another 100 bushels of corn per acre; another 600 gallons of ribbon cane syrup per acre, and we have one ten acres growing 51 varieties of fruit. We have Satsuma orange trees producing 2000 oranges per tree. They bring 40 cents a dozen, and you plant 70 trees per acre. You can readily see what an acre in Walton means. We have pear trees bearing 25 to 50 bushels per tree. You plant 100 of these trees per acre.

This county is headquarters for grape growing. We have one of the best vineyards in the south. It is the home of the Ellen Scott, the Carmen and the Amalaga, the three famous grapes.

It is also the home of the June blueberry. This county is the mother of the first orchard ever produced in the State.

This orchard has trees 32 years old making 40 quarts to the tree. The tree nor fruit seems to be subject to any disease as yet, hence they have never been sprayed. This fruit sells from 20 to 50 cents per quart and you plant 300 trees per acre. This gives you another peep into what another acre in Walton will do. In 32 years in these orchards there has never been a crop failure, nor one 5c spent for spraying.

Our county is also specially adapted to live stock. Hog raising is on the list with all our progressive farmers. A great hog man from Indiana said that Walton County was second to none in hog raising. Our native razor back hogs are leaving our county just as fast as they can get dressed, and the purebreds are taking their places. The climate demands but little protection, and grazing crops growing every day makes this an ideal hog county. It takes but little to set his table, and it is all easily grown and prepared for him.

The dairy is another great asset to this county, because of its adaptability to the growing of forage and grain crops, it ranks with the first for dairying. Napier grass, Japanese cane, Carpet grass, Bermuda grass, are all successfully grown here.

We have some very fine dairies here doing a big business.

One of the very best tests for a great section is its adaptability for poultry raising. In regard to this industry, this county sits on the front seat. Our poultry exhibit at the county fair would remind you of the great chicken yards of the West. Our poultry experts of the State say that we have every advantage for becoming the White Leghorn county of Florida. The ready market for poultry products makes it very desirable to locate here for that interest.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES

DeFuniak Springs, the "Athens" of Florida, has been the educational center for all this section, for many years

past. The county High School occupying two fine brick buildings is here. The Thomas Memorial Industrial School includes in its curriculum a course in agriculture, poultry and fruit raising. This is a city enterprise.

Palmer College and Academy, a co-educational institution, is splendidly equipped. Classical and scientific courses are offered.

HEALTH

There is possibly no section in any state that has a higher health rate than does DeFuniak. It is one of the finest of health resorts of nature's own making. Our undertaker had to go into the turpentine business to make a living.

We have organized the Dixie Nursery, which is the home of the June blueberry plants, the Carmen, Amalaga and several other grape plants, and we can supply our farmers at a very small expense. John Deiro, the grape man, is general manager. We consider this one of the best moves in the state.

WATCH WALTON WIN.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

By W. C. LOCKEY

Vernon, situated on the banks of beautiful Holmes river, is the County Seat and is surrounded by some of the best general farm lands in the State. Holmes River is a tributary of the Choctawhatchee river which is the western boundry of the county, and is fed by large bold springs as clear as crystal. This river is navigable for large steam river boats which ply between Vernon and Pensacola furnishing transportation for the products of this section including large shipments of timber, naval stores and the products of the farm.

Holmes Valley, lying east and west and extending half across the county is not only one of the most beautiful and picturesque sections of the State but has much of the richest bottom lands in the entire Southland.

The entire northern portion of the county is chiefly



Chipley Packing Plant, Chipley, Fla.

high and rolling land and much progress has been made in the past few years in agricultural lines.

The southern portion of the county is also high and undulating and is specially adapted to the growing of satsuma oranges, grapes, figs and various other fruits. Many small and some large groves are being planted to satsuma oranges and pecans in this county this season and preparation being made for still larger groves as fast as stock can be had.

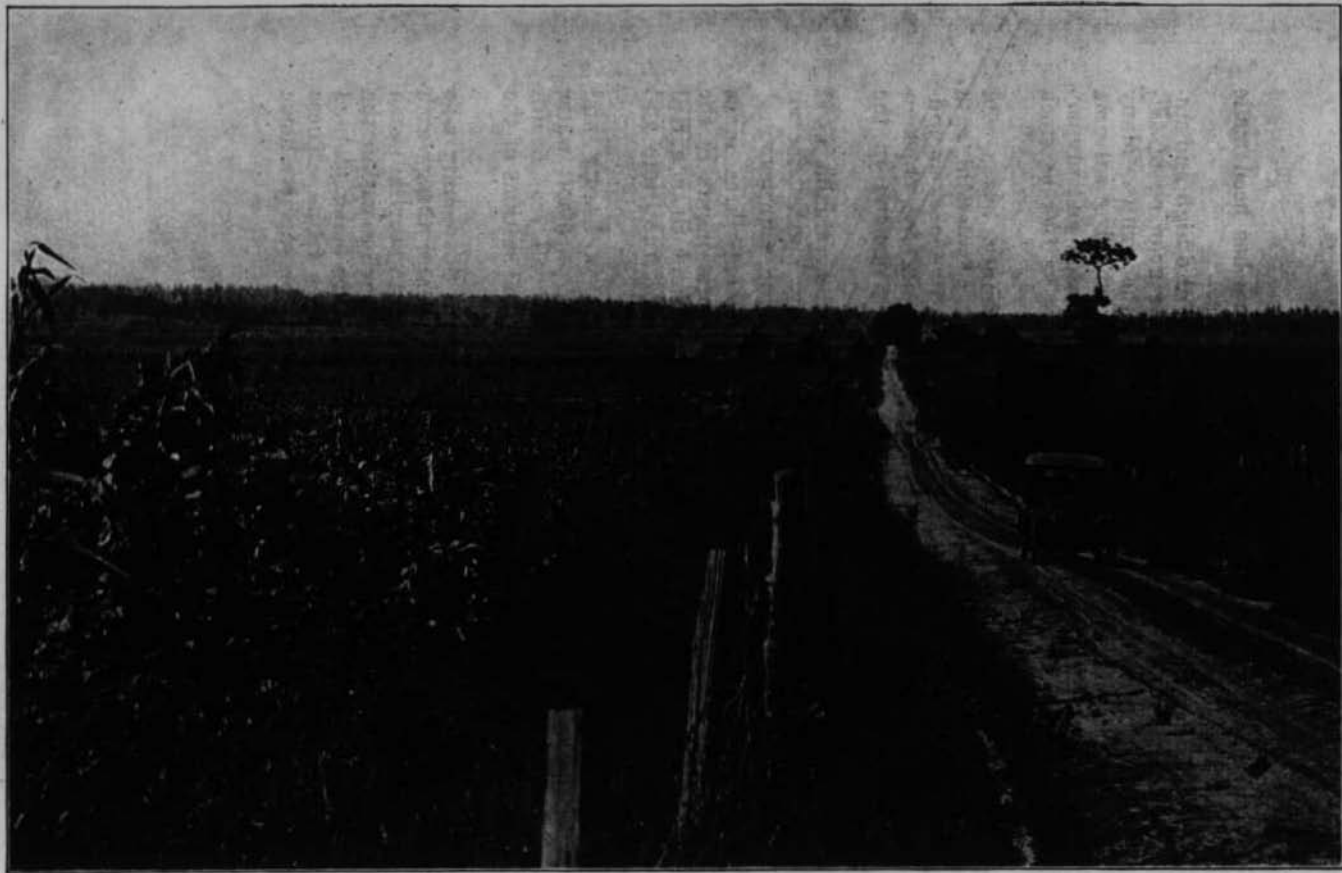
Chipley is the largest town in the county, has a cold storage and packing plant, furnishing a splendid cash market at all seasons of the year for all live stock including chickens, turkeys and eggs. The milk fed chickens sent out by this Company are in much demand in the larger markets.

The Chipley Leather Mfg. Co., is also a valuable asset to this community as it provides a ready market for all hides, skins and furs for this and adjoining counties.

The famous "Falling Waters" is about three miles south of Chipley and is one of the highest points in the State and is midway between the town and Orange Hill which is one of the pioneer settlements of the State and which was the first capital of the county.

Orange Hill is rich in soil, glorious in beauty and abounds in numerous bubbling springs of pure soft water which with its high altitudes makes it an all year health resort as well as one of the best agricultural sections of the State.

There are many progressive farmers in this county who are forging ahead and accomplishing greater things each year. Many have planted and brought into bearing pecan and satsuma groves, others will be in bearing within the next year or two and still larger areas are being planted to pecans and satsuma oranges and other fruits. These have all past the experimental stage and prospective home seekers will do well to visit this section.



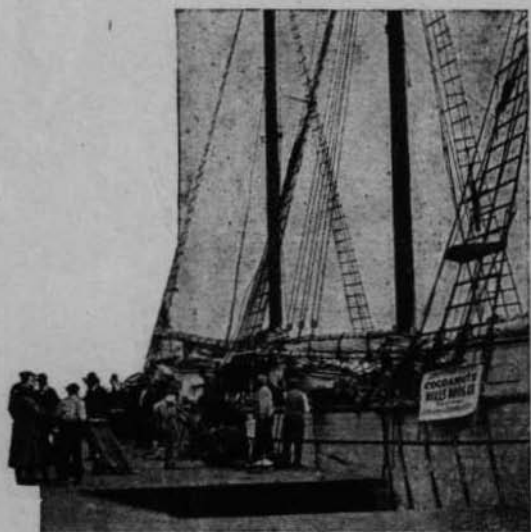
Washington County Farm Scene



Broward County Bean Farm



Birds-eye View of Tampa



More than 1,000 vessels of eighteen nations put in and out of Tampa in 1922—Considerable increase in business this year over last is noted in a review of the shipping through this port. One 26,000 ton vessel among those paying port a call

TAMPA

By L. P. DICKIE, Managing Secretary Board of Trade

One of the most interesting features in connection with Tampa's growth is the steady increase of population from year to year. Like many other Florida cities, the larger part of the population is made up of persons who have come here from other states and have established businesses. Each year sees an increase in number of the visitors who have decided to make Tampa their future home. This steady increase is shown in the following census figures:

1900	15,839
1905	22,823
1910	37,782
1915	48,169
1920	51,252
Estimated 1922 census 63,000.	

The above figures only show that a part of the city within the city limits and there are approximately 25,000 people living in the immediate suburbs of Tampa. The 1922 Directory gives the estimated population of Greater Tampa as 96,700.

Available records in the Tax Assessors office also show the continual and steady growth of Tampa. The assessed valuation in 1912 was \$26,582,168.00, in 1915 \$31,180,402.00, in 1921 \$35,269,111.00. The assessed valuations for this year total \$38,129,994.00.

During the past few years there has been a wide diversification of products manufactured in Tampa. While the manufacturing of cigars is still the largest industry, the city has, there are a great variety of other enterprises which are steadily growing. The fertilizer plants are a large item, and with the numerous smaller items, each industry adds something to the city's weekly payroll which amounts from \$18,000,000 to \$20,000,000 annually. The splendid industrial growth during 1921 is shown by the fact that approximately ninety new business organizations with an aggregate capitalization of about \$11,000,000 applied for articles of incorporation.

Throughout the year of 1921 the monthly records show that the building activity of Tampa was held up to a good



Lykes Brothers Packing Plant, Tampa.

average. The total permits amounted to \$4,057,027.98, which was nearly double the record of 1920. These permits include only those buildings erected within the limits of the city, and do not include the large number of residences which were erected in the immediate suburbs.

Among the various buildings erected during the year were several apartment houses which have been built for the chief purpose of providing comfortable quarters for the winter tourists. The Tampa Bay Hotel, which is strictly a tourist hotel, together with the boarding houses, private homes and commercial hotels, furnish pleasant and comfortable places for those who care to make this city their winter home.

The Tourist Information Bureau, which is a department of the Tampa Board of Trade, is maintained for the special purpose of serving the winter visitors in Tampa. The Bureau is operated from October to May and renders every assistance possible to the many inquirers. A list of hotels, boarding houses, bedrooms and house-keeping apartments, is available and winter visitors are able to secure just what they are seeking.

A reception hall is available for the use of the tourists, which is provided by the Board of Trade, being fitted up with chairs, tables and games of all kinds.

The City Hall, together with the various club meeting rooms and auditoriums, afford places for public gatherings and conventions.

Tampa's Imports and Exports Foreign and Coastwise for 1921, was 2,500,000 tons transported by water, which amounted to \$40,000,000.

Controlling Depth of Water to the Sea:

Channel minimum depth, 24 feet at mean low water.

Minimum width, 200 feet; length, 40 miles to Gulf of Mexico. Work has begun and is now under way on the 27-foot project.

Tidal range on entrance bar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Tidal range in harbor, 2 feet.

Berthing Capacity in Lineal feet: 24 feet depth, 7,650 lineal feet; 25 feet depth, 7,000 lineal feet.

Hillsborough Bay: Tampa Northern wharf, 1,150 feet long, 24 feet water. Seaboard Air Line Ry. wharves, on Seddon Island, 2,900 feet, 24 feet depth.

Hendry and Knight Terminals, 2,600 feet, 24 feet depth.

Swann Terminals, 1,000 feet, 24 feet depth.

(In addition, practically entire estuary frontage of approximately 7,000 feet, on which no wharves are built at the present time, 1,400 feet of which is city-owned property.)

Hillsborough River: 700 feet, 12 feet depth.

Old Tampa Bay: Port Tampa docks, 7,000 feet, 25 feet depth.

Harbor Master: The rules of the port are under the jurisdiction of the City Commissioners, with Capt. J. A. Lovelace as harbor master in direct charge.

Tampa's banking institutions consist of three national banks, five state banks or Trust companies, (doing a general banking business), an exclusive Trust Company and the Morris Plan Company operated for the small borrower. Also two Loan and Mortgage Banking Institutions.

By a general comparison the 1921 records show that when almost every section of the country was passing thru a period of financial difficulties, Tampa banks actually showed a gain. The Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits for 1920 amounted to \$5,095,983.06, and for 1921 the total was \$5,330,551.26, showing a substantial increase when taking the trade conditions into consideration. The The Bank Deposits for 1921 show a total of \$23,405,291.26

CLEARING HOUSE

The Clearing House was organized in Tampa in September, 1907, and each subsequent year has shown a substantial gain, up to the year 1921; 1919 was a splendid year, with a total clearance of \$96,147,036.44, and that was completely overshadowed by 1920, with a clearance of \$125,210,452.16—a gain of \$29,063,416.28.

The pace set was too swift for the year 1921, however, with business depression all over the country, and Tampa's cigar industry tied up in a long and bitterly contested strike. The clearing house figures for the year show a total of \$114,148,072.27, a considerable drop from the high altitude of 1920, but still a more than substantial lead over the previous years.

The following table of figures illustrate in striking fashion the steady rate of gain in bank clearances:

1908	\$26,428,182.33	1915	\$ 50,273,602.43
1909	32,025,597.26	1916	51,322,056.31
1910	43,387,295.09	1917	59,582,510.65
1911	45,895,767.84	1918	73,826,741.60
1912	48,157,691.16	1919	96,147,036.44
1914	53,766,400.53	1920	125,210,452.16
	1921		\$114,148,072.27

MIAMI

By FRED L. WEEDE, of Chamber of Commerce

In population gains, the city of Miami leads all other incorporated cities in the nation for the ten year period 1910-1920 with 440 per cent increase. It is regarded as probable also that for the twenty year period 1900-1920 the city also leads the nation with a 1,659 per cent of increase. The U. S. census gave Miami a population of 1,681 for 1900; 7,240 for 1910; 29,571 for 1920. As Miami's winter population is doubled because of its tourist nature it really is a larger city than its population figures might indicate. It has also kept increasing its population at practically the same ratio since the last U. S. census was taken.

This growth is reflected also in its assessment value which for the year 1922 reached the total of \$64,967,724. Twelve years ago the assessment was about one and a half millions and in twelve years therefore the increase has been approximately 4,000 per cent.

There is no bank clearing house set up in Miami and these statistics are not available. The deposits however will indicate the financial progress. May 5, 1922, the deposits amounted to \$20,008,765 which was more than double the deposits four years ago.

As Miami is not an industrial center in the strict meaning of the term there is no record of the number of concerns that engage in manufacturing or a compilation of the pay roll. This condition however is rapidly altering. Within the last year the moving picture studio has entered this field in a commercial way and there are four companies

now operating with an investment approximating \$350,000. The manufacture of sugar, from the growing of the cane to the refinement of the product has also started upon a large scale, the first crop will run through the mill in 1923.

This company owns 150,000 acres of Everglade land, has 3,200 acres in standing cane, and an additional 2,000 acres cleared to plant this winter. A grinding and refining mill has been erected on the plantation costing \$1,250,000. This will give employment to a large force estimated at above 3,000 during the grinding season.

During the summer of 1922 Miami spent more than \$400,000 in trebling the capacity of her municipal docks. This makes a total of \$1,150,000 the city has spent on docks and harbor improvement. The federal government has spent \$1,000,000. The city now owns two piers 1,000 feet long and has three slips the same length and a turning basin capable of caring for the largest ships that can enter the 18 foot channel four miles to deep water. In addition to the municipal docks there is a private steamship dock which cares for a large amount of shipping.

For the year ending June 30, 1922, the exports from the port of Miami amounted to \$659,782. The imports for the same period was \$239,544.

The building record for Miami for the year 1921 set a new high mark for the city. The permits taken out called for construction to the amount of \$5,415,800. In 1913 the building permits totaled \$545,870, or a gain in eight years of 990 per cent.

Considerable of this new building has been hotels and apartment houses. Miami now has 65 modern hotels and 143 apartment houses. The Chamber of Commerce estimates that during last year 250,000 visitors stopped in Miami. Twelve national and state conventions were entertained in 1921 and the number for 1922 will be considerably larger. A \$400,000 Shrine Temple is now in course of construction with a seating capacity of 1500 which will be used for large convention assemblies.

STATISTICAL DIGEST OF JACKSONVILLE PORT

FROM SOUTH ATLANTIC PORTS

The following statistical digest of the port of Jacksonville is the first of a series of such digests covering the Five Ports of the South Atlantic, that will be published by this magazine in its next three issues. The matter as presented is substantially correct, having been secured from reliable authorities.

Kind of harbor—Natural, landlocked.

Depth over bar—32 feet.

Channel entrance—600 feet.

Ruling depth in harbor at M. L. T.—Thirty feet.

Tidal variations, (in feet)—5.2 at entrance. 0.8 at Jacksonville.

Anchorage—At Mayport, averages, length 2,900 feet, width 800 feet, depths 24 to 32 feet. Opposite Municipal Terminals, averages, length 2 miles, width 1,750 feet, depths 24 to 40 feet. Opposite Commodore Point, averages, length 5,500 feet, width 1,100 feet, depths 24 to 53 feet. All depths are to mean low water.

There are numerous temporary anchorages between the entrance and Jacksonville.

Location of quarantine—Mayport, Florida.

Pilot taken—At sea buoy for incoming, at Jacksonville for outgoing vessels. (Pilots leave sailing vessels at Mayport, but remain aboard steamers until berthed.)

Distance from bar to main berthing section—22¼ miles.

Berthing capacity (in vessels of 300 feet length)—30 feet draft, 9 vessels. 28 feet draft, 14 vessels. Less than 28 feet draft, 130 vessels.

Total lineal frontage of developed portion of harbor—8 miles.

Number of Piers—68.

Fumigation charge—Made by U. S. Government is 16c per 1,000 cubic feet of vessel, with additional charges of \$1.00 for supervision and \$2.00 for labor.

Wharfage, loading, unloading, and other terminal charges as named in Glenn's Port Charges, Tariff No. 2 and supplement thereto, except no storage or second handling on commodities arriving Jacksonville on through export lading.

POPULATION

Jacksonville and suburbs, Polk directory estimate, 130,995. City proper, 1920 census, 91,543.

BANKING RESOURCES

Jacksonville has seven banks, three national and four state, with total resources of approximately \$51,000,000. Clearings 1921 were \$487,697,668.45. Jacksonville has a branch of the Federal Reserve Bank.

WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES

Terminal facilities consist of 23 general freight wharves, having a total frontage of 17,580 feet, all with both railway and highway connections; 33 piers for general freight and boat yard purposes, having a total berthing space of 13,000 feet, 22 of which piers have both railway and highway connections and 11 have highway connections only.

The Municipal Docks and Terminals—Frontage on the St. Johns River on bulkheads and piers covers approximately one and one-half miles. The depth of water along this frontage is 30 feet. The St. Johns River in front of the Municipal Docks is one and one-quarter miles wide and provides three-fourths of a mile anchorage for vessels. There are 144 acres of open storage. There are three piers. Each of the two main ones is 1,000 feet in length and 275 feet wide. Construction, interlocking sheet steel bulkheading. Main floors paved with vitrified brick set in cement. Can accommodate 10 average size steamers drawing 30 feet at one time. Ample fire protection by waterworks maintained as part of the equipment. Loading and unloading devices are unnecessary due to the small rise of tide.

Main pier No. 1, "the open pier," is especially constructed for the handling of lumber and railroad cross ties and other commodities not injured by exposure to the elements. Loading and unloading platform, 30 feet wide, floored with heart cypress, equipped with the necessary number of hawser bits, extend beyond the steel walls of the side. This pier is 75x400 feet, and two railroad tracks run the entire length, connecting with the terminal railroad system.

In the heart of the city at the foot of Market Street, the municipality has erected a pier 400 by 60 feet and a ware-

house 400 by 50 feet. This is for the convenience of shippers desiring freight delivered at a convenient point for ready distribution.

On pier No. 2 are two general merchandise warehouses 800 feet long and 73 feet wide, built of structural steel with metal covered sides and roof. Both warehouses have thirteen openings on each side and one in each end, leading from the railroad tracks to the interior and thence to loading platforms 30 feet wide on ship's side, which openings close with rolling steel shutters. Height from floor to eaves is 25 feet. Floors of vitrified brick set in cement. Amply ventilated.

The equipment of the Municipal Docks & Terminals includes the cotton warehouse and two Webb high-density compresses adjacent to the docks. Fire-proof, reinforced warehouse of concrete is divided into eight storage compartments separated by automatic fire doors, other compartments containing machine and boiler shops, engine house and compresses. The lowest insurance rate on cotton in the country is given, which is 15 cents per hundred to 22½ cents, according to height stored because of the excellent fire protection offered by an overhead automatic sprinkler system connected with terminal waterworks system and city mains. The City Commission of Jacksonville issues negotiable warehouse receipts for all goods stored. Two Webb high density compresses of approved type afford adequate facilities, and rates for compression are 50 cents per bale, the continuation of reasonable rates being assured by municipal ownership. Equipment of the Terminals includes one 35-ton crane with magnet and two railroad steam locomotives for placing cars on terminals. The terminals have physical connection with all railroads, owning and operating its own railroad and rolling stock. There are 12 miles of track in the terminal yards and on the pier. Railroad track scales with 150-ton capacity are maintained near the cotton warehouse.

The City Commission has at this time \$1,000,000 in bank, with which to make necessary extensions and improvements. This will include additional warehouse and other facilities.

The taxable property of Duval County is valued at a little more than \$60,000,000. This is based on a 40 per cent valuation, which shows that there are properties in Duval

County, a large proportion of which is in Jacksonville, worth \$150,000,000. The bank deposits of Jacksonville amount to \$40,000,000, counting everybody from the infant to the centenarian, from the beggar to the millionaire. This is an average per capita of \$400. Jacksonville banks have a capital and surplus of \$45,000,000, and the bank clearings of Jacksonville annually are \$625,000,000, an increase of 500 per cent in a decade.

Jacksonville has \$32,000,000 invested in manufacturing, employing 8,000 people, paying salaries over \$9,000,000 annually. During the year 1919 she exported \$8,054,000 worth of products to 15 foreign countries.

KEY WEST—INDUSTRIALLY

By JOSEPH Y. PORTER,

President Key West Chamber of Commerce

Location is of first importance to either millionaires or retired business men of modest means wishing to build winter homes—to men of finance seeking investments in business, real estate, bonds or mortgages, to men of business looking for factory sites or stores, or to farmers, who seek land that can be cultivated and upon which crops will grow the year round.

Key West's strategic location, at the southmost tip of the Florida Keys, is unlike any other. The importance of this location, strategically and tactically, was long ago recognized by the government. In every war in which the United States has been engaged, since 1822, the Naval Station has played an important part.

What Gibraltar is geographically to the Mediterranean, Key West is to the Gulf of Mexico. Key West besides being the headquarters of the Seventh Naval District has the following government establishments: United States Army Barracks, Fort Taylor, Naval Air Station, Naval Base Hospital, Marine Hospital, Marine Barracks, Coast Guard Patrol Base, Headquarters Seventh Lighthouse District, Customs Service, Immigration Service, Weather Bureau Station, New Submarine Base, powerful Government Wireless Station with a radius of over 1500 miles, Biological Station,

Fish Cultural Station, Plant Quarantine Service, and many other activities representing all departments and bureaus of the federal government.

Key West has a fine and commodious harbor with 30 feet of water at mean low tide available over bar to main ship channel, and 30 feet of water can be carried from bar to anchorage in the outer harbor. Outer anchorage is from one to two miles in width and about five miles in length, with 30 to 40 feet of water obtainable throughout, and is a very good and safe anchorage, except under very extreme weather conditions. The channel from the outer to the inner anchorage has a minimum depth of 26 feet with a minimum width of 800 feet. There is a depth of 26 feet alongside of piers on the commercial waterfront of the port. There are good wharves and warehouses, with a plentiful supply of coal, fuel-oil, lubricating oil, ship supplies, and the city is possessed with fine fire-fighting facilities, which are available to all vessels calling here with fire in holds. There is a 75,000 barrel storage of bunker fuel-oil and a delivery capacity of 1,000 barrels per hour. The government has extensive steam facilities for loading and discharging coal.

The port has compulsory pilotage regulations applying to all vessels sailing under register; but optional to coast-wise vessels whose masters have port license for this port and district. Pilotage rates are from \$3.00 to \$6.00 on ships drawing from 7 to 20 feet of water and over. Quarantine fees in use are those promulgated by the United States Public Health Service and apply to all ports without exception. Harbormaster fee of \$5.00. Other than the above there are no port dues or fees.

This is the terminus of the famous "Over-Sea Railroad." The Key West Extension of the Florida East Coast, the eighth wonder of the world, is one hundred and fifty-six miles long and extends from Miami to Key West. The extension was built at an expense of over twenty millions of dollars. The road was extended from Miami to Homestead in 1904, and from Homestead to Key West was completed in 1912. The construction is one of the most wonderful pieces of engineering known. The viaducts and bridges, some of which are of considerable length, are built entirely of concrete and steel reinforcement, and connect the small islands from the mainland to Key West.

The Florida East Coast Railway has very extensive and

substantial concrete piers with 6,000 lineal feet of berthing space; also two slips for their ocean-going car ferries operating between Key West and Havana. These great steel ferries operate daily and solid trainloads of loaded cars are despatched between Key West and Cuba.

The Porter Dock Company and the Mallory Steamship Company have extensive docking space along the commercial waterfront, with a depth of 26 feet of water alongside their piers.

The Aeromarine Airways Company operates a daily airplane service between Key West and Havana.

The Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company operates regular boats and fast schedules between Port Tampa, Key West and Havana, connecting at Key West with the Florida East Coast Railway and at Port Tampa with the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. At Key West the steamships and trains use the same terminals. There is no transfer, which makes the connection for passengers and baggage most convenient in every respect.

During the fiscal year of 1921, the port entrances were 897, with a tonnage of 935,071 tons, the port entrances were 883, with a tonnage of 950,635. It must be borne in mind that the figures given do not include coastwise vessels like the Mallory ships, nor the many vessels that merely call here for fuel or supplies, neither does it include warships or other government vessels. There was a total passenger movement through this port of 51,156; the imports amounted to \$4,974,942, and the exports to \$26,675,845.

The city of Key West has taxable property amounting to \$9,057,300, with a bonding capacity of \$1,652,100. The city is now bonded at \$844,700. Bank deposits average for the year \$1,700,000, while the clearings amount to \$10,000,000.

There is invested in manufacturing in Key West the sum of \$5,000,000, with a yearly pay roll of \$2,600,000. This investment is in buildings and equipment of the score or more cigar factories located here, whose annual output is valued at millions of dollars, and which give employment to thousands of workers. In October, 1922, there were manufactured 6,626,889 cigars, which netted the United States government \$54,402.42 in the sale of stamps alone.

Key West has forty miles of paved streets and sidewalks with contracts let for many more. A magnificent new

tourist hotel with two hundred and fifty rooms has been constructed by the Florida East Coast Hotel Company on the south end of the island, overlooking the Florida Straits. The automobile drives around Kew West are being improved from year to year and a new road to the end of Stock Island, across the connecting causeway has been completed. There are many other hotels accommodating hundreds of visitors, besides numerous apartments, rooms and boarding houses available for visitors.

The government during 1921, completed the construction of a Submarine Base, costing \$1,780,619.75, and harbor improvements amounting to \$232,000 have likewise recently been completed. There is further proposed harbor improvement of \$80,000, upon which it is contemplated work will be started in the course of a few months. The Porter Dock Company has recently completed improvements to their docking facilities costing \$45,000, and there have been building permits issued during the past six months amounting to \$102,461. Many new homes have been constructed in the outer districts of the city, and there has been extensive laying of concrete sidewalks for several months. One handsome new office building has been erected at a value of \$40,000.

PENSACOLA

By J. B. MORROW, Industrial Commissioner

The growth of Pensacola during the past twenty years is indicative of the rapidly growing interest shown in the possibilities of West Florida.

In 1900 Pensacola had a population of 17,747, an increase over 1890 of 51 per cent. An increase of 29.5 per cent brought the population figures up to 22,982 in 1910, and the 1920 census, which included the immediate suburbs gave the population as 36,953, an increase of slightly over 60 per cent.

Pensacola is the great port of Northwest Florida, and the gateway for a vast import and export movement from and to the interior.

The value of her export, import and coastwise movement aggregated \$21,920,695 for 1921, not including in

transit cargoes to a value of over \$50,000,000. The importance of the port can be gained by a statement of the number of vessels which entered the port during 1921, which aggregated 512 vessels of all descriptions engaged in foreign or coastwise trade.

The shipping facilities of Pensacola are unexcelled anywhere on the Gulf of Mexico. With a channel of 32 feet at mean low tide and an anchorage area of $7\frac{1}{2}$ square miles; with water of 35 feet or more depth, the largest vessel afloat can find safe harbor and entrance in Pensacola.

There are $2\frac{1}{3}$ miles of wharves with water depth at wharves of 28 to 32 feet and $2\frac{9}{10}$ miles of wharf space with water at berthing space from 10 to 18 feet deep.

There is available $7\frac{4}{5}$ miles of berthing space at these wharves. Warehouse space available aggregates 1,004,200 square feet, with a car storage also available for 2300 cars and open storage of more than 215 acres. The capacity of coal piers will provide for the loading of 800 tons of coal per hour.

The Bruce Dry Dock will handle ships of 9000 tons and under, as well as providing floating dry dock for smaller craft.

The number of industries located in Pensacola are shown as follows:

Number of industries	70
People engaged in manufacture.....	4,586
Primary horse power	5,243
Capital invested	\$15,857,000
Salaries and wages	6,660,000
Materials	10,235,000
Value of products	18,007,000

(Above does not include building trades and neighborhood industries.)

The taxable property (real estate) of Pensacola is over \$39,000,000. The assessed valuation based on 50% of actual valuation is \$17,018,841.

The deposits of the banks of Pensacola not including Savings Association or Postal Savings Bank deposits, total \$5,834,293.63, or a per capita deposit in excess of \$188.

The building record for Pensacola, which does not, of course, include the extensive city paving and county road building program which aggregate over \$937,000, for the past year was \$436,415.

Tourists in greater numbers are coming to Pensacola. The summer tourist season has been the best in the history of the city. The winter tourist season of 1922 has also been the best in the city's history.

In conventions Pensacola has been very fortunate in 1922. Twenty-six conventions have been entertained with aggregate attendance of over 14,000.

1922 also witnessed a large influx from the North into the agricultural sections of Escambia County of which Pensacola is the county seat.

Indications point to 1923 being the most prosperous year in the history of Pensacola.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

(U. S. Department of Agriculture)

THE PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The 1921 Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture begins a series of four years which, as a completed group of Yearbooks, will practically summarize the economics of American agriculture.

The following is quoted from "A Graphic Summary of American Agriculture" by A. E. Baker in the 1921 Yearbook recently published:

"The agricultural production of the United States is no longer keeping pace with our increasing population. The peak of production per capita of the total population was reached about 1906 or 1907, and although the decrease in per capita production since has been very slow and is yet very small, it is clearly apparent. This failure of agricultural production to increase as rapidly as population is not due primarily to the decrease in the proportion of our population engaged in agriculture from over 13 per cent in 1910 to about 10 per cent in 1920, according to the census returns, for the acreage of crops per person engaged in agriculture was, apparently, 25 per cent greater in 1920 than in 1910; but, instead, is owing mostly to a notable decrease in the rate of expansion of our arable area. Improved land increased only 5 per cent from 1910 to 1920, as compared with 15 to 50 per cent in previous

decades, and this 5 per cent increase was practically confined to the precariously productive semi-arid lands of the Great Plains region.

"American farms, in general, are different from those in other countries of the world, except Canada, Australia, and South Africa. English farms differ from American farms in that they are nearly all operated by tenants and employ more hand labor. The peasant farms of continental Europe utilize agricultural machinery still less and are much smaller in size than most American farms. The farms of India, China, and Japan are still smaller and are cultivated with only the crudest tools. There are 28 to 30 acres of crops per person employed in agriculture in the United States as compared with 9 in Russia prior to the war, 7 in France and Germany, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in Japan.

"The American farm involves a large investment of capital. This investment is increasing and must increase if the American farmer is to improve his standard of living. The average value of farms in the United States was \$6,444 in 1910, and \$12,084 in 1920. In Iowa, the average value of the farms in 1920 was \$39,941. The area of the crops per farm in the United States increased from 50 acres in 1909 to 57 acres in 1919. Our farmers are driving larger teams, using more efficient machinery, producing more per acre and per person than ever before. Each American farmer and farm laborer, on the average, is feeding nine people other than himself in this country, and one more person living in foreign lands. It is in this increasing productivity of the American farm, amounting probably to 15 per cent in the last decade, that the expenditure for scientific research, for technical education, and for improved economic organization in agriculture finds its justification."

RELATIVE PURCHASING POWER

(At October 1922 Farm Prices)
1913—100

In terms of:	Of a Unit of:				
	Cotton	Corn	Wheat	Hay	Potatoes
All commodities...	118	69	81	64	64
Cloths, etc.	96	56	66	53	52
Fuel, etc.	80	47	55	44	43
Metals, etc.	134	79	93	73	73
Bldg. materials ...	99	58	68	54	54
House-furnishing goods	103	60	71	56	56

	Beef Cattle	Swine	Eggs	Butter	Wool
All commodities...	60	72	127	92	125
Cloths, etc.	49	59	104	76	103
Fuel, etc.	41	49	86	63	85
Metals, etc.	69	82	144	105	143
Bldg. materials ...	51	61	107	78	105
House-furnishing goods	53	63	111	81	110

Purchasing power index improved over previous month in case of cotton, wheat, and eggs.

Products of the Corn Belt stand as they did in September, in point of purchasing power.

The general index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of other commodities, as worked out by the Bureau, stood at 65 for October, compared with 64 in September, 64 in August, 69 in July.

PRICE INDEXES FOR MONTH ENDING NOV. 1, 1922

1913—100

Farm Products figures from this Bureau; commodity groups from Bureau of Labor statistics. Shows year ago, low point (December, 1921), and latest available month:

Farm Products—(Prices at the Farm)

	Oct. 1921	Dec. 1921	Sept. 1922	Oct. 1922	Month Trend
Cotton	143	130	161	181	Higher
Corn	69	72	104	106	
Wheat	120	118	115	125	Higher
Hay	101	110	98	99	
Potatoes	192	173	108	98	Lower
Beef cattle	81	78	92	93	
Hogs	98	89	110	111	
Eggs	229	265	156	195	Higher
Butter	151	152	134	142	Higher
Wool	95	101	188	193	Higher

Commodity Groups—(Wholesale Prices)

	Oct. 1921	Dec. 1921	Sept. 1922	Oct. 1922	Month Trend
Farm products	124	113	133	138	Higher
Food, etc.	140	139	138	140	
Cloths & clothing..	180	185	183	188	Higher
Fuel & lighting....	189	187	244	226	Lower
Metals & metal products	116	119	134	135	
Bldg. materials	159	203	180	183	Higher
Chemicals, etc.	131	161	124	124	
House-furnishing goods	180	218	173	176	Higher
All commodities ...	142	149	153	154	Slightly Higher

Table 1—SUMMARY FOR THE STATE—1920
(Federal Census)

ITEM	Amount	Per cent of Total
DRAINAGE ON FARMS		
Number of all farms in the State.....	54,005	100.0
Farms reporting land having drainage.....	4,597	8.5
Farms reporting land needing drainage.....	8,486	15.7
All land in farms—acres.....	6,046,691	100.0
Improved land in farms—acres.....	2,297,271	38.0
Farm land reported as provided with drainage—acres.....	147,940	2.4
Farm land reported as needing drainage—acres..	687,021	11.4
DRAINAGE ENTERPRISES		
Approximate land area of the State—acres.....	35,111,040	100.0
All land in operating drainage enterprise—acres	1,637,073	4.7
Improved land—acres.....	94,589	0.3
Timber and cut-over land—acres.....	542,648	1.5
Other unimproved land—acres.....	999,836	2.8
Capital invested in and required for completion of operating enterprises.....	\$26,762,497	100.0
Capital invested in these enterprises to December 31, 1919.....	13,846,807	51.7
Additional capital required to complete these enterprises.....	12,915,690	48.3

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

FROM RECORDS OF SECRETARY OF STATE

Davenport Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Polk County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, October 23, 1913.

Area, 12,480 acres.

Peace Creek Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Polk County.

Filed in office of Secretary of State, November 1, 1913.

Area, 44,567.7.

Davie-Farm Sub-Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Dade County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, April 16, 1914.

Pinellas Park Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Pinellas County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, June 12, 1914.

Lake Largo-Cross Bayou Drainage District.
Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Pinellas County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, June 12, 1914.

The Little Pine Island Sub-Drainage District.
Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Dade County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, August 12, 1914.

Upper St. Johns Drainage District.
Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Brevard County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, October 2, 1914.

Taft Drainage District.
Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Orange County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, December 14, 1914.

The Lake Worth Drainage District.
Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Palm Beach County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, July 10, 1915.

Hastings Drainage District.
Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, St. John County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, June 18, 1915.

Special election for Florahome Drainage District.
Filed in office Secretary of State, July 7, 1915.

Lake Worth Drainage District.
Amended Court Decree.
Filed in office Secretary of State, November 6, 1915.

Hastings Drainage District.
Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, St. Johns County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, December 9, 1915.

Homestead Sub-Drainage District.
Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Dade County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, January 5, 1916.
Area, 267,840 acres.

Loughman Drainage District.
Recorded in Clerk's office, Polk County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, January 31, 1916.
Area, four townships.

Baldwin Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Duval County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, February 8, 1916.

Limestone Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, DeSoto County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, October 11, 1916.

Halifax Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Volusia County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, October 26, 1916.

Iona Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Lee County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, November 9, 1916.

Bunnell Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, St. Johns County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, December 8, 1916.

Lake Worth Drainage District, amending former decree.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, St. Johns County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, January 25, 1917.

Halifax Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Volusia County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, February 2, 1917.

Lake Ashby Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Volusia County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, March 2, 1917.

East Marsh Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Broward County
Filed in office Secretary of State, May 9, 1917.

Sugar Bowl Draniage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Manatee County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, May 11, 1917.

Palican Lake Sub-Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Palm Beach
County.
Filed in office Secretary of State, May 24, 1917.

Ioxahatchee Sub-Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Palm Beach County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, May 24, 1917.

Iona Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Lee County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, July 17, 1916.

Hastings Drainage District.

Amending Decree.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, St. Johns County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, September 14, 1917.

Tiger Bay Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, DeSoto County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, October 12, 1917.

South Hastings Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Flagler County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, November 17, 1917.

North St. Lucie River Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, St. Lucie County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, November 21, 1917.

Hastings Drainage District.

Decree Establishing District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Flagler County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, March 8, 1918.

Sugar Bowl Drainage District.

Decree amending original decree.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Manatee County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, April 3, 1918.

Bunnell Drainage District.

Petition for permission to amend plan.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Flagler County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, June 13, 1918.

Fellsmere Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, St. Lucie County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, April 9, 1919.

Indian River Farms Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, St. Lucie County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, May 9, 1919.

Upper St. Johns Drainage District.

Change of plan.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Brevard County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, May 23, 1919.

Upper St. Johns Drainage District.

Extension of boundary lines.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Brevard County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, May 23, 1919.

Tuscawilla Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Alachua County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, July 11, 1919.

Fort Pierce Farms Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, St. Lucie County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, July 15, 1919.

Wahneta Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Polk County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, September 4, 1919.

Iona Drainage District.

Amended plan.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Lee County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, October 30, 1919.

Palm City Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Palm Beach County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, November 6, 1919.

Halifax Drainage District.

Amending plan.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Volusia County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, December 10, 1919.

Walkill Stump and Land Clearing District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Clay County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, December 22, 1919.

Tuscawilla Drainage District.

Extending boundary.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Alachua County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, May 4, 1920.

Hyde Park Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Manatee County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, June 18, 1920.

Sugar Bowl Drainage District.

Amending decree.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Manatee County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, August 2, 1920.

Pearce Drainage District.

Recorded in Manatee County, Clerk's office.

Filed in office Secretary of State, December 13, 1920.

East Palatka Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Putnam County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, June 14, 1921.

Indian Prairie Sub-Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Highlands County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, November 23, 1921.

Cocoa Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Brevard County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, January 7, 1922.

Melbourne-Tillman Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Brevard County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, January 20, 1922.

Crane Creek Drainage District.

Recorded in office Clerk Circuit Court, Brevard County.

Filed in office Secretary of State, April 5, 1922.

Juniper Creek Drainage District, Sumter County.

Area, 25,210 acres.

**GOVERNMENT INCOME AND OUTGO THIS YEAR AND NEXT AS
SEEN BY THE BUDGET BUREAU**

(For the Fiscal Years, Ending July 1, 1923 and 1924)

RECEIPTS		
	1924	1923
Internal revenue	\$2,425,000,000	\$2,400,000,000
Customs	425,000,000	450,000,000
Miscellaneous	511,812,359	579,862,959
Totals	\$3,361,812,359	\$3,429,862,959

APPROPRIATIONS		
Legislative establishment	\$ 14,418,912	\$ 14,504,165
Executive office	382,850	396,595
Special repairs executive mansion	25,000	.....
Department of Agriculture	81,251,613	62,412,036
Department of Commerce	19,715,535	20,618,496
Department of Interior	316,207,752	327,514,157
Department of Justice	18,751,056	18,631,205
Department of Labor	6,203,556	7,490,188
Navy Department	296,934,025	298,324,265
State Department	15,058,238	11,095,201
Treasury Department	148,888,862	160,627,266
War Department, including Panama Canal	326,517,300	346,894,386
District of Columbia	25,043,973	25,990,050
Veterans' Bureau	440,313,000	422,077,324
Shipping Board	50,411,500	100,459,000
Other independent offices	23,720,159	27,115,556
Total ordinary	\$1,783,843,331	\$1,844,149,890

PUBLIC DEBT		
Reduction of principal	345,097,000	330,088,800
Interest on public debt	950,000,000	*1,100,000,000
Grand total	\$3,078,940,331	\$3,274,238,690

*Including \$125,000,000 discount accruals of war savings stamps series of 1918, due January 1, 1923.

FLORIDA'S ROAD BUILDING RECORD IN
1922 SPLENDID

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Nine of Florida's counties in 1922 built a total of 358 miles of new highways, while they expect to construct an additional 420 miles in 1923, according to replies to a questionnaire sent throughout the State by the Associated Press. Of the eleven counties so far reported, bond issue amounting to \$2,741,000 were voted during the year, of which \$2,425,000 was for good roads.

Charlotte County, one of the new counties created from a part of DeSoto, built no new roads during the year, since the county has been in the course of organization, but it improved many miles of existing roads and in 1923 plans to construct twenty-three miles. Jackson county built none this year and plans none, at this time, for next year.

Sumter county built forty miles and plans thirty-one miles next year; Putnam county built thirty-four miles and expects to construct sixty-eight miles in 1923; Clay built twelve miles and plans twenty-five next year; Columbia built 130 miles of sand clay and thirteen miles of macadam in 1922 and will construct forty-seven in 1923; Osceola built seven miles in 1922 but does not at this time contemplate any in 1923; Alachua built sixty-two miles and will construct fifty next year; Glades built fifteen and plans twenty; Madison built fifteen and plans one hundred miles, while Marion built thirty-six and will construct fifty-six next year.

The twelve counties constructed \$2,317,000 worth of new buildings, as follows: Jackson, \$125,000; Sumter, \$40,000; Putnam, \$212,000; Clay, \$40,000; Columbia, \$550,000; Osceola, \$100,000; Charlotte, \$50,000; Alachua, \$600,000; Glades, \$50,000; Madison, \$50,000, and Marion \$600,000; Leon \$350,000.

Of the counties reported, Sumter led in the issuance of bonds with \$990,000, of which \$960,000 was for good roads. Putnam issued \$286,000, of which \$80,000 was for highways, while Clay's entire issue of \$185,000 during the year was for roads. Columbia, too, issued all its bonds for roads, \$1,000,000 worth, as did Glades, with \$350,000 and Madison with \$750,000, according to the reports. None of this included the work being done by the State Road Department.

COUNTY PUBLICITY

By J. G. KELLUM

Here is a list of some of the South Florida counties and cities and the amount they are giving for publicity purposes:

Bradentown—Three-fourths of a mill proceeds spent by city and Board of Trade jointly.

Clearwater—\$500; county provides all booklets.

DeLand—Two mills city tax, amounting to \$7,100, or \$1.77 per capita; money spent by secretary of the Chamber of Commerce as publicity director.

Daytona—\$18,000 from city taxes, or \$2.76 per capita.

Eustis—One mill city tax for publicity fund.

Fort Lauderdale—\$9,000 through taxes from city and county.

Fort Myers—\$20,000 from city taxes, on a two mill basis, or \$4.44 per capita.

Lake County—One and one-half mills county taxation.

Leesburg—Has asked for two mill city taxation for publicity purposes.

Frostproof—Has asked for one mill city tax for publicity purposes.

Mount Dora—Publicity fund from town council, millage not given.

Miami—1922 budget \$92,985 on basis of two mills from city and one mill from county for publicity purposes, or at a rate of \$2.60 per capita.

Marion County—\$1,300 from city of Ocala; money spent by Board of Trade and city jointly.

New Smyrna-Coronado—\$1,000 donated by city commission for advertising purposes; money spent jointly by city and Board of Trade.

Orlando—\$29,500 from city on basis of one mill publicity tax, or at the rate of \$2.45 per capita.

Pensacola—\$30,000 city appropriation.

Suwannee County—\$600 donation from city of Live Oak.

South Jacksonville—\$500 appropriated by city.

Sebring—One mill city tax for publicity purposes; money to be spent by Board of Trade and city officials jointly.

St. Augustine—\$39,200 on basis of one mill tax or at the rate of \$5.22 per capita.

Sanford—Two mill city publicity tax, or \$9,600 at the rate of \$1.47 per capita.

Tampa—One mill each from city of Tampa and Hillsborough County amounting to \$62,000.

Tarpon Springs—Two mill tax from city amounting to \$6,000 money, spent by Chamber of Commerce for publicity purposes.

West Palm Beach—\$37,055 derived from city and county taxation on basis of one mill from city and one mill from county. This is on basis of \$3.09 per capita.

St. Petersburg—\$71,420 or \$4.46 per capita, tax rate not given.

Bartow—\$2,500 for out of town publicity only.

THE FARMER NOT GETTING HIS SHARE OF INCOME

(Taken from Page 2 of the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, 1921. United States.)

Twenty-eight per cent of the people of the United States gainfully employed are engaged in agriculture, but they receive only about 17% of the total national income. The average annual per capita income of the people engaged in agriculture, during the 10 years 1909-1918 was only a little over half that of the people engaged in the other major industries. These figures are taken from the U. S. Census of Occupations, and from a survey of "Income in the United States" prepared by Mitchell, King, MacCauley, and Knauth, and published by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

EFFICIENCY IN FARM PRODUCTION

Agricultural Year Book 1921, Page 5

Number of farmers 1909.....	6,391,502
Number of farm laborers 1909.....	6,003,731
Total	12,365,233

Average production of all cereals in tons for the five year period 1907-11.....		114,410,734
Number of farmers in 1919.....	6,448,343	
Number of farm laborers 1919.....	4,210,938	
Total	10,659,281	

Average production of all cereals in tons for the five year period 1919-21.....		133,919,830
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The above shows that the fact that farmers have not received an income commensurate with other essential vocations is NOT due to poogressive efficiency in production. There are other reasons.

FLORIDA A LEADER

Coming from farming sections where the soil was a heavy loam, it is often almost impossible for farmers from Iowa, southern Illinois and other farming states, to realize that splendid crops are grown on Florida sand or to appreciate the value of climate plus an abundant rain-fall and plenty of fertilizer in the production of trucking crops on such land. There are those who sneer at the amount of fertilizer that must be used, the fact that the use of fertilizer, intelligently applied, means great increase in crop yield and consequent returns, not seeming to penetrate beyond the bone.

We have before us some government statistics. The figures explain what we mean better than words could. For instance, New York State raised in 1919 3,288 acres of celery, the value of which was \$1,623,684. During the same period Florida produced 1,992 acres of celery, value \$2,321,423. New York raised 4,840 acres of cucumbers, value 821,621; Florida, 3,782 acres, value \$1,043,771.

New York State is the only one of the 33 state named in the report that receives more for her crop than does Florida, though a number of states produce more acres. New York, with 132,042 acres, raises vegetables valued at \$22,017,396; Florida, with 60,839 acres, receives \$13,695,255 for her product.—*Florida Grower*, April 30.

VIADUCT HAS NO EFFECT ON THE CLIMATE OF EUROPE

The Flagler viaduct to Key West has no effect on the Gulf Stream, on conditions in the North Atlantic Ocean, nor on the climate or weather of western Europe, the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture says positively, notwithstanding recent press assertions to the contrary. There is no record of any appreciable changes having occurred in the Gulf Stream other than the slight modifications that occur in all oceanic currents. These have no effect on the climate of Europe except as the general temperatures of the waters of the ocean are raised or lowered with the fluctuations in the temperatures and strength of these and other currents as a whole.

The extension of the Florida Coast Railroad over the so-called Flagler viaduct to Key West can have no possible effect on the force, strength, or temperature of the Gulf Stream of itself. The Flagler viaduct is a masonry arch railway structure carrying transportation over the very shallow shores and keys of the Florida peninsula. At no point is the relative depth of the water more than a few feet. The real channel of the Gulf Stream is far to the south of this shallow shore line, and it is certain that the footings of the viaduct can have no effect whatever on the channel between Florida and Cuba, where the Gulf Stream starts on its course from the Gulf of Mexico into the Atlantic Ocean.

The climate of western Europe is influenced very greatly by the oceanic conditions existing to the westward, because in this portion of the Northern Hemisphere the general trend of atmospheric motions is from the west eastward.

It is obvious that the vast body of relatively warm water west of Europe necessarily contributes to mild and humid climatic conditions.

SUNSHINE VARIES WIDELY IN AMOUNT WITH SEASONS

The amount of sunshine possible in any locality varies widely with the seasons in middle and high latitudes, says the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture. Further variations are caused by the conditions of the sky locally in respect to clouds or fog. During the season of the longest days of the year the sun rises along the central-northern border of the United States about one hour earlier than in the extreme South, but this condition is reversed during the shortest days. In Florida and the other extreme southern portions of the United States the shortest day of the year is only about three hours shorter than the longest day, but in the extreme northern part there is a difference of about eight hours, reckoning from sunrise to sunset.

The fewest hours of sunshine in summer are found along the north Pacific coast. Summer sunshine east of the Mississippi averages less than 10 hours a day, but except along the Pacific coast and in the extreme northern Great Plains the daily summers averages to the west of the Mississippi generally exceed 10 hours. The maximum amount for the summer as a whole occurs over the western portion of the plateau and in the Great Valley of California, where the sun shines nearly 14 hours a day with almots continually cloudless skies. This point is about 95 per cent of the possible amount of sunshine.

Cloudy weather in winter in the lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, and the Appalachian Mountain districts, as well as in the far Northwestern States, reduces the winter sunshine to two and one-half or three hours daily average, which is from 35 to 40 per cent of the possible amount. The winters are sunniest in extreme western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and extreme south-eastern California, where the averages for the December to February period range mostly from seven and one-half to eight hours a day. The percentage of sunshine is high also in this season in the central Great Plains Area, where the averages exceed six hours daily. They are generally between five and six hours per day in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, but somewhat higher in the Florida Peninsula.

FLORIDA CLIMATOLOGY IN RELATION TO
PLANTING

FLORIDA GROWER

Area 1.—This includes all western and peninsular Florida as far south, roughly speaking, as Hernando, Marion and northern Volusia counties. The few southern counties of this area—those just mentioned—practically mark the northern limit of the citrus industry. There are scattered groves north and west, of the hardier types on hardier stocks, but they do not figure conspicuously in the industry. This region is especially adapted to the deciduous fruits that are suited to Florida planting, as the Persimmon, Fig, Pecan, Peach, Plum, Pear, etc. It is true that most of the varieties commonly grown in Florida do splendidly even in south Florida, but generally speaking, they reach their perfection in the northern sections of the State.

Area 2.—This is really more than "central Florida," as it covers all of the southern half of the State with the exception of a narrow strip of better protected territory on both coasts from Pinellas County around to Brevard, which widens out at the southern extreme to include Dade and Monroe counties, and a large portion of Lee and Palm Beach counties, all of which constitute Area 3. We leave the larger portion of the Everglades country in the second area, as comparatively little is known as to just what its climatic conditions may be, and at some points there, it has been colder on occasion than at many points farther north. Area 2 includes the bulk of the citrus territory as now understood, and also the most celebrated trucking centers of the State. Because of its unusual location, most of the plants we list can be grown successfully with the exception of some of the more tender tropical sorts, though even of these many shrubs may be grown, for even if the tops are killed down, they come right up and flower and fruit again.

Area 3.—Includes the more strictly sub-tropical area in which all plants are as near hardy at any point in the United States. At the points farthest north, along bays and rivers where water modifies the temperature in cold weather very perceptibly, this area of comparatively safe

planting of tropical material extends back from the water one or two miles, the strip widening as it extends southward.

83 PER CENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN WORLD ARE IN THIS COUNTRY

More than 83 percent of the 12,588,949 motor vehicles in use in the world are in the United States, with 10,505,660 in this country and 961,030 in the other english-speaking countries there are left only 1,122,030 for the rest of the earth.

Divided into continental classifications, the world registrations of motor vehicles are: North and South America, 11,162,110; Europe, 1,110,996; Asia, 134,730; Oceanica, 125,281; Africa, 55,832. Registration in Spanish-speaking countries aggregates 241,584.

These statistics were gathered by automotive industries. Others from the same source show that countries in which motor vehicles are most numerous are, in order; United States, 10,505,660; Grea Britain, 497,582; Canada, 463,448; France, 236,146; Germany, 91,384; Argentina, 75,000; Australia, 73,900; Italy, 53,000; India, 45,983; Dutch, East Indies, 45,000; Spain, 37,560; New Zealand, 37,500; Russia, 35,000; Belgium, 33,200; Union of South Africa, 26,468; Brazil, 25,000; Mexico, 25,000; Denmark, 22,260; Cuba, 20,000; Switzerland, 18,011; Austria, 16,350; Norway, 14,340; Sweden, 14,250; Holland, 13,500; Philippine Islands, 12,381; Japan, 12,260; Algeria, 12,000; Poland, 10,700 and Chile, 10,000.

There are motor vehicles elsewhere, however. The Malay states have 8,000; Turkey, 5,500; Egypt, 5,084; Czecho-Slovakia, 4,135; the Gold states, 3,500; Morocco, 2,500; Siam, 2,187; Dominican Republic, 1,800; Hawaii, 1,500; British Guiana, 1,050; Canary Islands, 881; Newfoundland, 600; British West Africa, 566; Portuguese East Africa, 400; French West Africa, 230; Madagascar, 159; Italian Somailand, 66 and even Monrovia has 3.

The province of Oontario with 200,900 has nearly half the total for Canada while the prairie province of Saskatchewan with 63,370 leads the old province of Quebec by 4,000.

Although Argentina has a total of 75,000 cars and trucks, the city of Buenos Aires with a population of 1,800,000 has only 15,000, nearly half of which are taxicabs.

The total registration of 497,582 for Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, shows one motor vehicle for every 96 persons. France has only one for every 152 persons.

Mexico was the only country which imported more automobiles in 1921 than in 1920 and careful estimates show that its automotive registration increased nearly 50 percent last year.

Porto Rico is using motor vehicles to supply transportation not furnished by railroads. The development of bus lines on the island has reached large proportions. The use of the motor bus also is a recent development in Salvador.

Poland, with a population of 24,000,000 has only 10,700 motor vehicles, a large percentage of which are in Warsaw, Lodz and Posen. The free city of Danzig has 1,100.

Bulgaria, whose transportation system was wrecked during the war, has only 1,140 cars and trucks for its 5,000,000 population.

The increase in the number of automobiles in Belgium since the war has been almost 100 percent and the country now has one automobile for every 230 inhabitants.

The Russian army operates 1,500 of the 8,500 motor vehicles in Rumania and there are 3,400 in Bucharest alone.

China, with 60,000 miles of well-constructed courier roads and a population of 400,000,000 has a motor vehicle registration of only 8,150. Shanghai has 4,670 of these and Peking 1, 127.

Approximately 7,000 of the 12,260 automobiles and trucks in the Japanese Empire are in the city of Tokio. Poor roads have restricted the sale of motor vehicles in Japan.

Bombay has 10,288 and Calcutta, 7,650 of the 45,983 in British India.

Practically all the motor vehicles in Arabia are used in the city of Aden.

Palestine, the cradle of Christianity, has 536 cars and trucks. It now is possible to motor from Jerusalem to Damascus.

In comparison with the other countries of the world, the density of the motor population in the United States is startling. Final revised registration figures show one for every 5.49; Colorado one for every 5.78; and Kansas one for every 6.14.

New York still leads in total registrations with 812,031. The other leading states in order are: Ohio 720,632; Pennsylvania, 689,589; Colorado, 673,830; Illinois, 670,434; Michigan, 477,037; Texas, 467,616 and Iowa 460,528. The only other state to exceed the 400,000 mark was Indiana with 400,342.

There was an actual registration gain of 1,573,202 in the United States in 1921 over 1920, or 17.6 percent. The largest percentage gain was in Florida. Five states gained more than 100,000 in registrations last year. They were New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California and Illinois.

EXPORTS OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES

FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE, 1909-1913

	Short Tons
Wheat and Flour	22,356,000
Corn and Meal	7,589,000
Sugar	7,472,000
Barley	7,191,000
Rice	6,360,000
Oats	3,751,000
Cotton	3,491,000
Rye	3,012,000
Oilcake and Meal	2,841,000
Meat	2,512,000
Potatoes	2,255,000
Coffee	1,304,000
Wool	1,095,000
Tobacco	464,000
Tea	385,000
Butter	345,000
Cheese	269,000
Cottonseed Oil	182,000
Hops	31,000

HEADLIGHTS ON HIGHWAYS

Nineteen thousand three hundred and eight miles of Federal-aid road had been completed on August 31, 1922.

Ten million six hundred and twenty thousand four hundred and seventy-one motor vehicles were registered in the United States on July 1, according to the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture.

There are 2,500,000 miles of rural highway in the United States.

Over 33,000 motor vehicles have been received as surplus war material by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture and distributed to the States for use in road construction.

Texas leads in miles of completed Federal-aid roads with 1,733 miles. Minnesota is second with 1,416.

In mileage of Federal-aid roads under construction, Texas is first with 1,408 miles. Nebraska second with 970 miles, and Iowa third with 945 miles.

Texas and New York are the States which receive the largest allotments of Federal aid for highways, which is distributed on the basis of population, area, and mileage of rural highways.

In August Missouri placed 126.7 miles of new federal-aid work under construction.

One thousand three hundred and fifty-two miles of road has been completed by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture in our national forests, and there is under construction 617 miles, which open up regions of great natural beauty and rich in natural resources.

THE RECORD CROP YEAR

The year 1920 was by long odds the best in the history of the United States, measured by the value of farm crops produced. The final estimates of the Department of Agriculture, by States, are herewith given:

Rank	Value of Farm Products	Number of Farms	Average Per Farm
1. Iowa	\$ 1,258,201,000	213,312	\$ 5,899
2. Texas	1,101,610,000	435,666	2,528
3. Illinois	1,074,879,000	237,153	4,532
4. Missouri	942,092,000	263,124	3,582
5. Kansas	888,056,000	165,287	5,372
6. New York	876,207,000	193,060	4,538
7. Ohio	831,009,000	256,699	3,237
8. Pennsylvania ..	733,971,000	202,256	3,062
9. Wisconsin	708,100,400	189,196	3,742
10. Indiana	700,121,000	205,124	3,413
11. Nebraska	689,169,000	126,309	5,456
12. California	665,741,600	117,690	5,656
13. Michigan	570,995,000	196,647	2,903
14. Minnesota	538,161,600	178,588	3,013
15. Oklahoma	532,490,600	191,731	2,777
16. North Carolina.	509,348,000	269,740	1,888
17. Kentucky	500,383,800	270,676	1,848
18. Tennessee	453,468,000	252,691	1,794
19. Georgia	412,934,000	310,737	1,328
20. Virginia	380,572,000	186,011	2,078
21. Arkansas	348,545,000	232,602	1,498
22. South Dakota .	343,241,000	74,564	4,603
23. South Carolina.	324,563,000	192,664	1,684
24. Alabama	317,559,000	256,023	1,240
25. Mississippi	300,118,000	272,437	1,101
26. North Dakota .	267,070,000	77,693	3,437
27. Colorado	248,007,000	59,991	4,134
28. Washington ...	225,683,000	66,288	3,040
29. Louisiana	210,756,000	135,455	1,555
30. Oregon	202,903,000	50,188	4,042
31. West Virginia.	201,059,000	87,289	2,303
32. Montana	178,282,000	57,441	3,103
33. Maryland	167,388,000	47,808	3,493
34. New Jersey ...	164,888,000	29,672	5,557
35. Massachusetts .	152,646,000	31,982	4,772
36. Idaho	152,165,000	42,109	3,613
37. Maine	148,958,000	48,228	3,088
38. Vermont	124,182,000	29,072	4,271
39. Wyoming	122,922,000	15,611	7,874
40. Florida	108,376,000	54,006	2,006
41. New Mexico ..	100,144,000	29,841	3,355

42. Connecticut ...	97,333,000	22,655	4,296
43. Utah	78,871,000	25,664	3,073
44. New Hampshire	67,737,000	20,523	3,300
45. Arizona	64,803,000	10,816	5,991
46. Delaware	33,042,000	10,128	2,048
47. Nevada	32,838,000	3,164	10,378
48. Rhode Island .	18,426,000	4,084	4,511

Total	\$19,176,015,000	6,449,998	\$ 2,973
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An estimate of the national wealth of the country for 1920, based on figures by Professor David Friday, is given by the Chamber of Commerce as follows:

THE NATIONAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1920

Real property taxed	\$150,220,000,000
Real property exempt	18,850,000,000
Farm implements and machinery	2,030,000,000
Live stock	9,570,000,000
Gold and silver coins and bullion *	3,550,000,000
Manufacturing, machines, tools, etc.	9,280,000,000
Railroads and equipment†	20,000,000,000
Street railways	6,960,000,000
Telephone systems	1,624,000,000
Telegraph systems	348,000,000
Shipping and canals	2,059,000,000
Irrigation enterprises	406,000,000
Privately-owned water works	319,000,000
Privately-owned central electric light and power stations	3,248,000,000
All other‡	62,000,000,000

*Correct figure as given by U. S. Treasury statement.

†Interstate Commerce Commission valuation.

‡Agricultural, manufacturing and mining products; imported merchandise; Pullman and private cars; clothing and personal ornaments; furniture; carriages, etc.

The era of free first-class land in the United States has passed, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Nearly half the area of continental United States is not in farms. Of this Area, 40,000,000 acres are

absolute desert or too rugged to cultivate, 270,000,000 acres are occupied by forests and cut-over land, and 600,000,000 acres are in the semiarid West and suitable only for grazing.

TREND OF POPULATION

IN UNITED STATES

Population of United States from 1870 to 1910 increased 140%

Number of farmers in United States for same period Inc. 113%

From 1900 to 1910 the three largest grain producing states lost from their farm population 36,000.

From 1910 to 1920 there was an increase in farm acreage of 78,442,400. During this same period the number of acres tilled by the colored population actually DECREASED to the amount of 1,564,180.

The above shows that the drift of negroes to the towns and cities has been much heavier in proportion to number than has that of the white people.

By far the greater part of our foreign population has stopped in the cities and show no inclination to leave there, even though they were country born and reared before landing in America.

IN FLORIDA

The rural population of Florida in 1900 was....	421,511
The urban population for this date was.....	107,031

The rural population in 1910 was.....	533,539
The urban population for this date was.....	219,080

The rural population in 1920 was.....	612,645
The urban population for this date was.....	355,825

The percent of urban population in the total in 1900 was	20.3
The percent of urban population in the total in 1910 was	29.1
The percent of urban population in the total in 1920 was	36.7

These figures show a continuous increase in the percent of the urban over the rural population. Somewhere in the future a point will be reached where this process must cease or calamity awaits the country.

From 1860 to 1870 the population of Jacksonville increased 226.3%

From 1870 to 1880 the population of Pensacola increased 104.5%

From 1900 to 1910 St. Petersburg increased in population 476.9%

From 1910 to 1920 this same city increased in population 245.0%

From 1910 to 1920 Miami increased in population 440.5%

From 1880 to 1890 Tampa increased in population 668.3%

We never witness such increases as these in rural population.

VOCATIONS AS THEY STAND TODAY

WOMEN

Vocation	Number Engaged	Per Cent
Domestic and personal (hired workers) .	2,184,000	25.5
Manufacturing	1,931,000	22.6
Clerical	1,424,000	16.7
Agriculture	1,084,000	12.7
Professional	1,016,000	11.9
Trade	670,000	7.8
Transportation	214,000	2.5

99.7

MEN

Manufacturing	10,882,000	32.9
Agriculture	9,867,000	29.9
Trade	3,574,000	10.8
Transportation	2,852,000	8.6
Clerical	1,696,000	5.1
Domestic and personal	1,216,000	3.7
Professional	1,136,000	3.4
Mining	1,087,000	3.3

97.7

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Seventeenth Biennial Report
of the
Department of Agriculture
of the
State of Florida

Division of Agriculture and Immigration

Part 2—Crop Report and Census of Manufactures

FOR THE YEARS, 1921-1922

W. A. McRAE
Commissioner of Agriculture
Tallahassee, Florida

T. J. APPEYARD, PRINTER, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA



COUNTY	Irish Potatoes			Sweet Potatoes		
	Acres	Bushels	Value Dollars	Acres	Bushels	Value Dollars
Alachua	177	25,511	25,511	1,770	107,100	107,100
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	29	2,430	2,515	481	42,880	42,880
Brevard	30	1,480	2,205	5	70	70
Broward	101	6,067	10,752			
Calhoun				189	21,800	21,800
Charlotte	11	588	1,099	18	1,136	2,167
Citrus	6	227	518	185	20,891	15,087
Clay	409	40,709	61,684	367	39,330	39,240
Columbia				1,489	148,900	148,900
Dade	103	6,800	14,951	44	4,351	11,105
DeSoto	135	13,740	18,345	458	51,690	69,400
Dixie						
Duval	171	13,485	23,785	225	19,056	21,685
Escambia	858	43,577	52,810	771	63,157	32,267
Flagler	1,430	54,767	258,262	74	6,550	15,462
Franklin						
Gadsden	56	4,407	4,427	1,250	101,853	50,925
Glades						
Hamilton	14	1,140	1,145	420	46,626	40,405
Hardee	383	39,437	51,305	606	64,755	81,525
Hernando						
Hillsborough	732	37,746	67,445	11	360	475
Holmes				368	25,876	37,424
Jackson				493	47,420	23,710
Jefferson				2,183	931,009	131,471
Lafayette				1,681	115,446	53,820
Lake	20	2,530	3,495	210	37,980	37,980
Lee	131	13,885	27,730	53	4,855	7,103
Leon	6	153	408	34	2,496	4,843
Levy				1,580	139,806	139,809
Liberty				464	46,625	46,625
Madison				154	11,895	11,704
Manatee	13	315	610	715	74,110	32,335
Marion	10	1,000	2,000	251	20,975	21,675
Monroe				755	80,750	61,620
Nassau						
Okaloosa	53	4,085	4,085	452	24,489	25,015
Okeechobee	15	950	1,720	88	4,947	8,254
Orange	30	4,851	10,667	215	24,540	43,710
Osceola	118	12,106	26,050	380	46,594	65,609
Palm Beach	2,357	179,072	427,235	92	2,478	2,937
Pasco	18	1,361	2,800	264	35,324	47,540
Pinellas	122	12,310	20,058	99	10,470	17,250
Polk	171	16,052	27,162	463	3,977	65,422
Putnam	4,675	536,533	1,075,705	872	129,445	129,445
Sarasota	2	170	355	24	4,623	6,309
St. Johns	10,115	1,062,484	1,699,744	236	23,545	18,550
St. Lucie	135	8,295	12,167	4	650	825
Santa Rosa	19	365	670	798	98,585	50,953
Seminole	33	2,798	2,941	111	9,052	10,231
Sumter	82	1,758	3,874	560	46,090	68,444
Suwannee				865	84,440	84,245
Taylor	2	122	306	247	28,595	28,340
Union	4	250	500	334	24,630	12,402
Volusia	1,057	94,120	141,080	658	73,480	110,440
Wakulla				142	13,535	13,535
Walton				609	57,863	31,213
Washington				669	35,045	35,045
Total	23,824	2,247,678	4,088,321	25,486	3,062,645	2,186,454

COUNTY.	Sugar Cane			Sorghum Syrup		
	Acres	Gallons	Value Dollars	Acres	Gallons	Value Dollars
Alachua	985	368,724	\$ 127,642			
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	324	68,315	27,318			
Brevard	3	90	130			
Broward						
Calhoun	417	114,940	60,835			
Charlotte	24	2,903	1,838			
Citrus	60	11,990	6,104			
Clay	113	22,110	11,201			
Columbia	760	76,000	38,000			
Dade	1,000	20,000	10,000			
DeSoto	151	28,275	29,565			
Dixie						
Duval	155	25,943	26,127			
Escambia	444	45,546	22,933			
Flagler	19	200	187			
Franklin						
Gadsden	1,846	513,929	101,700			
Glades						
Hamilton	342	68,950	49,743			
Hardee	33	6,770	5,750			
Hernando						
Highlands	6	1,000	900			
Hillsborough	625	66,673	66,693			
Holmes	671	107,038	53,519			
Jackson	2,559	655,596	265,570	20	1,050	1,500
Jefferson	1,111	10,969	45,083			
Lafayette	26,221	39,020	18,010			
Lake	32	6,004	4,381			
Lee	375	60,431	12,625			
Leon	155	115,530	37,519	8	123	63
Levy	269	28,718	14,675			
Liberty	127	36,004	8,910			
Madison	663	143,100	57,760			
Manatee	171	24,365	25,320			
Marion	465	138,950	69,525			
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	399	69,295	24,453	1	150	40
Okeechobee	57	12,460	7,724			
Orange	86	2,964	1,513			
Osceola						
Palm Beach	527	57,200	51,150			
Pasco	867	76,694	58,432			
Pinellas	52	7,089	4,134			
Polk	175	32,066	29,982			
Putnam	164	33,155	33,155			
Sarasota	12	3,096	2,136			
St. Johns	93	13,379	7,638			
Santa Rosa	514	93,253	49,533			
St. Lucie				13	750	490
Seminole	10	535	308	1	200	120
Sumter	500	133,127	112,407	23	5,320	5,320
Suwannee	652	137,388	47,881			
Taylor	248	57,975	22,503			
Union	347	66,055	16,501			
Volusia	174	19,340	19,340	2	220	220
Wakulla	180	31,250	15,625			
Walton	604	78,841	43,818	1	135	75
Washington	616	120,426	60,576			
Total	46,403	3,853,671	1,807,820	64	7,948	7,828

TABLE NO. 1 (FIRST HALF)—MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—Continued

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (Including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Years and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry	Least Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women		
OSCEOLA COUNTY—(Continued).										
Ice Manufacturing Plants.....		27,000	13	175,000	13	175,000			17	11
Electric Power Plant.....		240,000	14	169,200	14	169,200			17	9
Bottling Works.....		4,000	3	3,000	3	3,000			3	3
Turpentine Stills and Naval Stores.....		105,000	113	52,000	106	52,000			150	73
Shoe Repair Shops.....		1,050	3	1,600	3	1,600			3	3
Blacksmith Shops.....		3,800	4	3,800	4	3,800			7	4
* Not operating last year.										
OKALOOSA COUNTY										
Grand Total.....	20	\$ 39,850	332	\$ 154,061	332	\$ 154,061		\$.....	360	304
Blacksmiths.....	8	\$ 1,350	9	\$ 1,830	9	\$ 1,830		\$.....	9	9
Ginneries.....	2	3,200	6	292	6	292			6	5
Grist Mills.....	5	5,500	6	4,216	6	4,216			5	5
Saw Mills.....	4	29,000	308	147,173	308	147,173			336	280
Shingle Mills.....	1	800	3	750	3	750			4	2
OKEECHOBEE COUNTY										
Grand Total.....	19	\$ 359,844	147	\$ 151,839	84	\$ 10,540	5	\$ 888	164	115
Blacksmith Shop.....	1	500							1	1
Bottling Works.....	1	1,200	2	575					2	2
Fishing Industries.....	4	235,000	46	108,322	46				50	35
Garages.....	4	11,700	7	4,052	7					
Grist Mill.....	1	250	2	144	2				2	1
Ice Plant.....	1	2,500	10	12,000					11	9
Naval Stores.....	1	75,894	50	21,808	3	720	1	288	65	42
Packing House.....	1	10,000	10	1,200	10	1,200	4	500	16	11
Saw Mill.....	1	1,600	4	1,600	4	1,600			4	3
Syrup Mills.....	3	5,700	13	1,800	10				11	8
Telephone Plant.....	1	15,000	3	540	2	540			2	2
ORANGE COUNTY										
Grand Total.....	105	\$ 3,205,050	1,857	\$ 1,225,775	1,261	\$ 1,160,550	262	\$ 165,225	1,788	906
Garages.....	26	\$ 343,750	160			\$ 197,700				
Blacksmiths.....	6	14,000	12	11,400		11,400			16	
Ice Plants.....	4	160,000	28	31,800					28	
Ice Cream.....	2	10,500	8	9,200					8	
Sheet Metal Works.....	2	3,000	10	15,000					10	
Machine and Mill Supply.....	3	103,500	47	76,500		76,500				
Insecticides.....	2	70,000	25	24,000	25	24,000				
Bottling Works.....	2	35,000	13	15,600	13	15,600				
Cotton Gin.....	1	2,500								
Cigar Manufacturing.....	1	35,000	75	5,525	40	3,000	35	2,525		
Cement Blocks.....	5	30,700	23	8,000	23	8,000			23	
Crate and Lumber Mills.....	11	450,000	241	193,350	234	193,150	7	2,200	297	100
Chemical Laboratory.....	1	15,000	6	18,000	6	18,000				
Shoe Repair Shops.....	5	12,100	8	9,400	8	9,400				
Miscellaneous.....	3	65,000	69	41,700					69	69
Printing Shops.....	7	135,800	78	87,900	58	70,900	20	17,000	78	60
Water, Light and Power Co.....	3	1,099,000	144	158,400	144	158,400			144	
Packing Houses.....	20	620,200	910	518,000	710	374,500	200	143,500	1,115	787
PASCO COUNTY										
Grand Total.....	252	\$ 1,815,620	1,826	\$ 610,085		\$.....		\$.....	2,262	787
Bakeries.....	4	7,200	6	3,700					11	5
Blacksmith Shops.....	9	10,200	17	7,500					22	10
Bottling Works.....	1	5,000	2	600					4	2
Cane Mills.....	139	23,500	574	17,650					538	154
Canneries.....	4	770	13	290					18	4
Crate Manufacturing.....	3	16,000	38	17,800					30	30
Charcoal Kiln.....	1	100	1	50					3	1
Crosstie and Pole Manufacturing.....	4	3,500	29	8,000					46	16

Creamery and Dairies	4	12,000	8	2,820				13	6
Cream Manufacturing—Ice	4	2,100	4	1,650				7	4
Cigar Manufacturing	2	310,000	175	53,600				245	125
Drilling Equipments	4	4,500	10	2,000				14	5
Fishing Industries	15	3,150	24	9,200				39	16
Garages	10	41,500	20	9,750				38	13
Grist Mills	3	2,500	7	300				7	3
Naval Stores	1	1,000	9	3,500					
Nurseries	6	27,100	23	7,500				39	12
Novelty Works	2	900	3	700				5	2
Packing Houses	5	73,000	145	29,000				215	52
Stone Works	1	900	1	100				3	2
Saw Mills	15	1,032,500	641	394,800				833	232
Shoe Shops	5	1,800	5	675				6	5
Syrup Manufacturing	1	30,000	50	25,000				100	20
Machine Shop	1	1,200	1	600				2	1
Stone Crusher	1	5,000	6	2,000				8	4
Vulcanizing Shops	2	400	2	800				3	2
Water, Ice and Power Companies	4	110,000	9	9,500				13	9
Water Company (Medicinal)	1	90,000	3	1,000				4	2

PINELLAS COUNTY

Grand Total	75	\$ 4,144,500	906	\$ 918,650	900	\$ 910,780	5	\$ 7,400	1,490	528
Blacksmithing	1	\$ 47,500	14	\$ 13,825	14	\$ 13,825		\$	22	7
Brush Manufacturing Co.	10	6,000	4	4,400	4	4,400			4	4
Cabinet Makers	2	385,000	72	75,200	72	75,200			121	28
Canvas Goods	10	7,500	4	4,250	3	3,250	1	1,000	7	2
Cigar Manufacturing	3	209,000	99	118,125	99	118,125			152	77
Concrete Works	4	287,000	87	77,895	86	77,395			144	47
Ice Manufacturing	5	745,000	81	83,575	81	83,575			84	80
Lumber Mills	6	1,203,000	303	257,700	299	251,300	4	6,400	422	177
Machine Shops	7	470,000	85	98,075	85	98,075			221	28
Ship Builders	8	162,000	52	58,050	52	56,050			78	40
Sponge Companies	9	122,500	80	65,680	80	65,680			160	37
Tractor Factories	10	500,000	75	63,875	75	63,875			85	1

POLK COUNTY

Grand Total	65	\$ 1,149,054	680	\$ 8,474,879	655	\$ 461,039	15	\$ 13,960	1,026	522
Asphalt Plants	2	\$ 34,000	25	\$ 7,800	25	\$ 7,800		\$	47	19
Battery Factory	1	6,000	2	200	2	200			3	1
Bakeries	9	2,500	6	7,900	6	7,900			10	4
Blacksmith Shops	3	2,500	6	7,900	6	7,900			10	4
Bottling Works	4	29,500	13	13,650	13	13,650			19	9
Cement Product Co.	3	21,873	26	17,500	26	17,500			70	9
Cigar Factories	3	7,782	24	24,500	15	17,820	9	6,740	66	8
Citrus Fruit Product Co.	1	100,000	10	10,000	6	6,480	4	3,620	40	9
Drug Manufacturing Co.	1	25,000	3	4,800	3	4,800			3	3
Gas Plant	1	14,400	7	14,400	6	12,000	1	2,400	54	7
Handle Factory	1	1,500	3	2,000	3	2,000			5	2
Ice Plants	8									
Ice Cream Factories	2									
Iron Works	1	10,000	30	35,000	30	35,000			50	10
Light and Water Plant	1	340,543	15	25,492	15	25,492			23	12
Naval Stores	5	71,500	112	41,155	112	41,155			138	87
Phosphate Mines	7			3,000,000						
Railroad Shop	1									
Saw Mill and Lumber Companies	9	447,356	395	261,422	394	260,242	1	1,200	485	335
Shoe Manufacturing Co.	1	50,000	8	7,500	8	7,500			10	6
Wagon Factory	1	1,500	1	1,500	1	1,500			3	1

PUTNAM COUNTY

Grand Total	753	\$ 2,279,200	2,864	\$ 1,618,750	2,545	\$ 1,494,150	339	\$ 127,100	3,585	2,143
Amusements	2	\$ 8,000	5	\$ 5,000	5	\$ 5,000		\$	7	3
Artesian Wells	1	3,000	4	1,800	4	1,800			5	3
Auto Blocks	1	7,000	10	5,600	10	5,600			12	8
Auto Painting	3	200	3	3,600	3	3,600			6	
Auto Repairs	14	8,100	33	32,500	33	32,500			47	19
Auto Tops	2	600	3	3,000	3	3,000			5	1
Barrel Staves	4	39,000	75	18,100	75	18,100			96	54
Bakeries	6	5,200	16	12,500	12	10,000	3	2,200	22	10
Bicycle Repairs	4	1,600	4	3,300	4	3,300			8	
Blacksmiths	17	8,700	28	23,800	28	23,800			46	10
Boiler Makers	4	25,000	26	18,000	26	18,000			34	18
Boat Building	4	600	4	4,100	4	4,100			6	2
Bottling Works	3	29,500	14	12,500	14	12,500			19	9
Brick Masons	5	1,900	14	18,000	14	18,000			22	6
Building Contractors	13	7,400	41	57,500	41	57,500			58	24
Cabinet Work	10	1,950	19	11,400	19	11,400			30	8
Candy Factory	3	1,150	4	3,000	4	3,000			7	1
Cigar Manufacturing	2	400	2	2,000	2	2,000			4	
Cleaning and Mending	15	3,900	20	15,100	19	14,500	1	600	35	5
*Cold Storage	3	3,000								

TABLE NO. 1. (FIRST HALF)—MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—Continued

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Years and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry	Least Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women		
PUTNAM COUNTY—(Continued).										
Concrete Blocks	2	1,300	4	3,000	4	3,000			6	2
Crates Mfg.	2	45,000	75	32,000	75	32,000			90	60
Cross Arms	1	500	3	3,000	3	3,000			4	2
Crossties	28	2,550	58	18,500	58	18,500			92	24
Cypress Garages	1	20,000	10	10,000	10	10,000			15	5
Dress Making	28	2,100	28	27,400	28	27,400			56	
Dyeing	4	200	4	2,000	4	2,000			8	
Electric Repairs	4	3,000	6	8,900	6	8,900			10	2
Electricity	1	120,000	10	10,000	10	10,000			15	5
Furniture Repairs	10	1,000	10	6,250	10	6,250			20	
Garages	12	2,800	17	15,000	17	15,000			29	5
Gas	1	110,000	5	5,000	5	5,000			7	3
Gravel	1		20	8,000	20	8,000			25	15
Grist Mills	3	600	3	1,500	3	1,500			6	
Gun Repairs	3	100	3	400	3	400			6	
Miscellaneous	325	8,125	325	118,300			325	118,300	325	325
Harness Repairs	1	500	1	1,000	1	1,000			2	
Hat Shop	1	100	1	500	1	500			2	
Horse Shoeing	4	750	5	4,900	5	4,900			9	1
House Painting	11	1,800	21	31,500	21	31,500			34	8
Ice	2	148,000	23	20,700	23	20,700			29	17
Ice Cream	5	4,350	10	7,400	10	7,400			15	5
Job Printing	4	13,000	8	10,700	8	10,700			12	4
Kaolin	1	75,000	75	40,000	75	40,000			80	70
Key Fitting	1	25	1	250	1	250			2	
Locksmith	1	350	1	900	1	900			2	
Lumber	6	779,000	741	390,500	741	390,500			823	659
Marine Hoist	4	5,500	5	2,200	5	2,200			9	1
Machine Shops	5	29,000	23	31,000	23	31,000			30	16
Marine Ways	4	6,450	16	7,700	16	7,700			24	8
Metal Roofing	5	1,700	10	10,600	10	10,600			15	5
Millinery	5	7,800	7	5,400	7	5,400			12	2
Moss Fibre	1	10,000								
Illustrators	3	8,800	7	6,500	7	6,500			10	4
Moving and Storage	3	900	5	3,000	5	3,000			8	2
Naval Stores	11	109,000	255	103,000	255	103,000			325	185
Print Shops	4	21,600	18		18				23	13
Novelty Works	1	5,000	6	6,000	6	6,000			8	4
Optical Repairs	8	2,600	8	9,300	8	9,300			16	
Paperhanging	10	250	10	4,300	10	4,300			20	
Photography	1	5,000	2	3,500	1	2,500	1	1,000	3	1
Picture Frames	2	100	2	500	2	500			4	
Pile Driving	1	6,000	12	6,800	12	6,800			14	10
Plastering	4	600	9	13,500	9	13,500			13	5
Plumbing	5	7,000	13	16,500	13	16,500			18	8
Poster Service	1	1,000	3	3,000	3	3,000			4	2
Sash and Doors	2	160,500	202	100,000	202	100,000			213	191
Saw Filing	1	25	1	900	1	900			2	
Shoe Repairs	12	3,750	19	12,350	19	12,350			31	7
Shingles	5	11,000	17	12,100	17	12,100			23	11
Sign Painting	6	400	6	3,100	6	3,100			12	
Steam Laundry	2	7,000	18	11,700	10	7,300	8	4,400	25	11
Stove Repairs	4	100	4	400	4	400			8	
Tailors	6	800	8	4,500	7	3,900	1	600	14	2
Tanks and Vats	1	50,000	13	10,000	13	10,000			16	10
Taxidermy	1	100	1	1,000	1	1,000			2	
Tinning	5	500	9	8,100	9	8,100			14	4
Tubs and Buckets	1	40,000	60	34,000	60	34,000			70	50
Turning and Scrolls	1	100	1	500	1	500			2	
Umbrella Repairs	1	25	1	300	1	300			2	
Upholstering	1	100	1	1,000	1	1,000			2	
Veneers	3	26,000	30	21,000	30	21,000			45	15
Vulcanizing	7	800	7	6,400	7	6,400			14	

Wall Decorating	3	300	3	3,100	3	3,100	6	1
Watch Repairs	7	2,900	8	8,000	8	8,000	15	1
Water Works	1	200,000	10	12,000	10	12,000	12	8
Windows and Doors	5	1,050	7	6,500	7	6,500	12	2
Window Screens	3	700	4	3,200	4	3,200	7	1
Wood Yards	14	3,400	20	10,400	20	10,400	34	6
Packing Houses	6	46,000	210	87,000	210	87,000	255	165
*No information.								

SANTA ROSA COUNTY

Grand Total	107	\$ 1,257,475	1,420	\$ 411,680	1,420	\$ 411,680	1,708	1,135
Auto Repair Shops and Garages	5	70,000	17	20,350	17	20,350	22	10
Blacksmith Shops	5	2,800	5	4,300	5	4,300	6	4
Bakery	1	800	3	2,500	3	2,500	4	2
Cane Mills	48	12,175	116	3,385	116	3,385	125	70
Grist Mills and Feed Crushers	9	12,750	15	5,265	15	5,265	15	11
Cotton Gins	2	2,800	4	400	4	400	4	4
Ice Plant	1	15,000	6	5,000	6	5,000	15	1
Jewelry Shop	1	500	1	2,000	1	2,000	1	1
Ship Yards	2	4,500	15	14,000	15	14,000	22	9
Pressing Shop	1	650	2	1,000	2	1,000	3	1
Shoe Repair Shops	3	2,900	4	3,300	4	3,300	4	4
Millinery Shop	1	300	1	300	1	300	1	1
Saw Mills	11	1,627,300	777	79,500	777	79,500	889	675
Shingle Mills	2	5,500	14	8,000	14	8,000	17	13
Planing Mill	1	50,000	34	25,280	34	25,280	48	30
Plant—Pine Wood Distillation	1	10,000						
Printing Office	1	3,000	3	2,600	3	2,600	5	2
Turpentine Stills	11	366,500	400	184,500	400	184,500	520	295
Water and Light Plant	1	70,000	3	50,000	3	50,000	7	2
*New plant, no data.								

SARASOTA COUNTY

Grand Total	9	\$ 85,400	38	\$ 36,027	35	\$ 36,027	1	26
Boat Repairing	2	7,500	4	3,604	4	3,604	8	2
Machine Repairing	2	7,500	4	7,609	4	7,609	4	4
Cigars	1	8,000	6	6,000	5	5,000	7	5
Ice	1	50,000	9	10,848	9	10,848	9	9
Manufacturing Bee Supplies	1	9,000	3	1,800	3	1,800	6	2
Lumber	1	3,000	3	5,616	9	5,616	16	3
Blacksmithing	1	400	1	1,560	1	1,560	1	1

SEMINOLE COUNTY

Grand Total		\$ 1,635,902	458	\$ 813,529	48	\$ 18,729	15	185
Manufacturing of Naval Stores		75,000	75	12,000	35	9,600	50	25
Crate Mill		2,000	25	14,400			25	
Lumber Manufacturing		1,442,902	280	249,050			300	160
Crate Mill		15,000	13	8,079	18	9,079	30	
Veneer Mill		100,000	65	30,000		50	70	

ST. LUCIE COUNTY

Grand Total		\$ 548,000	168	\$ 63,297			208	138
Naval Stores		58,000	40	14,297			60	34
Naval Stores		400,000	70	25,000			80	60
Mill Work Plant		70,000	50	15,000			60	40
Mill Work Plant		20,000	6	9,000			8	4

ST. JOHNS COUNTY

Grand Total	25	\$ 407,350	844	\$ 255,348	333	\$ 250,032	11	244
Blacksmith Shop	1	250	1	500	1	500	1	1
Concrete Works	2	5,500	8	5,000	8	5,000	13	3
Cigar Manufacturers	5	86,800	92	111,198	85	108,200	7	78
Cooperage	1	50,000	75	48,000	75	48,000	90	50
Cabinet Maker	1	200	1	500	1	500	1	1
Cold Storage	1	12,500	3	4,610	3	4,610	3	3
Electric Light and Power Co.	1	15,000	5	3,600	5	3,600	8	5
Ice Factory	1	15,500	5	4,800	4	4,200	4	4
Mining	1	60,000	21	24,000	21	24,000	40	21
Millinery Shop	1	1,000	2	1,000			2	2
Novelty Works	1	2,000	2	2,400	2	2,400	2	2
Naval Stores	6	61,500	114	38,970	114	38,970	116	88
Saw Mills	2	5,100	11	3,772	11	3,772	13	7
Raw Silk Manufacturing	1	92,000	4	7,000	3	6,280	4	4

TABLE NO. 1 (FIRST HALF)—MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—Continued

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Years and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry	Least Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women		
SUMTER COUNTY										
Grand Total	26	237,400	144	\$ 28,110	136	\$ 56,175	8	\$ 300	224	77
Blacksmiths	8	4,450	2	800	2	600				
Crate Mills	2	135,000	70	29,000	62	26,000	8	3,000	100	48
Grist Mills	4	1,450	1	300	1	000			1	1
Ice Plant	1	75,000	7	3,700	7	3,700			10	5
Millinery	5	2,000								
Saw Mills	6	19,500	64	25,575	64	25,575			113	23
SUWANNEE COUNTY										
Grand Total	471	\$ 521,475	1,924	\$ 240,172	412	\$ 207,580		\$	412	412
Auto Repair Shops	6	32,500	24	28,020	24	26,700			24	24
Blacksmith Shops	12	3,740	15	7,950	15	7,950			15	15
Baker Shop	1	1,600	3	2,080	3	2,080			3	3
Cotton Gins	6	31,600	39	18,300	39	18,300			39	39
Cold Storages	3	40,450	6	2,000	6	2,000			6	6
Crushed Rock	2	42,000	45	26,600					65	25
Cabinet	1	500	1	600	1	600			1	1
Dry Cleaning	1	2,000	2	1,200	2	1,200			2	2
Garages	9	51,500	31	37,400	31	37,400			31	31
Grist Mills	13	5,700	22	2,300	22	2,300			22	22
Jewelry Shops	2	6,200	2	3,000	2	3,000			2	2
Naval Stores	5	77,000	110	34,400	110	34,400			110	110
Optician	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000			1	1
Printeries	5	20,800	18	12,500	18	12,500			18	18
Pressing Club	1	150	1		1				1	1
Power and Ice	2	80,000	22	7,500	22	7,500			22	22
Plumbing	1	4,000	2	640	2	640			2	2
Rice Mills	4	1,850	5	1,500	5	1,500			5	5
Soda Fountains	4	12,000	7	4,400	7	4,400			7	7
Shoe Repairing	2	1,100	2	300	2	300			2	2
Saw Mills	8	39,300	83	29,910	8	29,910			83	83
Syrup Mills	376	39,885	1,467	6,672						3
Vulcanizing	2	1,100	3	1,500	3	1,500			3	3
Planing Mills	2	25,500	13	12,400	13	12,400			13	13
TAYLOR COUNTY										
Grand Total	10	\$ 2,688,445	1,284	\$ 824,340	1,319	\$ 819,446	1	\$ 500	1,425	1,165
Cigar Manufacturing	1	56,500	2	3,000	2	600	1	500	3	1
Lumber and Planing Mills	2	466,000	487	201,844	487	200,000			529	445
Naval Stores	4	203,000	74	87,455	74	86,855			74	74
Saw Mills	3	1,062,945	721	531,991	756	531,991			819	635
UNION COUNTY										
Grand Total	42	\$ 240,690	225	\$ 84,370	225	\$ 84,370		\$	233	217
Blacksmiths	8	3,700	8	4,080	8	4,080			8	8
Cooper Shops	6	800	6	975	6	975			6	6
Cane Mill	1	100	1	20	1	20			1	1
Cotton Gins	6	8,200	12	570	12	570			12	12
Grist Mills	6	840	9	600	9	600			9	9
Garages	3	6,100	10	5,800	10	5,800			9	8
Delco Light	2	900	2	250	2	250			2	2
Electric Light	1	50,000	5	3,600	5	3,600			8	4
Millinery	1	1,000	2	400	2	400			2	2
Naval Stores	6	163,000	124	64,420	124	64,420			124	124
Planing Mill	1	450	4	200	4	200			4	4
Repair Shop	1	125	2	100	2	100			2	2
Saw Mill	1	4,800	32	3,210	32	3,210			36	25
Thrasher	1	600	7	125	7	125			9	9
Bean Huller	1	75	1	20	1	20			1	1

VOLUSIA COUNTY

Grand Total	533	\$ 4,592,615	2,818	\$ 1,966,820	2,320	\$ 1,772,130	498	\$ 194,690	4,297	1,682
Auto Garages	75	\$ 746,000	231	\$ 311,020	222	\$ 308,970	9	\$ 5,050	391	168
Auto Bodies, Etc.	5	9,350	9	8,000	9	8,000			12	3
Auto Painting	9	17,000	22	21,800	21	21,800			37	12
Auto Tops	5	4,500	7	3,700	7	3,700			9	6
Bakeries	10	69,800	64	62,100	54	55,800	10	6,300	91	41
Batteries	18	28,800	19	10,900	19	10,900			32	18
Bicyclers	10	13,000	14	4,800	14	4,800			19	12
Blacksmiths	14	6,850	15	5,900	15	5,900			20	12
Bottling Works	4	50,000	21	15,250	19	14,250	2	1,000	34	16
Cement Works	4	17,000	53	62,000	53	62,000			75	22
Cigars	2	4,000	8	5,500	8	4,500	2	1,800	11	4
Repairing	40	12,535	53	16,000	44	13,800	9	2,200	78	43
Crossies	18	26,100	203	46,850	203	46,850			289	82
Electric	13	41,200	34	39,700	33	39,100	1	600	64	22
General Repairs	4	315	4		4				4	4
Grist Mills	3	350	3		3				3	3
Sundries	8	2,750	28	5,100	2	500	26	4,800	47	21
Horse Shoeing	9	5,000	10	2,900	10	2,900			12	10
Ice	5	66,000	9	7,000	9	7,000			12	6
Jelly and Preserving	4	141,000	35	31,800	7	6,500	27	27,500	60	15
Light and Power	7	455,000	65	82,160	61	79,160	4	3,000	88	65
Mattresses	3	1,700	4		4				4	2
Motorcycles	4	800	4	1,900	4	1,900			4	4
Naval Stores	10	477,000	195	59,600	195	59,600			290	111
Novelty Shops	5	14,200	12	15,400	12	15,400			19	8
Packing Houses	19	183,800	441	173,000	271	113,440	175	59,560	688	297
Paper Hanging	6	9,250	16	10,300	16	10,800			23	7
Paving Material	9	10,500	53	11,500	53	11,500			73	33
Plumbing	14	56,200	50	85,900	50	85,900	2	1,000	77	25
Photos	10	22,900	26	15,200	18	11,500	8	3,700	88	30
Printing	10	102,000	84	182,580	65	166,150	19	16,450	115	46
Rock Wells	4	3,900	4	2,200	4	2,200			9	4
Saw Mills	8	456,000	369	115,000	369	115,000	1	1,000	702	191
Sheet Metal Works	9	11,300	15	10,900	15	10,900			23	10
Shoe Repairing	25	16,800	29	5,700	29	5,700			33	24
Signs	7	950	7	1,700	7	1,700			7	7
Shingle Industries	56	859,755	360	428,080	165	404,050	160	23,150	446	231
Steam Laundries	5	91,000	69	49,900	17	14,100	43	37,800	121	52
Tailors	8	4,550	10	4,100	10	4,100			12	8
Water	7	483,700	20	19,080	20	19,080			23	18
Water Repair	10	5,860	14	10,500	14	10,500			14	12
Wood Yards	16	2,700	89	10,500	89	10,500			132	45
Veneer Blocks	5	5,300	23	3,300	23	3,300			32	15
Vulcanizing	16	15,200	18	9,100	18	9,100			25	18

WAKULLA COUNTY

Grand Total	34	\$ 214,550	535	\$ 95,580		\$				
Blacksmith Shops	4	\$ 1,400	6	1,600		\$				
Grist Mills	4	2,800	4	400						
Garages	5	5,800	10	2,900						
Scooper Shops	4	600	8	400						
Gun Shop	1	250	1	400						
Naval Stores	6	182,500	221	63,880						
Saw Mills	8	19,200	75	24,900						
Shingle Mills	2	2,000	10	2,000						

WALTON COUNTY

Grand Total	270	\$ 5,169,991	1,137	\$ 607,893	772	\$ 430,783		\$	952	617
Blacksmith Shops	12	\$ 6,195	14							
Cane Mills	217	13,293								
Cotton Gins	2	700	4	2,400						
Cooper Shops	6	1,000	7	4,500						
Ice Factory	1	30,000	9	9,000						
Naval Stores	9	846,000	417	177,700	772	430,783			940	612
Saw Mills	17	4,270,598	686	403,393						
Shingle Mills	5	2,200								
Wood shop	1	25								

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Grand Total		\$ 727,841	800	\$ 236,253		\$				
Blacksmith		2,025	10	3,625						
Naval Stores		341,316	375	121,478						
Saw Mills		128,550	306	63,700						
Grist Mills		7,050	13	2,150						
Repair Shops		8,150	16	7,800						
Feed Crushers		2,400	3	700						
Water Works		2,000	3	2,000						
Planing Mill		750	3	2,000						
Ice Plant		5,000	2	1,200						

TABLE NO. 1 (FIRST HALF)—MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—Continued

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Years and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry	Least Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women		
WASHINGTON COUNTY—Continued										
Light Plant	.	5,000	2	1,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bottling Works	.	13,000	4	3,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leather Plant	.	5,000	4	4,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Packing Plant	.	200,000	52	23,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rice Machine	.	600	1	100	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brick Manufacturing	.	7,000	6	1,000	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE NO. 1 (SECOND HALF)—MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—Continued

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES				GINNERIES AND PRODUCTS			
	Character of Product				Turpentine		Rosin		Number Bales Upland Cotton Ginned This Year	Value	Number Bales Sea Island Cotton Ginned This Year	Value
	No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (including Mill or Fuel)	Value of Work (including Custom Work and Repairing)	Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value				
ALACHUA COUNTY												
Grand Total.....		\$.....	\$ 922,718	\$ 1,486,233	17,183	\$ 50,455			100	\$ 5,000	785	\$ 84,500
Blacksmith Shops		\$.....	26,000	54,900								
Bottling Works			20,900	62,500								
Bakeries			9,000	13,000								
Brick Kiln			12,000	25,000								
Bicycle Shop			2,000	3,600								
Broom Manufacturing			3,000	4,500								
Crate Manufacturing			19,000	47,500								
Cigar Manufacturing			6,000	24,000								
Electric Works			4,000	6,800								
Foundaries			5,000	8,750								
Fertilizer Works			17,200	60,000								
Furniture Repairing			800	1,250								
Cotton Ginneries			3,700	10,600					100	5,000	785	84,500
Moss Ginney			10,000	16,700								
Grist Mills			41,017	67,445								
Garages			151,412	221,215								
Millinery			23,800	49,450								
Miscellaneous			17,000	34,500								
Gun Smith			700	1,025								
Naval Stores			303,083	303,083	17,183	50,455						
Ice Manufacturing			36,000	54,000								
Grist and Ginney			2,800	5,900								
Planing Mills			43,500	120,700								
Saw Mills			7,000	36,000								
Studios			3,000	6,375								
Printing			92,156	131,400								
Power Plants												
Sewing Machine Shop			50	180								
Shoe Shops			8,300	15,560								
Tailoring Shops			17,600	28,750								
Vulcanizing			7,100	12,800								
Watch Repairing			29,600	59,750								

CALHOUN COUNTY

Grand Total		\$	474,125	\$ 768,150	322,250	\$ 179,729	226,475	\$ 118,978				
Blacksmith Shops		\$	2,275	\$ 5,900								
Brick			2,500	5,000								
Cotton Gin			1,000	2,500								
Crossties			5,950	9,000								
Fertilizer and Oil			87,000	150,000								
Furniture			350	700								
Grist Mill			1,850	9,750								
Ice			2,200	6,300								
Saw Mills			206,000	326,000								
Tar and Coal			15,000	50,000								
Turpentine					322,250	179,729	226,475	118,978				
Veneer Wood			150,000	200,000								

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Grand Total	60,000	\$	3,770	\$ 2,150	\$ 400	37,650	\$ 13,175	1,802	\$ 17,908			
Boat Building		\$										
Bottling Works												
Broom Factory												
Blacksmith												
Cigar Manufacturing	60,000		3,770	2,150	400							
Cooperage Plant												
Electric Works												
Fishing Industries												
Garages												
Machine Shops												
Planing Mill												
Saw Mills												
Tannery												
Tin Shop												
Turpentine Stills						37,650	13,175	1,802	17,908			

CITRUS COUNTY.

Grand Total			353,218	239,085	\$ 26,800	\$ 14,400	\$ 8,162	\$ 10,516				
Cedar Wood Manufacturing		\$	100,000	140,000			6,250					
Container Manufacturing Co.			190,715									
Fisheries			11,687	4,800								
Gin										25	6,180	
Ice Manufacturing Co.			3,065	1,498								
Naval Stores			8,962		26,800	14,400	1,912	10,576				
Phosphate Mining				44,000								
Saw Mill			38,789	48,789								

CLAY COUNTY

Grand Total		\$	57,750	\$ 85,050								
Blacksmith Shops		\$	3,600	8,200								
Barrel Mill			25,000	35,000								
Crate Mill			28,000	40,000								
Cement Works			1,500	3,000								
Grist Mill			350	450								
Rice Mill			300	400								
Saw Mill												

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Grand Total		\$	6,700	\$ 104,300	145,700	\$ 145,900	10,015	\$ 40,080	450	\$ 45,000	170	\$ 84,500
Grist Mills		\$										
Ginneries									450	45,000	170	84,500
Oats Thrasher												
Rice Cleaner												
Saw Mills			6,700	104,300								
Naval Stores					145,700	145,900	10,015	40,080				

DESOTO COUNTY.

Grand Total		\$	1,307,800	\$ 1,745,900	60,000	60,000	450	2,250				
Bottling Works			4,000	7,000								
Bakery			2,500	8,500								
Blacksmith			10,200	15,800								
Cigar	50,000	100,000	30,000	40,000								
Crushing Machine			*00	1,000								
Creosote Factory			40,000	50,000								
Can Factory			3,000	5,000								
Cement Factory			4,000	7,000								
Electric Plant			32,000	45,000								
Garages			47,700	56,100								
Grist Mill			1,200	2,000								
Furniture			30,500	45,000								
Ice Plants			15,000	18,000								
Water Works			4,000	6,000								

TABLE NO. 1 (SECOND HALF)—MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—Continued

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES				GINNERIES AND PRODUCTS			
	Character of Product				Turpentine		Rosin		Number Bales Upland Cotton Ginned This Year	Value	Number Bales Sea Island Cotton Ginned This Year	Value
	No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (including Mill or Fuel)	Value of Work (including Custom Work and Repairing)	Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value				
DESOTA COUNTY—Continued												
Irrigation			61,100	106,800								
Printing			4,000	7,000								
Plumbing			5,200	9,300								
Tinners			1,000	2,000								
Tailoring			4,000	6,900								
Vulcanizing			1,700	3,500								
Veneering			198,000	218,000								
Repairing			12,200	21,600								
Laundry Steam			11,900	18,800								
Millinery			4,200	7,200								
Machine Shops			130,000	200,000								
Machine Sewing			1,500	2,500								
Packing Houses			142,000	225,000								
Pile Driving			4,000	8,300								
Planing Mills			145,000	188,000								
Repairing and Cleaning			5,750	8,500								
Dress Making			900	2,000								
Saw Mills			264,500	281,000								
Still Turpentine			80,000	120,000	60,000	60,000	450	2,250				
Studio			500	1,000								
Syrup Manufacturing			5,650	9,100								

DUVAL COUNTY

Grand Total	19,293,200	\$ 1,560,450	\$20,770,558	\$24,615,695	119,100	\$ 64,212	7,717	\$ 60,256				
Auto Repair Shops			776,200	971,400								
Bicycle Repair Shops			43,200	82,100								
Bakeries			920,920	1,187,920								
Bottling Works			490,794	605,938								
Bag Companies			85,300	50,200								
Cabinet Makers			168,500	218,500								
Cigar Manufacturing	19,293,200	1,560,450										
Casket Manufacturing			90,000	108,000								
Carriage Manufacturing			172,150	206,150								
Cracker Factory			460,000	475,000								
Coal and Storage Co.			1,302,440	1,523,920								
Candy Manufacturing			145,000	206,000								
Carpet and Awning Manufacturing			48,200	67,200								
Drug Manufacturing			8,600	12,800								
Fertilizer Manufacturing			7,839,600	8,016,500								
Glass Manufacturing			57,400	83,000								
Hat Factories			60,960	85,780								
Ice Cream Manufacturing			471,800	580,600								
Leather and Harness Mfg.			15,200	18,200								
Locksmiths			15,200	20,600								
Machine Shops			616,400	754,514								
Metal Works			203,400	601,800								
Iron Foundries			192,300	238,000								
Millinery Shops			155,800	219,100								
Mattress Factories			111,100	140,700								
Cotton Seed Oil Company			371,600	384,800								
Novelty Works			195,300	221,400								
Overall Manufacturing			77,000	88,900								
Printing Shops			968,800	1,616,000								
Painting and Wall Paper Mfg.			45,400	68,900								
Paper Box Manufacturing			28,000	36,000								
Disinfectant Company			26,800	38,600								
Silversmiths			84,400	133,600								
Saw Mills			3,869,200	3,855,428								
Plumbing			297,600	427,400								
Tailoring Companies			307,150	416,400								
Turpentine Companies					119,100	64,212	7,717	60,256				
Toilet Goods Manufacturing			30,000	38,000								
Towel Manufacturing			7,400	12,300								

COUNTY.	Field Peas			Soy Beans		
	Acres	Bushels	Value Dollars	Acres	Bushels	Value Dollars
Alachua			\$			\$
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	88	281	778			
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun	18	170	284	5	50	100
Charlotte	32	77	255			
Citrus	402	6,209	6,190			
Clay	78	650	1,679			
Columbia	30	250	650			
Dade	10	100	200			
DeSoto	310	3,570	6,540	4	20	40
Dixie						
Duval	53	1,061	2,281			
Escambia	14	180	260	6	70	150
Flagler	6	6	22			
Franklin						
Gadsden	93	799	2,267			
Glades						
Hamilton	420	3,689	7,167	4	20	40
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	2,820	9,834	17,314	51	387	870
Holmes	6	10	20			
Jackson	32	185	345			
Jefferson	325	206	448			
Lafayette	95	540	1,150			
Lake	110	583	1,351			
Lee	4	64	100			
Leon	298	1,375	4,921	11	19	65
Levy	171	1,058	2,162			
Liberty	21	370	740			
Madison						
Manatee	88	738	1,427			
Marion	109	1,090	2,900			
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	40	266	341	1	20	40
Okeechobee	60	1,017	2,135			
Orange	727	60	80	10		
Osceola						
Palm Beach	21	800	3,700			
Pasco	1,061	9,104	11,528	44	35	70
Pinellas	95	1,836	3,320	1	10	40
Polk	400	7,622	12,863	20	250	630
Putnam	1,041	15,778	31,561			
Sarasota	9	45	90			
St. Johns	7	37	75			
St. Lucie	1	60	120			
Santa Rosa	41	664	1,472			
Seminole	58	785	1,580	1	15	30
Sumter	84	2,026	2,195			
Suwannee	428	2,270	4,459			
Taylor	40	867	590			
Union	10	40	80			
Volusia	300	1,950	4,280			
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington	165	3,493	3,493			
Total	10,166	80,827	\$ 145,406	158	896	\$ 2,075

COUNTY.	Field Pea Hay			Rhodes Grass Hay		
	Acres	Tons	Value Dollars	Acres	Tons	Value Dollars
Alachua	1,535	875	\$ 28,100			\$
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	105	99	2,475			
Brevard						
Broward				7	7	175
Calhoun	35	41	1,050			
Charlotte				4	4	100
Citrus	234	430	3,250			
Clay	32	49	805			
Columbia						
Dade				2	9	145
DeSoto	57	75	1,620			
Dixie						
Duval	27	35	805			
Escambia	689	665	9,880			
Flagler	569	292	4,565	2	1	20
Franklin						
Gadsden	2,013	1,679	34,080			
Glades						
Hamilton	33	41	1,185			
Hardee	30	50	2,000			
Hernando						
Highlands	6	1	20			
Hillsborough	343	634	10,592			
Holmes	2	1	15			
Jackson	110	41	850	8	8	150
Jefferson	1,231	645	10,255			
Lafayette	84	36	720			
Lake	95	122	2,540			
Lee	1	1	20			
Leon	1,853	1,055	24,720			
Levy	326	284	5,720			
Liberty						
Madison	2,111	1,436	29,250			
Manatee	34	26	550			
Marion	2,100	1,187	26,590			
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	89	64	1,215			
Okeechobee	37	58	1,110			
Orange	120	84	1,670	1	5	75
Osceola	550	856	27,430			
Palm Beach						
Pasco	346	793	5,210	8	30	400
Pinellas	5	3	150			
Polk	358	371	7,720			
Putnam	81	177	3,490			
Sarasota						
St. Johns	750	902	11,076			
St. Lucie	26	13	400			
Santa Rosa	76	75	1,405			
Seminole	39	116	4,945			
Sumter	1,022	948	14,480			
Suwannee	2,132	943	17,882			
Saylor	59	84	1,645			
Union	28	23	270			
Volusia	680	484	9,680	9	18	260
Wakulla	69	70	2,800			
Walton	2	2	50			
Washington	16	18	580			
Total	20,140	15,884	\$ 314,845	41	82	\$ 1,815

TABLE NO. 1 (SECOND HALF)—MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—Continued

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES				GINNERIES AND PRODUCTS			
	Character of Product				Turpentine		Rosin		Number Bales Upland Cotton Ginned This Year	Value	Number Bales Sea Island Cotton Ginned This Year	Value
	No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (including Mill or Fuel)	Value of Work (including Custom Work and Repairing)	Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value				
HARDEE COUNTY—Continued												
Repair Shops			9,450	15,350								
Saw Mills			243,000	258,300								
Studio			200	500								
Syrup Manufacturing			8,090	13,765								
Tailoring and Pressing			3,700	6,800								
Turpentine Company			26,000	34,000								
Vulcanizing			1,500	2,500								
Well Drills			2,000	4,000								
HIGHLANDS COUNTY												
Grand Total		\$	\$ 437,550	\$ 449,681	12,500	\$ 7,500	1,000	\$ 6,500		\$		\$
Manufacturing Orange Boxes		\$	\$ 437,550	\$ 449,681						\$		\$
Ice Manufacturing												
Naval Stores					12,500	7,500	1,000	6,500				
Saw Mill												
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.												
Grand Total		\$	\$ 9,241,797	\$ 20,139,952		\$		\$		\$		\$
Brick Manufacturing			\$ 598,000	\$ 685,500								
Bakeries			205,159	488,840								
Blacksmiths			100,314	197,740								
Bicycles			25,810	48,620								
Bottling Works			174,990	457,865								
Box Factories			1,446,649	2,566,980								
Building Contractors			1,221,757	2,213,000								
Candy Manufacturing			17,468	47,061								
Cement Contractors and Mfg.			66,942	154,550								
Coal Burners			33,542	151,516								
Cigar Factories	210,111,787	14,999,810										
Coffee Grinders and Tea Blenders			58,789	236,324								
Cross-tie Manufacturing			8,240	15,600								
Dress Makers			52,442	108,580								
Electricians and Supplies			264,208	524,430								
Furniture Repairs and Mfg.			95,229	221,855								
Grist Mills			1,300	2,400								
Garage Repair Shops			601,960	2,147,741								
Hat Cleaners			10,152	32,478								
Ice Factories			259,649	559,965								
Ice Cream Manufacturing			104,939	310,330								
Jewelry and Watch Repairing			80,453	230,251								
Job Printing and Book Binding			224,127	461,400								
Laundries			314,786	484,840								
Macaroni Factories			13,396	63,800								
Metal & Boiler Works and Footing			50,637	125,250								
Musical Repairs			23,648	49,820								
Mattress Factories			31,280	77,588								
Milliners			37,808	137,796								
Machine and Iron Works			85,152	301,100								
Miscellaneous Manufacturing			294,524	1,028,190								
Electric Companies			1,250,000	1,750,000								
Gas Company			350,000	500,000								
Opticians			52,070	74,880								
Photo and Art			49,280	70,200								
Plumbers			237,196	860,000								
Painting and Paint Manufacturers			110,762	243,150								
Pressing and Mending			69,905	170,016								
Saw Mills			524,893	919,674								
Shoe Making and Repairs			68,202	1,229,674								
Tailoring			113,787	235,400								
Tents and Awnings			29,880	81,800								
Wood Yards			69,158	181,698								
Water Works			16,714	43,052								

HOLMES COUNTY

Grand Total	\$	\$ 59,215	\$ 112,091	163,900	\$ 77,221	14,947	\$ 76,310		\$		\$
Blacksmith Shops	\$	\$ 986	\$ 4,139						\$		\$
Chair Factory		200	200								
Garages		11,558	41,955								
Grist Mills		2,889	6,604								
Naval Stores				163,900	77,221	14,947	76,310				
Saw Mills		12,228	83,385								
Shingle Mills		997	7,200								

JACKSON COUNTY

Grand Total	\$	\$ 179,800	\$ 555,000	177,000	\$ 86,000	6,500	\$ 64,500	4,500	\$ 178,200		\$
Repair Shops	\$	\$ 48,800	\$ 49,200								
Saw Mills		127,000	248,000								
Cotton Gins								4,500	178,200		
Brick Mill		1,800	50,000								
Naval Stores				177,000	86,000	6,500	64,500				
Electric Plants		32,000	207,000								

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Grand Total	\$	\$ 442,350	\$ 571,450	59,000	\$ 59,000	4,000	\$ 27,800	1,250	\$ 125,000		\$
Cotton Gins	\$	\$ 3,750	\$ 5,800					1,250	\$ 125,000		\$
Shingle Mills		27,000	32,000								
Lathe Mills		6,000	7,000								
Stave Mills		10,000	15,000								
Chair Plant		1,500	2,500								
Bottling Works		7,000	9,000								
Velvet Meal Mill		3,000	3,000								
Rice Mill		700	800								
Millinery		700	1,000								
Bakery		4,000	5,000								
Blacksmith		32,300	38,800								
Garages		34,000	45,900								
Electric Plant		11,200	13,800								
Saw Mills		169,500	224,300								
Planing Mills		32,000	39,000								
Naval Stores				59,000	59,000	4,000	27,800				
Coopering Shop		6,000	7,200								
Grist Mill		10,200	16,400								
Syrup Mills		73,500	97,150								
Ice Plant		5,000	8,000								

LAKE COUNTY

Grand Total	\$	\$ 2,525,657	\$ 4,436,769	48,300	\$ 40,354	565	\$ 8,012		\$		\$
Auto Painting	\$	\$ 2,500	\$ 5,500						\$		\$
Auto Repairing		164,112	293,110								
Bakery		17,300	29,050								
Blacksmith		6,680	11,120								
Boat Building		900	1,800								
Brick Manufacture		4,000	12,200								
Citrus Fruit Packing		279,976	615,500								
Clay Mining		17,042	60,311								
Electric Power, Light, Water, Ice		79,200	188,400								
Electrical Repairs		2,000	4,500								
Ice Cream Manufacture		10,400	11,900								
Moss Fiber											
Novelty Works		120,000	160,000								
Pressing Club		180	900								
Printing and Publishing		23,627	59,616								
Saw and Planing Mills		1,757,600	2,913,000								
Shoe Repairing		3,660	7,800								
Soda Water		20,000	35,000								
Tailor Shop		6,500	12,000								
Turpentine Still				48,300	40,354	565	8,012				
Well Drillers		10,000	15,000								

LAFAYETTE COUNTY

Grand Total	\$	\$ 85,550	\$ 1,893,350		\$ 12,000	10,000	900		\$		\$
Blacksmith and Repair Work	\$	\$ 9,785	\$ 258,000								
Cooper Shops		925	17,500								
Chair Shop		300	500								
Shoe Repair Shops		30	80								
Garages and Auto Repair Shops		1,400	5,800								
Gun, Sewing Machine Repair Shop		100	500								
Grist Mills		385	1,025								
Saw Mills		38,000	976,000								
Planing Mill		30,000	100,000								
Naval Stores		1,725			12,000	10,500	900				
Water Works		1,000	2,000								
Light Plants		700	1,985								
Mayo Bottling Works		1,200	30,000								

TABLE NO. 1 (SECOND HALF)—MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—Continued

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES				GINNERIES AND PRODUCTS			
	Character of Product				Turpentine		Rosin		Number Bales Upland Cotton Ginned This Year	Value	Number Bales Sea Island Cotton Ginned This Year	Value
	No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (Including Mill or Fuel)	Value of Work (Including Custom Work and Repairing)	Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value				
LEON COUNTY												
Grand Total.....		\$.....	\$ 827,263	\$ 1,232,410	92,666	\$ 54,955	6,140	\$ 39,837	1,558	\$ 109,060		\$.....
Auto Repair Shops.....			22,950	35,651								
Bakeries.....			7,250	8,820								
Baskets.....			45	97								
Blacksmiths.....			5,507	7,765								
Candy Kitchen.....			2,000	3,100								
Cane Mills.....			2,018	21,560								
Collars.....			45	80								
Cotton Gins.....									1,558	109,060		
Crossties.....			3,275	4,300								
Cooper Shop.....			250	475								
Creamery—Butter, Milk, Ice Cream			54,000	54,000								
Bottling Works.....			17,850	22,539								
Electric Plant.....			40,371	81,045								
Gas Plant.....			17,323	16,048								
Ice Plant and Bottling Works.....			66,013	82,251								
Iron Works.....			19,617	23,092								
Laundries.....			5,800	8,000								
Leaf Tobacco Dealer.....			40,000	50,000								
Lumbers.....			166,340	324,143								
Grist Mills.....			6,939	41,835								
Naval Stores.....					92,666	54,955	6,140	39,837				
Paint Shop.....			3,500	5,000								
Printing.....			99,793	114,265								
Saw Mills.....			193,744	250,703								
Shoe Shops.....			2,205	3,850								
Shuttle Mill.....			2,500	2,750								
Tailors.....			9,558	12,134								
Tin Shop.....			750	960								
Vulcanizing.....			10,908	16,350								
Water Works.....			22,337	26,007								
Wood Yards.....			4,375	5,690								
LEVY COUNTY												
Grand Total.....		\$.....	\$ 65,072	\$ 99,250	29,850	\$ 67,800	7,258	\$ 32,016	90	\$ 950	87	\$ 900
Blacksmith Shops.....			1,000	5,000								
Bottling Works.....			7,072	7,950								
Boat Repairing.....												
Canneries.....			50,000	75,000								
Contractors.....												
Fisheries.....			1,000	1,500					90	950	87	900
Cotton Gins.....												
Grist Mills.....			3,000	4,800								
Garages.....												
Naval Stores.....					29,850	67,800	7,258	32,016				
Phosphate Works.....												
Repair Shops.....												
Oyster Industry.....												
Shoe Shops.....			1,000	2,000								
Saw Mills.....												
Shingle Mill.....			2,000	3,000								
LIBERTY COUNTY												
Grand Total.....		\$.....	\$ 2,240	\$ 3,880	43,750	\$ 28,816	2,924	\$ 15,900				\$.....
Blacksmith Shops.....			2,000	3,400								
Novelty Works.....			240	480								
Naval Stores.....					43,750	28,816	2,924	15,900				

MADISON COUNTY

Grand Total	\$	50,860	\$ 637,010	53,000	\$ 14,900	1,770	\$ 8,230	398	\$ 45,400	404	\$ 30,600
Saw Mills	\$	10,000	\$ 600,000								
Shingle Mills		18,500	37,000								
Grist Mills		2,300	3,800								
Turpentine Stills				33,000	14,900	1,770	8,230				
Cotton Gins		2,020	4,010					398	45,400	404	30,600
Blacksmiths		1,700	3,200								
Cooper Shops		800	600								
Lathe Mills		3,300	24,000								
Sugar Mills		12,740	63,700								

MANATEE COUNTY

Grand Total	\$	1,499,695	\$ 1,631,540	214,925	\$ 134,655	113,217	\$ 138,112		\$		\$
Blacksmith Shops	\$	10,900	\$ 10,950								
Cement Works		2,000	2,800								
Crate Manufacturing Co.		300,000	400,000								
Fullers Earth Co.		275,000	300,000								
General Repair Shops		14,000	18,000								
Garages and Repair Shops		94,700	78,900								
Irrigation Plants		655,500	682,650								
Saw Mill and Lumber Mfg.		7,000	8,600								
Shoe Repair Shops		6,000	8,250								
Syrup Manufacturing		119,790	128,845								
Tailoring		1,000	1,500								
Turpentine and Naval Stores				214,925	134,655	113,217	138,112				
Well Drilling Machine		2,600	2,800								

MARION COUNTY

Grand Total	\$	1,720,100	\$ 2,080,800	166,600	\$ 192,700	10,620	\$ 111,200		\$	300	\$ 48,000
Blacksmith Shops	\$	14,300	\$ 19,500								
Bottling Works		18,000	25,000								
Barrel Factory		20,000	25,000								
Cigar Factory	60,000	3,000								300	48,000
Cotton Gin											
Crate and Basket Mills		850,000	910,000								
Creamery		30,000	40,000								
Grist Mills		14,300	22,500								
Garages		121,000	159,000								
Iron Foundry		50,000	70,000								
Ice Factories		49,000	58,000								
Knitting Mill		40,000	50,000								
Lime Rock Mines		100,000	160,000								
Lime Kilns		130,000	180,000								
Laundry		15,000	22,000								
Lake Sand Co.		7,000	10,000								
Mattress Manufacturing Co.		2,000	4,000								
Marble Works		3,000	4,000								
Millinery Shops		8,000	12,000								
Naval Stores				166,600	192,700	10,620	111,200				
Pea and Bean Huller		3,000	4,000								
Peanut Butter Factory		8,000	10,000								
Shoe Makers		5,500	7,800								
Saw Mills		202,000	248,000								
Syrup Mills		8,000	10,000								
Wagon Manufacturing Co.		18,000	22,000								
Vulcanizing Companies		4,000	8,000								

NASSAU COUNTY.

Grand Total	\$	295,460	\$ 774,450	168,100	\$ 115,550	10,583	\$ 67,100		\$		\$
Blacksmith Shops		8,300	10,900								
Brick Manufacturing		10,000	50,000								
Creamery		30,000	60,000								
Corn Mills		50	150								
Feed Mills		150	600								
Fertilizer Factories		60,000	200,000								
Garages		35,150	111,700								
Ice and Electric Co.		20,000	40,000								
Lumber Manufacturing Co.		9,500	6,000								
Machine Shops		500	2,000								
Naval Stores		168,100	115,650	168,100	115,550	10,583	67,100				
Prepared Palms		2,000	7,500								
Repair Shops		7,200	29,300								
Rice Mills		150	500								
Saw Mills		100,000	232,500								
Shoe Shops		380	1,800								
Soft Drinks		8,000	15,000								
Tin Shops		3,000	6,000								
Wood Shops		100	500								

TABLE NO. 1 (SECOND HALF)—MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—Continued

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES				GINNERIES AND PRODUCTS			
	Character of Product				Turpentine		Rosin		Number Bales Upland Cotton Ginned This Year	Value	Number Bales Sea Island Cotton Ginned This Year	Value
	No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (Including Mill or Fuel)	Value of Work (Including Custom Work and Repairing)	Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value				
OSCEOLA COUNTY												
Grand Total.....		\$	\$ 425,400	\$ 527,000	51,000	\$ 37,000	11,900	\$ 15,000		\$		\$
Gln Repair Shops.....		\$	\$ 9,100	\$ 14,100						\$		\$
Millinery Shops.....			9,500	14,500								
Garages.....			86,300	137,100								
Saw Mills.....			78,500	107,500								
Ice Cream Factory.....												
Gunsmith.....			1,500	2,500								
Concrete Mill.....												
Ice Company.....			85,500	99,500								
Electric Power Plant.....			70,000	125,000								
Bottling Works.....			10,000	15,000								
Turpentine Stills and Naval Stores					51,000	37,000	11,900	15,000				
Shoe Repair Shops.....			2,100	3,300								
Blacksmith Shops.....			5,200	8,500								
OKALOOSA COUNTY												
Grand Total.....		\$	\$	\$					482	\$ 48,200		\$
Blacksmiths.....		\$	\$	\$		\$		\$				\$
Ginneries.....									482	48,200		
Grist Mills.....												
Saw Mills.....												
Shingle Mills.....												
OKEECHOBEE COUNTY												
Grand Total.....		\$	\$ 2,000	\$	27,132	\$	1,773	\$		\$		\$
Blacksmith Shops.....		\$	\$ 500	\$ 1,000						\$		\$
Bottling Works.....			1,500	2,000								
Fishing Industries.....												
Garages.....												
Grist Mill.....												
Ice Plant.....												
Naval Stores.....					27,132		1,773					
Packing House.....												
Saw Mill.....												
Syrup Mills.....												
Telephone Plant.....												
ORANGE COUNTY												
Grand Total.....	4,876,000	\$ *	29	\$ 3,828,164	\$ 4,502,743			\$		\$		\$
Garages.....		\$		\$ 1,148,000	\$ 1,207,000							
Blacksmiths.....				30,500	40,000							
Ice Plants.....				66,000	82,500							
Ice Cream.....				31,000	42,000							
Sheet Metal Works.....				22,000	25,000							
Machine and Mill Supply.....				192,000	206,000							
Insecticides.....				231,750	275,000							
Bottling Works.....				60,500	70,000							
Cotton Gln.....												
Cigar Manufacturing.....	4,867,000	*	29	14,114	141,143							
Cement Blocks.....				11,000	14,000							
Crate and Lumber Mills.....				712,900	773,000							
Chemical Laboratory.....				4,000	5,000							
Shoe Repair Shops.....				29,500	37,500							
Laundries.....				68,000	80,000							
Printing Shops.....				209,500	212,000							
Water, Light and Power Co.....				154,000	203,000							
Packing Houses.....				843,400	1,089,600							

PASCO COUNTY

Grand Total.....	140,000	\$ 130,000	\$ 1,653,420	\$ 2,958,800	3,500	\$ 3,500	700	\$ 800	.....	\$.....	.....	\$.....
Bakeries.....		\$.....	\$ 9,300	\$ 18,600		\$.....		\$.....		\$.....		\$.....
Blacksmith Shops.....			13,600	24,600								
Bottling Works.....			2,000	10,000								
Cane Mills.....			53,320	87,900								
Canneries.....			900	2,600								
Crate Manufacturing.....			28,000	60,000								
Charcoal Kiln.....			100	300								
Crosstie and Pole Manufacturing.....			9,000	19,000								
Creamery and Dairies.....			15,000	24,000								
Ice Cream Manufacturing.....			3,300	6,200								
Cigar Manufacturing.....	140,000	130,000										
Drilling Equipment.....			5,700	13,000								
Fishing Industries.....			11,400	21,600								
Garages.....			58,100	148,500								
Grist Mills.....			2,600	4,500								
Naval Stores.....					3,500	3,500	700	800				
Nurseries.....			34,200	70,300								
Novelty Works.....			1,000	7,000								
Packing Houses.....			95,000	165,000								
Stone Works.....			600	1,000								
Saw Mills.....			1,115,100	1,858,000								
Shoe Shops.....			1,600	2,700								
Syrup Manufacturing.....			50,000	100,000								
Machine Shop.....			1,000	2,000								
Stone Crusher.....			10,000	20,000								
Vulcanizing Shops.....			600	1,800								
Water, Ice and Power Co.....			112,000	190,000								
Medicinal Water Co.....			20,000	100,000								

PINELLAS COUNTY

Grand Total	4,125,000	\$ 171,000	\$ 3,468,175	\$ 4,978,810	\$	\$	\$	\$
Blacksmithing			\$ 20,750	\$ 83,000				
Brush Manufacturing Co.			6,500	12,000				
Cabinet Makers			374,000	582,000				
Canvas Goods			22,000	45,000				
Cigar Manufacturing	4,125,000	171,000						
Concrete Works			314,000	454,300				
Ice Manufacturing			359,000	529,000				
Lumber Mills			926,925	1,267,510				
Machine Shops			464,000	624,000				
Ship Builders			245,000	470,000				
Sponge Companies			565,000	887,000				
Tractor Factory			175,000	125,000				

POLK COUNTY

Grand Total	777,880	\$ 57,578	\$ 1,314,866	\$ 9,653,849	75,360	\$ 57,431	4,290	\$ 26,778	\$	\$
Asphalt Plants			\$ 800,000	\$ 340,000					\$	\$
Battery Factory			800	1,100						
Bakeries										
Blacksmith Shops			4,600	10,500						
Bottling Works			53,260	61,087						
Cement Product Co.			61,400	76,200						
Cigar Factories	777,880	57,578								
Citrus Fruit Product Co.			18,000	20,000						
Drug Manufacturing Co.			3,000	10,800						
Gas Plant										
Handle Factory			2,500	4,500						
Ice Plants										
Ice Cream Factories										
Iron Works			24,408	106,750						
Light and Water Plant			42,826	123,714						
Naval Stores					75,360	57,431	4,290	26,778	\$	\$
Phosphate Mines				7,800,618						
Railroad Shop										
Saw Mill and Lumber Co.			788,672	166,080						
Shoe Manufacturing Co.			16,000	30,000						
Wagon Factory			2,000	2,500						

PUTNAM COUNTY

Grand Total	\$	\$ 3,768,850	\$ 5,935,150	69,000	\$	5,400	\$	\$	\$
Amusements	\$	\$	\$		\$		\$	\$	\$
Artesian Wells		8,000	6,000						
Auto Blocks		10,000	20,000						
Auto Painting		3,900	9,500						
Auto Repairs		31,000	101,000						
Auto Tops		5,500	11,500						
Barrel Staves			107,000						
Bakeries		23,300	44,100						
Bicycle Repairs		3,300	8,500						

TABLE NO. 1 (SECOND HALF)—MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—Continued

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES				GINNERIES AND PRODUCTS			
	Character of Product				Turpentine		Rosin		Number Bales Upland Cotton Ginned This Year	Value	Number Bales Sea Island Cotton Ginned This Year	Value
	No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (including Mill or Fuel)	Value of Work (including Custom Work and Repairing)	Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value				
PUTNAM COUNTY—Continued												
Blacksmiths			29,000	58,000								
Boiler Makers			52,000	92,000								
Boat Building			5,300	9,000								
Bottling			59,000	90,000								
Brick Masons			58,000	82,000								
Building Contractors			149,500	228,000								
Cabinet Work			42,100	87,800								
Candy			3,900	18,500								
Cigar Manufacturing												
Cleaning and Pressing			19,000	41,700								
Cold Storage												
Concrete Blocks			4,500	9,000								
Crates				210,000								
Cross Arms				12,000								
Cross-ties				188,500								
Cypress Garages												
Dress Making				68,000								
Dyeing			2,000	4,000								
Electric Repairs			22,500	46,000								
Electricity												
Furniture Repairs			10,000	20,000								
Garages			17,000	84,000								
Gas												
Gravel												
Grist Mills												
Gun Repairs			300	750								
Miscellaneous												
Harness Repairs			1,500	3,000								
Hat Cleaning			700	1,000								
Horse Shoeing			7,000	11,500								
House Painting			86,500	89,500								
Ice												
Ice Cream			18,000	40,000								
Job Printing			19,500	41,000								
Kaolin				300,000								
Key Fitting			300	750								
Locksmith			800	1,500								
Lumber			1,205,000	2,538,000								
Marine Hoist			4,500	8,400								
Machine Shops			60,000	151,000								
Marine Ways			11,200	37,400								
Metal Roofing			22,000	42,000								
Millinery			18,900	29,500								
Moss Fibre												
Illustration												
Moving and Storage			2,300	7,100								
Naval Stores					69,000		5,400					
Print Shops												
Novelty Works			10,000	25,000								
Optical Repairs			17,000	29,000								
Paperhanging			3,050	8,500								
Photography			5,000	8,500								
Picture Frames			300	800								
Pile Driving												
Plastering			30,800	70,000								
Plumbing			25,500	65,000								
Poster Service												
Sash and Doors			346,000	395,000								
Saw Filing				2,000								
Shoe Repairs			17,800	38,800								
Shingles												
Sign Painting			3,500	8,000								
Steam Laundry			16,000	83,500								
Stove Repairs			300	1,000								
Tailors			2,200	6,200								
Tanks and Vats			60,000	100,000								

Taxidermy													
Tanning			18,500	27,000									
Tubs and Buckets			90,000	130,000									
Turning and Scrolls			1,000	3,000									
Umbrella Repairing			250	800									
Upholstering			1,500	2,500									
Veneers			32,000	64,000									
Vulcanizing			7,500	10,000									
Wall Decorating			2,500	8,000									
Watch Repairs			12,000	24,500									
Water Works													
Windows and Doors			12,800	25,200									
Windows Screens			4,150	7,000									
Wood Yards			18,300	62,100									
Packing Houses													

SANTA ROSA COUNTY

Grand Total		\$	1,187,704	1,846,865	211,250	\$	186,000	14,275	\$	57,810	422	\$	42,000	\$
Auto Repair Shops and Garages		\$	18,850	21,400		\$			\$			\$		\$
Blacksmith Shops			4,900	5,300										
Bakeries			2,500	2,750										
Cane Mills			4,705	5,785										
Grist Mills and Feed Crushers			4,830	7,435										
Cotton Gins			800	850							422	\$	42,000	
Ice Plant			20,000	25,000										
Jewelry Shop			2,900	2,900										
Ship Yards			37,000	43,000										
Pressing Shop			650	650										
Shoe Repair Shop			4,850	6,200										
Millinery Shop			800	350										
Saw Mills			1,052,819	1,188,185										
Shingle Mills			19,000	24,000										
Planing Mill														
Pine Wood Distillation Plant														
Printing Office			2,600	2,750										
Turpentine Stills					211,250		166,000	14,275		57,810				
Water and Light Plant			10,200	10,200										

SARASOTA COUNTY

Grand Total	205,000	\$	10,000	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Boat Repairing		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Machine Repairing														
Cigars	205,000		10,000											
Ice														
Manufacturing Bee Supplies														
Lumber														
Blacksmithing														

SEMINOLE COUNTY

Grand Total		\$	64,500	\$	75,000	10,000	\$	6,000	700	\$	3,500	\$		\$
Manufacturing of Naval Stores		\$		\$		10,000	\$	6,000	700	\$	3,500	\$		\$
Crate Mill														
Lumber Manufacturing														
Crate Mill (Vegetable)														
Veneer Mill			64,500	75,000										

ST. JOHNS COUNTY.

Grand Total	1,020,000	\$	176,001	\$	207,650	\$	267,310	55,250	\$	46,295	8,357	\$	21,132	
Blacksmith Shop				250	500									
Concrete				9,710	11,650									
Cigar Manufacturing	1,020,000		176,000											
Cooperage				75,000	80,000									
Cabinet Maker				400	800									
Cold Storage				34,280	38,000									
Electric Light and Power Co.				10,648	15,680									
Ice Factory				13,692	31,960									
Mining				48,000	65,000									
Millinery Shop				3,000	4,200									
Novelty Works				4,000	6,000	55,250		46,295	8,357	21,132				
Naval Stores														
Saw Mills				8,700	13,520									
Raw Silk Manufacturing														

ST. LUCIE COUNTY

Grand Total		\$	140,000	\$	196,000	54,220	\$	57,248	49,000	\$	80,625	\$		\$
Naval Stores		\$		\$		33,800	\$	33,870	3,600	\$	22,500	\$		\$
Naval Stores		\$		\$		20,420		18,378	1,800		8,125			
Mill Work Plant			125,000	175,000										
Mill Work Plant			15,000	21,000										

TABLE NO. 1 (SECOND HALF)—MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—Continued

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Tobacco Manufactories		COST OF MATERIAL AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS		NAVAL STORES				GINNERIES AND PRODUCTS			
	Character of Product				Turpentine		Rosin		Number Bales Upland Cotton Ginned This Year	Value	Number Bales Sea Island Cotton Ginned This Year	Value
	No. Cigars	Value	Cost of Production and Material Used (Including Mill or Fuel)	Value of Work (Including Custom Work and Repairing)	Gallons	Value	Barrels	Value				
SUWANNEE COUNTY												
Grand Total.....			814,051	\$ 1,178,742	60,000	\$ 59,250	3,700	\$ 19,700	40	\$ 4,000	1,022	\$ 123,300
Auto Repair Shops.....			158,500	208,000								
Blacksmith Shops.....			10,500	19,100								
Baker Shop.....			10,000	15,000								
Cotton Gins.....									40	4,000	1,022	123,300
Cold Storages.....			5,200	34,000								
Crushed Rock.....			42,000	59,000								
Cabinet.....			600	900								
Dry Cleaning.....			1,800	3,000								
Garages.....			247,800	328,960								
Grist Mills.....			3,090	6,410								
Jewelry Shops.....			1,900	5,100								
Naval Stores.....					60,000	59,250	3,700	19,700				
Optician.....			1,500	3,000								
Printing.....			20,800	32,200								
Pressing Club.....			200	600								
Power and Ice.....			89,000	116,000								
Plumbing.....			1,200	2,000								
Rice Mills.....			2,200	3,500								
Soda Founts.....			35,000	39,000								
Shoe Repairing.....			1,400	2,040								
Saw Mills.....			106,880	166,800								
Syrup Mills.....			21,881	26,932								
Vulcanizing.....			3,800	7,200								
Planing Mills.....			50,800	102,000								
TAYLOR COUNTY												
Grand Total.....	161,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,264,215	\$ 1,118,391	77,200	\$ 50,000	9,021	\$ 56,802				
Cigar Manufacturing.....	161,000	\$ 1,000										
Lumber and Planing Mills.....			264,215									
Naval Stores.....					77,200	50,000	9,021	56,802				
Saw Mills.....			1,000,000	1,118,391								
UNION COUNTY												
Grand Total.....					91,700	\$ 54,780	5,724	\$ 35,887			100	\$ 2,947
Blacksmith.....												
Cooper Shops.....												
Cane Mill.....												
Cotton Gin.....											100	2,947
Grist Mills.....												
Garages.....												
Delco Light.....												
Electric Light.....												
Millinery.....												
Naval Stores.....												
Planing Mill.....					91,700	54,780	5,724	35,887				
Repair Shop.....												
Saw Mill.....												
Thrasher.....												
Bean Huller.....												
VOLUSIA COUNTY												
Grand Total.....	230,000	\$ 14,900	\$ 3,525,885	\$ 6,878,835	110,000	\$ 77,000	6,460	\$ 32,300				
Auto Garages.....												
Auto Bodies, Etc.....			1,472,780	2,309,500								
Auto Painting.....			4,450	21,200								
Auto Tops.....			5,450	52,200								
Bakeries.....			10,650	23,600								
Butteries.....			252,000	360,400								
Bicycles.....			23,800	74,900								
Blacksmith.....			9,980	40,500								
Bottling Works.....			8,100	32,500								
			25,100	51,600								

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WALTON COUNTY

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Grand Total	\$	\$ 60,150	\$ 181,960	217,850	\$ 150,650	10,580	\$ 59,650	\$	\$	\$
Blacksmith	\$	\$ 600	\$ 3,920		\$		\$			\$
Naval Stores				217,850	150,650	10,580	59,650			
Saw Mills		4,825	79,000							
Grist Mills		1,345	2,340							
Repair Shops		870	4,000							
Feed Crushers		250	1,100							
Water Works		255								
Planing Mill		200	500							
Ice Plant		500	2,000							
Light Plant		300	1,000							
Bottling Works		85	5,000							
Leather Plant		400	2,000							
Packing Plant		50,000	80,000							
Rice Machine		20	100							
Brick Manufacturing		500	1,000							

COUNTY.	Hay, Native Grasses			Millet		
	Acres	Tons	Value Dollars	Acres	Tons	Value Dollars
Alachua	2,961	1,223	\$ 26,050			
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	591	381	9,475			
Brevard						
Broward	43	52	1,150			
Calhoun	318	86	1,414	1	3	60
Charlotte						
Citrus	44	32	665			
Clay	66	81	1,245			
Columbia						
Dade						
DeSoto	1,622	1,922	31,059			
Dixie						
Duval	120	125	3,304			
Escambia	180	174	2,525			
Flagler	81	47	740			
Franklin						
Gadsden	524	288	5,540	2	1	20
Glades						
Hamilton				13	26	780
Hardee	2,439	2,637	53,215			
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	1,345	1,564	40,233	38	293	3,400
Holmes	1,527	713	10,695			
Jackson	12,956	14,605	97,013			
Jefferson	30	27	560			
Lafayette	6	1	20			
Lake	292	354	4,455			
Lee	2	17	190			
Leon	274	140	2,800	5	15	310
Levy	177	343	1,805	4	4	80
Liberty	27	27	755			
Madison	10	15	300			
Manatee	40	42	1,210			
Marion	1,145	663	13,540			
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	901	432	11,133			
Okeechobee	1	1	15			
Orange	1,707	1,806	33,020	8	6	115
Osceola	472	768	15,988			
Palm Beach	30	30	600	1	1	25
Pasco	47	45	1,110	1	1	20
Pinellas	503	107	1,225	42	53	5,050
Polk	280	282	5,800	2	3	60
Putnam	55	1,258	24,600			
Sarasota	10	10	200			
St. Johns	333	361	6,052	2	4	20
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	506	542	10,870			
Seminole	645	660	8,713			
Sumter	967	608	11,147	48	39	772
Suwannee	140	80	1,652			
Taylor						
Union	277	169	2,950	2	3	60
Volusia	1,448	1,006	20,720	14	41	840
Wakulla	34	32	960			
Walton	338	170	3,628			
Washington	241	194	3,685			
Total	35,755	34,120	\$ 474,076	178	493	\$ 11,615

COUNTY.	Natal Grass Hay			Para Grass Hay		
	Acres	Tons	Value Dollars	Acres	Tons	Value Dollars
Alachua	145	84	\$ 1,900			\$.
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford						
Brevard						
Broward				8	4	80
Calhoun				1	1	20
Charlotte						
Citrus	86	341	1,444			
Clay						
Columbia						
Dade						
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval	6	7	140			
Escambia				1	2	40
Flagler	4	2	40			
Franklin						
Gadsden						
Glades						
Hamilton				20	100	500
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands	2	11	337			
Hillsborough	281	285	6,640	3	1	75
Holmes						
Jackson	3,070	1,000	14,885			
Jefferson	10	5	100			
Lafayette						
Lake	294	166	3,255			
Lee						
Leon	2	2	45			
Levy	5	5	80			
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee	2	2	40			
Marion						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee	20	24	430	2	2	60
Orange	101	101	1,520			
Osceola						
Palm Beach	1	5,500	49,080			
Pasco	394	415	3,266	1	2	40
Pinellas	215	59	3,140			
Polk	233	212	3,750	20	40	800
Putnam	35	69	645			
Sarasota	2	2	50	20	60	1,200
St. Johns						
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa						
Seminole						
Sumter	127	111	2,510			
Suwannee	9	13	230			
Taylor						
Union						
Volusia	26	20	400			
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	5,080	8,436	\$ 93,921	76	212	\$ 2,815

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

FLORIDA SECTION

Alexander J. Mitchell, Meteorologist

VOL. XXV. JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, ANNUAL, 1921. No. 13

GENERAL SUMMARY

The outstanding features of the year's weather were its excess in temperature and deficiency in rainfall. From a seasonal aspect the winter months were dry and warm. The excess in temperature continued during March and April, and droughty conditions were unbroken. May, however, was cool and showery, the temperature being 2.2° below the normal with an excess in rain approximating 2 inches. The summer months gave about the normal temperatures, and, on the whole, they averaged drier than usual, although July was wet. The autumn was warm. October, usually a dry month, had an average rainfall of 9.03 inches. An incident of moment during October was the tropical storm of the 25-26th, which resulted in damage to crops and property generally approximating \$3,000,000; five or six lives were lost. One ship, en route, Jacksonville to Miami, foundered off Jupiter. The warnings service of the Bureau was peculiarly timely, anticipating with precision the development, progress, and direction of the storm's movement.

The initial activities of the farmer during 1921 were not greatly delayed by unpropitious weather. December, 1920, was mild with nearly normal rainfall—a fortunate incident in view of the following dry spring; and, while the absence of rain was unfavorable for germination, especially on uplands, low lands were well worked. Early corn made a good crop, but that planted later was damaged by dry weather. Late corn did very well. The dry spring and much of the summer delayed the boll weevil, no serious trouble arising from that source until the season was well advanced. Melons and truck were somewhat curtailed by drought, and citrus fruits dropped considerably in some localities. The mild autumn and winter prolonged the season for fall truck and ranges, but the unusually warm weather delayed the maturing of citrus fruits.

JANUARY.—The mild temperature, deficient rainfall, and high percentage of sunshine made the month an ideal one from the viewpoint of personal comfort. Although gen-

erally droughty, the absence of rain was most persistent in the western division. The dry weather favored general farm operations. The oat crop did well, and a large acreage was planted to Irish potatoes. Land was prepared for melons, corn, tobacco beds, and truck. Citrus bloom was observed in some counties.

FEBRUARY.—The month was a continuation of January conditions—unusually warm and dry. Cool spells were of short duration and the local frosts did no damage of moment, except on the lower coast. Farm work was well advanced. Large plantings were made of corn and melons. Oats did well, and strawberries, Irish potatoes, and truck were in good condition; there was an abundance of citrus bloom. Some early corn received its first working.

MARCH.—Warm, dry weather continued, the current month being the warmest March, except one, since 1892. The month was 7.8° warmer than the same month of 1920. The rainfall was light and generally insufficient, and the need of rain was pressing, except much of the southeast coast district. Beneficial rains occurred in the western division. Melons, cane, oats, strawberries, citrus fruits, and truck made good progress.

APRIL.—The month averaged slightly warmer than usual, although the temperature approximated freezing on several dates, and frost occurred over much of the northern and central divisions on the 12th and 19th. The rainfall was deficient, although it exceeded the normal in the west. Farm work was well advanced, but cold nights retarded growth and germination. Some cotton was above ground. Peanuts, corn, cane, melons, and truck were in fair to good condition. A local storm near Lake Alfred on the 23d caused property damage of \$10,000.

MAY.—In contrast with the previous months, May was more than 2° colder than the normal. Record minima occurred over the section on the 4th and 5th, the lowest being 37° . The month averaged much wetter than usual, although the bulk of the rain fell during the second decade. Low temperature delayed crop growth, but corn, citrus fruits, cotton, cane, peanuts, and melons were in fair to good condition at the close of the month; tobacco, however, was backward. Wind storms caused two deaths, and, together with hail, resulted in crop damage approximating \$12,000 to \$15,000.

JUNE.—The forepart of June was only moderately warm. Showers occurred during the first and third decades, but droughty conditions prevailed during much

of the second decade. The month's deficiency in rainfall was 2.74 inches. The weather was favorable for corn until the drought of the second week. Cotton was small, but made fair progress. The weevil was mostly inactive. Cane and peanuts made fair to good progress. Citrus fruits dropped badly in some localities.

JULY.—The month gave subnormal temperatures and frequent rains, except the Miami district where drought continued quite severe. The greatest amount during the month, 20.60 inches, compares with 30.57 in 1916. The rains improved late corn, but the cloudy, showery weather was unfavorable for cotton, which fruited slowly. The weather was favorable for cane, peanuts, velvet beans, sweet potatoes, and citrus fruits. Three deaths resulted from lightning during the month.

AUGUST.—It was the driest August, except one, since 1892. Showers occurred daily in some portion of the section, but they were mostly light. Temperatures were moderate. The weevil did some damage to cotton; picking began during the forepart of the month. Citrus fruits made fair to good progress, although the dry weather was unfavorable in portions of the belt; the rust mite was prevalent in some groves. Much corn and hay were harvested. Two persons lost their lives during electrical storms.

SEPTEMBER.—The month was unfavorable, being excessively hot and dry. The mean temperature, 81.6, exceeded the July and August normals and the rainfall was the least for September since 1891. The drought damaged fall truck and strawberry plants generally, and many had to be replanted. Citrus fruits dropped badly over much of the belt. The hot, dry weather was favorable for harvesting hay, cotton, and peanuts. The sweet potato crop was less than usual. Ranges were lifeless, and stock-water was at a low stage.

OCTOBER.—The month was nearly 9° cooler, and about five times wetter, than September, the heavy rains being due to the almost constant rainfall in the south rather than to frequent and well distributed general rains. The greatest monthly total of record was 31.34 inches at Ft. Lauderdale. The dry weather was favorable for the harvesting of corn, cotton, peanuts, and hay, but it was unfavorable for citrus fruits, cane, truck, ranges and oats. Light frost occurred in the west on the 9th. The tropical storm of 24.26th, which crossed the peninsula from Tampa to Titusville did damage approximating \$3,000,000. The loss of life did not exceedt six.

NOVEMBER.—November was warmer than usual, and it gave about the normal rainfall. The month was devoid of unusual incidents, except that a gale occurred in the south on the 23d, and a moderate cold wave overspread the north and west on the 11th, 13th, and 30th; no material damage was done to cane or truck. Oats did very well, although more rain was needed in some localities. Much syrup was made, and beans, peppers, Irish potatoes, and citrus fruits were in market. Fruit was far from mature.

DECEMBER.—The month was unusually mild and dry; freezing temperature did not occur at any regular station of the Bureau, rather an unusual record for December. Pastures were good, cotton bloom and other plants were vigorous. One serious factor was the shortage in stock-water in some portions of the section. Plowing was delayed in some instances, owing to the hard condition of the soil, and the planting of oats was backward. The absence of normal temperatures delayed the maturing of citrus fruits.

COMPARATIVE ANNUAL DATA FOR FLORIDA

Year	Temperature				Precipitation						
	Mean	Departure from the normal	Highest	Lowest	Average	Departure from the normal	Greatest in 24 hours	Month and Date	Greatest Monthly	Month	
1892	70.4	—0.2	101	22	47.99	—4.42	.....		..	23.25	June
1893	71.0	+0.4	104	19	53.01	+0.60	6.03	April	19	14.13	June
1894	71.2	+0.6	101	12	52.51	+0.10	12.50	Sept.	25-26	19.78	Sept.
1895	69.9	—0.7	100	11	45.50	—6.91	5.07	July	11-12	21.03	Oct.
1896	71.0	+0.4	103	20	49.62	—2.79	9.05	July	7	20.90	June
1897	71.2	+0.6	104	17	56.69	+4.28	8.50	Sept.	21	23.01	Sept.
1898	70.5	—0.1	102	17	48.36	—4.05	7.78	July	11	31.26	Aug.
1899	71.0	+0.4	104	2	53.93	+1.52	12.18	Oct.	3	29.10	Oct.
1900	70.7	+0.1	104	13	61.19	+8.78	8.85	June	22	17.94	June
1901	68.8	—1.8	107	12	58.47	+6.06	13.32	June	1	21.72	June
1902	70.8	+0.2	105	15	51.24	—1.17	8.76	Dec.	3	20.25	Sept.
1903	69.8	—0.8	105	17	55.79	+3.38	9.06	May	12-13	19.04	Sept.
1904	69.9	—0.7	102	20	48.15	—4.26	10.48	Oct.	17	21.39	Oct.
1905	70.5	—0.1	103	10	61.43	+9.02	10.00	Sept.	27	24.76	Aug.
1906	70.9	+0.3	101	14	53.76	+1.35	10.12	Sept.	27	20.99	Aug.
1907	71.5	+0.9	102	21	49.15	—3.26	14.96	Nov.	22-23	20.05	Sept.
1908	71.2	+0.6	103	20	48.54	—3.87	9.79	Sept.	17	27.86	Oct.
1909	71.1	+0.5	103	16	49.52	—2.89	12.00	July	2	26.00	July
1910	69.2	—1.4	102	19	50.88	—1.53	9.70	Oct.	15	27.81	Oct.
1911	72.3	+1.7	104	15	47.40	—5.01	12.50	Aug.	28-29	17.73	Aug.
1912	71.1	+0.6	104	21	64.88	+11.61	11.00	Nov.	21	28.14	Sept.
1913	71.2	+0.7	104	23	48.02	—6.20	8.52	Mar.	9-10	22.87	Sept.
1914	70.3	—0.1	107	19	49.08	—4.62	7.66	Nov.	13-14	13.53	Nov.
1915	70.4	—0.1	105	23	56.30	+1.23	15.45	Aug.	2	20.70	Aug.
1916	71.1	+0.3	102	21	47.10	—6.26	10.84	July	8	30.57	July
1917	70.3	—0.7	102	13	41.36	—12.72	7.94	Oct.	16	20.06	Aug.
1918	71.3	+0.5	106	11	50.09	—2.10	6.98	May	1	15.88	Dec.
1919	71.6	+0.9	101	14	57.35	+5.08	11.95	Sept.	9-10	18.87	July
1920	70.1	—0.8	102	19	57.79	+5.83	9.30	Feb.	2	21.50	Feb.
1921	72.2	+1.8	103	27	45.24	—7.50	11.73	Oct.	25	31.34	Oct.

PRESSURE, WIND, HUMIDITY, AND SUNSHINE DATA

Stations	Atmospheric Pressure (Reduced to sea level)				Wind			Relative humidity, mean an.			Percentage of sunshine
	Mean.	Highest	Lowest	Average hourly velocity	Maximum velocity	Direction	Date	Noon	8 a. m.	8 p. m.	
Jacksonville ..	30.08	30.64	29.35	11.5	64	ne.	Oct. 25	84	63	76	69
Key West	30.03	30.42	29.54	10.2	48	sw.	Oct. 25	76	68	75	73
Miami	30.07	30.45	29.57	8.7	35	nw.	Jan. 27	77	65	73	71
Pensacola	30.07	30.59	29.64	12.4	54	s.	Apr. 14	82	69	77	72
Sand Key	30.03	30.39	29.56	14.4	56	s.	Oct. 25	76	75	75	...
Tampa	30.07	30.55	28.81	6.4	68	s.	Oct. 25	82	56	71	71

MONTHLY SUMMARY, 1921

Month	Temperature				Precipitation		Average number of days				Wind
	State average	Departure from normal	Highest	Lowest	State average	Departure from normal	Rainy, 0.01 inch or more	Clear	Partly cloudy	Cloudy	
January	60.9	+2.0	89	28	1.37	-1.49	5	18	7	6	ne.
February	62.1	+3.0	89	27	1.77	-1.56	6	16	7	5	ne.
March	70.8	+5.4	94	33	2.00	-1.16	4	20	8	3	se.
April	70.3	+0.4	94	30	2.03	-0.58	4	18	8	4	ne.
May	73.5	-2.2	100	37	1.66	+1.95	9	16	9	6	se.
June	80.5	+0.7	102	55	3.52	-2.74	8	14	12	4	se.
July	80.5	-0.7	101	63	8.33	+1.43	17	9	13	9	se.
August	81.5	+0.3	102	57	4.33	-2.32	11	16	12	3	se.
September	81.6	+2.7	103	56	2.25	-4.53	7	18	10	2	e.
October	72.7	-0.7	96	36	9.03	+3.87	11	11	10	10	ne.
November	68.1	+3.2	92	29	2.67	+0.27	6	17	8	5	ne.
December	63.3	+4.1	90	28	2.28	-0.64	5	18	8	5	ne.
Year	72.2	+1.8	103	27	45.24	-7.50	93	191	112	62	ne.

MAXIMUM RAINFALL AT REGULAR STATIONS

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
5 min.	.26 ¹	.31 ⁴	.43 ⁴	.46 ⁴	.37 ⁴	.45 ⁴	.38 ²	.38 ¹	.34 ³	.41 ³	.30 ¹	.26 ²	.46
10 min.	.44 ³	.48 ⁴	.70 ⁴	.79 ⁴	.69 ⁴	.76 ⁴	.62 ²	.58 ³	.64 ³	.63 ³	.53 ³	.39 ⁴	.79
15 min.	.55 ³	.70 ⁴	.93 ⁴	.98 ⁴	.95 ⁴	1.00 ⁴	.82 ²	.93 ³	.83 ³	.83 ³	.67 ³	.47 ²	1.00
30 min.	.68 ³	1.07 ⁴	1.34 ⁴	1.27 ⁴	1.17 ⁴	1.38 ⁴	1.15	1.21 ⁴	1.28 ³	1.55 ²	.91	.65 ⁴	1.55
1 hour	.83 ²	1.20 ⁴	1.76 ⁴	1.81 ⁴	1.29 ⁴	1.76 ⁴	1.17 ⁴	1.34 ⁴	1.45 ³	2.22 ²	.98	.83 ³	2.24
2 hours	1.09 ²	1.62 ⁴	2.39 ⁴	1.96 ⁴	1.68 ⁴	1.76 ⁴	1.22	2.06 ²	1.78 ³	2.40 ²	1.27 ⁴	.91 ²	2.20

¹ Jacksonville; ² Key West; ³ Miami; ⁴ Pensacola; ⁵ Sand Key; ⁶ Tampa.

KILLING FROSTS, 1921

Stations	Last in spring	First in autumn	Stations	Last in spring	First in autumn
<i>Central Division</i>					
Carabelle.....	None	None	Okeechobee.....	*	Dec. 7
Cedar Keys.....	None	None	Orlando.....	None	None
Crescent City....	Jan. 16	*	Pinellas Park....	None	None
Federal Point....	None	None	St. Cloud.....	*	*
Fenholloway.....	April 12	Nov. 29	St. Leo.....	None	None
Fernandina.....	None	None	St. Petersburg....	None	None
Gainesville.....	Feb. 26	None	Sanford.....	Jan. 16	None
Glen St. Mary....	April 12	Nov. 30	Tampa.....	None	None
Hilliard.....	Jan. 16	None	Tarpon Springs....	None	None
Jacksonville.....	None	None	Titusville.....	None	None
Jacksonville (2) ..	None	None			
Jasper.....	Jan. 16	None	<i>Southern Division</i>		
Johnstown.....	April 12	*	Allapattah.....	*	*
Lake City.....	April 12	None	Arcadia.....	None	*
Live Oak.....	April 12	Dec. 5	Avon Park.....	None	None
Madison.....	None	None	Bradentown.....	None	None
Melrose.....	None	None	Davie.....	Feb. 25	None
Middleburg.....	Jan. 16	None	Fort Lauderdale..	None	None
Monticello.....	None	None	Fort Myers.....	None	None
Mount Pleasant..	Feb. 26	None	Griffin.....	Feb. 25	None
Quincy.....	April 12	Nov. 13	Homestead.....	None	None
St. Augustine....	None	None	Hypoluxo.....	None	None
Satsuma Heights	None	None	Jupiter.....	None	None
Switzerland.....	*	*	Key West.....	None	None
Tallahassee.....	None	None	Lock No. 4.....	Feb. 25	None
			Long Key.....	None	None
<i>Northern Division</i>			Miami (1).....	None	None
Bartow.....	None	None	Miami (2).....	None	None
Brooksville.....	April 12	None	Moore Haven.....	Jan. 16	None
Clermont.....	None	None	Punta Gorda.....	*	None
	Jan. 16	None	Ritta.....	None	None
Eustis.....	None	None	Sand Key.....	None	None
Fellsmere.....	None	None			
Fort Pierce.....	None	None	<i>Western Division</i>		
Inverness.....	None	None	Apalachicola.....	None	
Islesworth.....	None	None	Blountstown.....	*	
Kissimmee.....	*	None	Bluff Springs.....	*	Dec. 5
Lakeland.....	None	None	Bonifay.....	Feb. 25	None
Lake Wales.....	*	None	Cottage Hill.....	*	Dec. 5
Lynne (near)....	April 12	None	De Funiak Springs	April 12	Nov. 11
Malabar.....	Jan. 17	None	Garniers (near)...	April 12	Nov. 11
McDonald.....	None	None	Marianna.....	*	Nov. 13
Merritts Island	None	None	Pensacola.....	None	None
New Smyrna.....	Jan. 16	None	St. Andrews.....	None	None
Ocala.....	April 12	None	Wausau.....	April 19	*

* Record incomplete. † Data incomplete, but this probably correct.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1921

Stations	Counties	Elevation, feet	Temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit						Precipitation in inches						Sky				Prevailing wind direction
			Length of record, years	Annual mean	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date	Length of record, years	Total for year	Greatest monthly	Month	Least monthly	Month	Number of rainy days	Number of clear days	Number of partly cloudy days	Number of cloudy days	
Northern Division																			
Carrabelle	Franklin	10	24	69.6	99	June '28†	34	Feb. 26	25	43.38	15.64	July	0.54	Jan.	67				
Cedar Keys	Levy	20	23				87	Jan. 27	35	41.43	14.52	July	1.00	Feb.	53	176	136	53	w.
Crescent City	Putnam	45	23						30										
Federal Point	Putnam	10	30	71.6	100	June 17	37	Jan. 16†	30	44.21	8.34	Aug.	0.18	Mar.	111				ne.
Fenholloway	Taylor	75	11	69.8	101	June 25†	30	Jan. 16†	11	41.56	11.50	July	0.44	Mar.	83	39	264	62	sw.
Fernandina	Nassau	15	29		100	June 17†	34	Jan. 16†	29	37.18	6.44	July	0.90	Feb.	57				se.
Gainesville	Alachua	176	26	71.1	101	June 17	33	Jan. 16	33	47.15	15.03	July	0.14	Mar.	102	158	163	44	ne.
Glen St. Mary	Baker	125	25				31	Jan. 16†	25	36.10	8.30	July	0.25	Sept.	47				
Hilliard	Nassau	69	13	69.7	100	June 18	31	Jan. 16	13	40.67	9.87	July	0.69	Mar.	79	230	108	27	
Jacksonville	Duval	222	51	70.4	96	June 18	34	Jan. 27	51	40.62	9.76	July	0.57	Mar.	97	169	126	70	s.
Jacksonville (2)	Duval																		
Jasper	Hamilton	152	19	70.0	100	June 17†	32	Jan. 16	19	37.30	9.87	July	1.05	Mar.	48	217	79	69	w.
Johnstown	Bradford	125	26						26										
Lake City	Columbia	210	38	70.1	102	June 17	30	Jan. 16	38	40.06	8.85	July	0.85	Mar.	97				ne.
Live Oak	Suwannee	109	19	69.8	101	June 18	31	Jan. 16†	23	36.93	8.25	July	1.14	Mar.	85				se.
Madison	Madison	143	23	71.1	101	June 17†	33	Jan. 16	23	40.51	9.50	July	1.04	Feb.	116				
Melrose	Alachua	163					8		8	44.91	7.59	July	0.81	Mar.	98	225	103	37	
Middleburg	Clay	39	21		102	June 17†	30	Jan. 16	21	37.40	7.18	Aug.	0.00	Mar.	64				
Monticello	Jefferson	207	18	69.6	100	June 15†	33	Jan. 16†	18	45.50	9.67	July	1.79	Feb.	97	225	90	50	s.
Mt. Pleasant	Gadsden	308	16		100	June 17†	30	Jan. 16†	16										sw.
Quincy	Gadsden		7	68.8	99	June 18†	29	Jan. 16†	7	46.38	7.05	Aug.	2.08	Mar.	131	183	111	71	s.
St. Augustine	St. Johns	10	70	71.1	100	June 15†	34	Jan. 16	53	39.30	11.83	July	0.55	Mar.	108	191	146	28	se.
Satsuma Heights	Putnam	98	13						14										
Switzerland	St. Johns	14	29		100	June 15	36	Jan. 16	30										
Tallahassee	Leon	192	36	69.5	98	June 15†	33	Jan. 11†	37	39.19	6.51	May	1.46	Dec.	99	194	68	103	s.
Central Division																			
Bartow	Polk	115	35	74.0	98	Aug. 10	34	Jan. 17	35	46.67	10.35	May	0.52	Mar.	106	266	51	48	nw.
Brooksville	Hernando		30	71.0	97	June 16	32	Jan. 16†	30	65.69	15.64	Oct.	0.41	Mar.	129				sw.
Clermont	Lake	105	29	74.2	98	May 27	39	Jan. 16	29	46.22	7.68	May	0.94	Mar.	70	312	16	87	se.
DeLand	Volusia	27	27	72.2	101	June 15†	32	Jan. 16	19	40.16	9.26	May	0.98	Jan.	99				
Fustla	Lake	58	31	73.3	102	June 16†	36	Jan. 16	31	43.12	8.09	Oct.	0.68	Mar.	91	283	50	32	ne.
Fellsmere	St. Lucie	25	8	72.9	96	June 17†	34	Jan. 16	10	40.61	7.86	Oct.	0.64	Jan.	123	166	170	29	se.
Fort Pierce	St. Lucie	10	21	74.7	99	Aug. 19	40	Jan. 16	27	36.15	11.31	Oct.	0.43	Jan.	108	137	157	71	se.
Inverness	Citrus	43	23	72.5	100	June 17	35	Jan. 16	23	49.76	9.86	July	1.24	Mar.	87	82	233	36	se.
Isleworth †	Orange								6										
Kissimmee	Osceola	65	29		100	Aug. 19	29		29										e.
Lakeland	Polk	227	7	73.4	95	June 17†	40	Dec. 6†	7	40.51	8.21	May	0.31	Sept.	74	288	46	31	ne.
Lake Wales	Polk	153																	
Lynne (near)	Marion								8	50.90	14.27	July	0.46	Mar.	94	285	61	19	ne.
Malabar	Brevard	28	30	74.4	98	May 30†	37	Jan. 16	30	50.95	17.66	Oct.	0.10	Jan.	84	209	92	64	ne.
McDonald †	Orange	175	25	72.2	99	Aug. 19†	34	Jan. 16	19	45.02	9.18	May	0.73	Apr.	99	277	70	18	ne.
Merritts Island †	Brevard	20	39	73.6	94	May 30†	42	Jan. 16	48	38.33	11.90	Oct.	0.38	Sept.	95	277	58	30	se.
New Smyrna	Volusia	14	38	71.0	99	Sept. 6	32	Jan. 16	38	41.13	8.48	Oct.	0.21	Sept.	97	119	221	25	se.
Ocala	Marion	98	29	70.9	99	Aug. 18†	31	Jan. 16	29	46.57	10.31	July	1.19	Jan.					e.
Okeechobee	Okeechobee		4		97	June 19			4										
Orange City	Volusia	39	28				30		30										
Orlando	Orange	111	30	73.8	101	June 17	34	Jan. 16	30	47.63	10.57	Oct.	0.52	Jan.	115	211	114	40	e.
Pinellas Park	Pinellas	20	10	72.6	93	Aug. 30†	38	Feb. 26	10	60.65	18.57	July	0.69	Mar.	106	246	71	48	nw.
St. Cloud	Osceola	121	8				8		8										
St. Leo	Pasco		27	71.4	96	June 17†	38	Jan. 16	27	58.07	15.80	Oct.	1.30	Nov.	107	177	135	53	e.
St. Petersburg	Pinellas	190	10	74.5	94	Sept. 2	45	Feb. 26	10	60.08	18.30	July	0.77	Nov.	110	192	126	47	ne.
Sanford	Seminole		13	72.3	102	Aug. 14	32	Jan. 16	13	42.41	9.63	Oct.	0.86	Jan.	99				
Tampa	Hillsboro	25	32	73.7	94	June 16†	43	Jan. 11†	32	49.65	11.19	July	1.06	Mar.	102	113	180	72	ne.
Tarpon Springs	Pinellas	104	37	73.4	96	Sept. 1†	33	Feb. 27	30	56.73	14.66	July	0.82	Sept.	84	168	128	69	w.
Titusville	Brevard	20	27	72.7	101	Sept. 6	33	Jan. 16	27	52.74	17.11	Oct.	0.51	Jan.	100	146	123	96	w.
Southern Division																			
Alleppattah †	Dade																		
Arcadia	DeSoto	61	20						20										
Avon Park	DeSoto	150	24	73.3	96	Aug. 20	42	Feb. 25	24	40.98	7.19	Oct.	0.22	Mar.	87	145	137	83	ne.
Bradentown	Manatee	22	38	73.1	97	Aug. 3	36	Feb. 27	38	62.13	20.60	July	0.23	Apr.	90	204	119	42	nw.
Davie	Broward	10	9	73.5	95	June 20	29	Jan. 16	9	53.05	24.24	Oct.	0.81	Dec.	129				e.
Fort Lauderdale	Broward	10	9	76.4	98	Aug. 18	36	Jan. 16	9	67.20	31.34	Oct.	0.17	Dec.	123	220	97	48	e.
Fort Myers	Lee	12	49	74.8	96	June 19†	41	Jan. 16	54	52.04	10.80	Oct.	0.40	Apr.	129	248	81	36	ne.
Griffin †	Broward	12	9	72.1	99	June 20†	30	Jan. 16	9	46.78	18.79	Oct.	0.51	Dec.	81	207	103	55	e.
Homestead	Dade	13	11	74.8	98	June 19†	33	Jan. 16	11	46.12	17.17	Oct.	0.00	Jan.	72				e.

Hypoxo.....	Palm Beach	9	27	74.7	100	June 20	34	Jan. 16	27	47.84	17.44	Oct.	0.10	Apr.	74	se.
Jupiter.....	Palm Beach	28	24	75.8	99	June 19	41	Jan. 16	24	55.69	17.13	Oct.	0.35	Jan.	118	150	127	88	se.	
Key West.....	Monroe	15	51	77.7	90	July 1†	56	Feb. 27	51	36.27	7.54	Oct.	0.35	Dec.	121	159	146	60	se.	
Lock No. 4.....	Broward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	59.87	29.64	Oct.	0.61	Dec.	109	164	115	86	e.
Long Key.....	Monroe	9	6	78.0	95	June 20	52	Jan. 28	6	36.10	8.57	Oct.	0.07	Apr.	109	218	101	46	e.	
Miami (1).....	Dade	83	20	75.2	90	June 20	43	Feb. 26	31	44.37	18.20	Oct.	0.23	Dec.	110	141	130	94	e.	
Miami (2).....	Dade	10	11	76.3	92	June 20†	42	Feb. 25†	11	43.44	17.18	Oct.	0.40	Dec.	89	202	110	53	se.	
Moore Haven.....	DeSoto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punta Gorda.....	DeSoto	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ritta.....	Palm Beach	18	9	73.8	97	June 22	36	Jan. 16	9	30.35	13.67	Oct.	0.00	Dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sand Key.....	Monroe	42	16	76.4	89	July 1	59	Jan. 28	16	29.57	10.61	Oct.	0.17	Dec.	100	147	149	69	e.	
Western Division																				
Apalachicola.....	Franklin	24	18	70.3	98	Aug. 18†	34	Jan. 10	18	55.35	17.29	July	0.38	June	98	110	150	105	n.	
Blountstown.....	Calhoun	50	9	69.9	90	June 26†	33	Feb. 2†	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bluff Springs.....	Escambia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonifay.....	Holmes	111	15	.....	101	July 31	32	Feb. 3†	15	39.40	8.61	Apr.	0.84	Feb.	100	246	89	30	.....
Cottage Hill.....	Escambia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeFuniak Springs.....	Walton	193	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	54.83	8.64	Aug.	1.91	Oct.	102	103	141	121	se.
Garniers (near) †.....	Okaloosa	22	9	67.9	100	July 2	28	Dec. 5	9	47.57	8.18	July	0.15	June	75	.....	.....	.....	se.
Marianna.....	Jackson	120	22	.....	101	Aug. 22	.....	.....	22	46.44	8.64	June	0.00	Sept.	102	195	122	48	n.
Pensacola.....	Escambia	151	42	69.0	94	July 31	33	Jan. 10	42	38.27	6.21	May	0.40	June	89	135	128	102	s.	
St. Andrews.....	Bay	14	25	70.1	100	Aug. 20	35	Feb. 3†	25	54.29	9.05	July	1.02	June	83	78	228	59	sw.	
Wausau.....	Washington	250	19	.....	100	Sept. 25	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	s.

† On other dates also. * Also in November. ‡ October incomplete.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1921
Monthly and Annual Precipitation for the Year, 1921, with Departures from the Normal

Stations	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure
<i>Northern Division</i>												
Carrabelle	0.54	-2.69	0.83	-3.11	1.34	-2.39	1.81	-0.95	3.60	+0.86	2.06	-2.61
Cedar Keys	1.80	-1.50	1.00	-1.62	1.80	-0.96	2.01	+0.13	2.30	+0.37	2.46	-3.08
Crescent City	1.49	-0.94	1.13	-2.35	2.74	+0.08	1.08	-1.17	4.89	+0.60	6.06	-0.40
Federal Point	1.63	-1.09	1.12	-2.34	0.18	-3.03	1.32	-1.42	7.09	+3.34	3.34	-2.96
Fenholloway	1.11	.....	1.32	.....	0.44	.....	2.86	.....	3.46	.....	3.46	.....
Fernandina	2.10	-0.52	0.90	-2.87	1.10	-2.05	3.60	+1.05	2.22	-1.15	1.77	-3.42
Gainesville	3.39	+0.23	0.82	-2.18	0.14	-2.99	1.32	-0.84	3.03	+0.07	5.70	-0.81
Glen St. Mary	3.93	+1.51	1.45	-2.40	0.62	-2.80	2.11	-0.80	4.65	+0.63	1.66	-4.33
Hilliard	2.59	+0.62	1.52	-1.90	0.69	-2.41	1.65	-0.75	4.45	+0.30	6.09	+0.09
Jacksonville	2.04	-1.08	0.62	-2.81	0.57	-2.95	1.23	-1.49	4.02	-0.23	2.71	-2.82
Jacksonville (2)	2.27	.....	0.51	.....	0.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jasper	1.70	-1.22	1.22	-3.11	1.05	-2.54	2.33	-0.35	5.20	+1.38	4.24	-2.33
Johnstown .....	.....	.....	1.76	-1.71	0.54	-2.49	1.25	-0.90	3.69	-0.02	1.94	-4.42
Lake City	2.12	-1.29	1.13	-2.92	0.85	-3.14	2.81	+0.02	3.59	+0.33	4.95	-1.80
Live Oak	1.41	-2.13	1.26	-2.76	1.14	-2.74	1.48	-0.57	3.62	-0.34	5.30	-2.14
Madison	2.07	-1.27	1.04	-3.42	1.28	-2.17	1.75	-1.62	6.85	+2.82	3.20	-2.73
Melrose	3.44	.....	2.29	.....	0.81	.....	0.97	.....	6.41	.....	5.22	.....
Middleburg	1.32	-1.27	0.73	-2.86	0.00	-3.66	2.85	-0.17	5.68	+0.50	3.05	-3.99
Monticello	2.87	-1.07	1.79	-2.30	1.81	-1.06	2.44	-1.26	5.35	+1.60	3.84	-2.49
Mount Pleasant	1.79	-1.89	2.13	-3.51	2.74	-0.85	3.22	-0.87	4.88	+1.44	4.39	-1.34
Quincy	3.01	.....	2.10	.....	2.08	.....	2.94	.....	5.36	.....	3.09	.....
St. Augustine	3.00	+0.40	1.81	-1.42	0.55	-2.37	1.70	-0.98	2.14	-1.28	0.89	-4.46
Satsuma Heights	1.41	-0.94	1.36	-1.63	0.84	-1.66	1.17	-0.88	11.33	+7.19	6.98	+0.97
Switzerland	1.30	-1.21	0.76	-2.48	0.75	-2.48	.....	.....	4.70	+1.24	2.17	-3.61
Tallahassee	3.15	-0.70	1.66	-3.16	1.87	-2.73	1.86	-1.47	6.51	+2.73	2.91	-3.43
<i>Central Division</i>												
Bartow	0.73	-1.68	1.89	-0.89	0.52	-1.95	0.89	-1.22	10.35	+6.66	4.81	-3.21
Brooksville	1.11	-1.89	1.96	-1.25	0.41	-1.90	2.88	+0.55	8.71	+4.99	7.23	-0.77
Clermont	1.05	-1.58	1.11	-1.93	0.94	-1.08	1.80	-0.53	7.68	+3.74	5.56	-1.15
DeLand	0.98	-1.66	1.69	-1.56	1.24	-1.19	1.29	-1.02	9.26	+5.29	3.61	-3.37
Eustis	0.89	-1.98	0.82	-2.05	0.68	-1.84	0.91	-1.36	6.26	+2.71	7.03	+0.89
Fellsmere	0.64	.....	3.26	.....	1.07	.....	1.48	.....	6.00	.....	4.12	.....
Fort Pierce	0.43	-2.91	1.99	-0.78	1.56	-1.23	1.36	-1.24	6.26	+2.36	1.96	-4.83
Inverness	1.77	-0.69	1.71	-1.18	1.24	-1.27	1.50	-0.76	5.51	+1.51	3.15	-2.85
Isleworth	0.50	.....	2.13	.....	0.62	.....	2.46	.....	4.18	.....	.....	.....
Kissimmee .....	.....	.....	2.50	-0.86	2.22	-0.18	0.38	-1.86	8.77	+4.94	4.90	-1.99
Lakeland	0.82	.....	2.62	.....	1.60	.....	1.39	.....	8.21	.....	6.64	.....
Lake Wales .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynne (near)	0.94	.....	1.45	.....	0.46	.....	1.30	.....	9.11	.....	8.85	.....
Malabar	0.10	-2.60	3.70	+1.30	1.01	-1.08	2.50	+0.30	6.42	+2.61	3.11	-2.20
McDonald	1.06	-1.63	2.35	-0.25	1.09	-0.83	0.73	-1.65	9.18	+5.55	5.13	-0.41
Merritts Island	0.49	-2.50	2.49	-0.22	1.02	-1.42	1.05	-1.61	4.23	+0.56	2.64	-3.63
New Smyrna	0.42	-2.69	1.79	-1.33	4.13	+1.27	1.75	-0.31	2.98	-0.56	2.35	-3.07
Ocala	1.19	-1.24	1.58	-1.61	1.71	-1.05	1.43	-0.77	8.11	+4.18	6.58	-0.66
Okeechobee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.21	.....	5.07	.....	2.23	.....
Orange City	1.04	-1.42	1.93	-0.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orlando	0.52	-2.08	1.76	-0.89	0.87	-1.44	1.51	-0.82	7.07	+2.88	6.62	-0.33

Pinellas Park	1.91		2.39		0.69		0.75		7.71		3.45	
St. Cloud												
St. Leo	1.39	-1.92	1.84	-1.55	2.44	-0.05	2.00	-0.19	8.31	+4.48	4.30	-4.88
St. Petersburg	1.19		2.01		1.35		1.00		7.05		6.16	
Sanford	0.86	-1.68	1.78	-0.57	0.97	-2.01	1.08	-2.09	7.36	+4.24	6.16	-0.33
Tampa	1.07	-1.73	1.59	-1.68	1.06	-1.75	2.08	+0.23	9.41	+6.49	5.85	-2.49
Tarpon Springs	1.31	-1.37	2.26	-0.65	1.96	-0.33	2.30	+0.42	8.18	+5.65	1.83	-4.54
Titusville	0.51	-1.54	3.10	-0.26	1.59	-0.84	0.67	-1.28	5.98	+1.32	3.35	-3.55

Southern Division

Allapattah												
Arcadia	0.41	-1.76	4.13	+2.07	1.54	-1.13	1.49	-0.45	7.46	+3.66	3.07	-4.14
Avon Park	0.65	-1.60	2.65	+0.07	0.22	-1.69	1.12	-1.15	5.66	+1.32	3.12	-5.87
Bradentown	1.33	-1.45	3.98	+1.00	3.51	+1.17	0.23	-1.98	9.05	+5.97	3.74	-4.04
Davie	1.23		1.47		4.92		1.94		2.44		1.32	
Fort Lauderdale	1.34		2.00		9.90		1.38		5.36		1.49	
Fort Myers	0.49	-1.64	1.11	-1.09	0.93	-1.09	0.40	-1.94	5.86	+2.10	5.77	-3.37
Griffin	0.92		1.41		4.85		3.29		3.73		2.05	
Homestead	0.00	-1.49	2.90	+1.24	4.95	+2.71	0.52	-3.74	4.34	-2.79	2.20	-6.74
Hypoluxo	0.43	-2.64	5.92	+2.61	7.07	+4.34	0.10	-2.95	2.69	-2.82	2.24	-6.02
Jupiter	0.35	-3.23	2.30	-0.75	7.57	+4.45	1.15	-1.48	9.25	+4.49	2.19	-4.74
Key West	1.88	-0.10	1.80	+0.16	0.54	-0.94	0.47	-0.83	1.24	-2.12	4.09	-0.16
Lock No. 4	0.70		1.26		4.91		1.96		1.89		2.29	
Long Key	0.49		0.36		3.21		0.07		7.58		1.47	
Miami (1)	0.73	-2.72	1.15	-1.55	5.15	+2.43	2.63	+0.04	5.60	-0.77	1.14	-6.75
Miami (2)	0.81		1.25		5.24		2.56		5.41		0.91	
Moore Haven	0.45											
Punta Gorda	0.98		1.32						4.60			
Ritta	0.20		0.59		0.79		0.25		5.55		1.20	
Sand Key	1.29		2.14		0.47		0.39		1.05		0.22	

Western Division

Apalachicola	1.85	-1.89	0.50	-3.28	1.67	-1.53	4.36	+1.30	5.79	+2.30	0.38	-4.42
Blountstown	0.63		1.05		1.79		2.88		4.48		2.09	
Bluff Springs												
Bonifay	1.91	-2.70	0.84	-4.47	2.65	-0.86	8.61	+3.91	3.51	-0.71	0.66	-2.97
Cottage Hill												
DeFuniak Springs	3.53	-0.39	3.58	-2.71	3.16	-1.60	7.61	+4.05	6.10	+1.92	3.38	-2.23
Garniers (near)	2.15		2.29		4.37		6.70		3.71		0.15	
Marianna	1.93	-1.90	1.30	-3.86	2.08	-2.43	5.38	+1.76	4.96	+1.12	8.64	+4.07
Pensacola	1.67	-2.37	2.16	-2.33	6.21	+0.85	4.45	+1.29	2.57	-0.11	0.40	-4.47
St. Andrews	1.16	-2.63	1.76	-2.68	2.12	-1.44	3.51	+0.42	7.72	+3.99	1.02	-3.75
Wausau	1.38	-2.57	0.96	-3.90	1.87	-2.91	4.20	+0.31	4.17	-0.50	2.33	-3.12

* Indicates plus. † October incomplete.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1921—(Continued)
Monthly and Annual Precipitation for the Year, 1921 with Departures from the Normal

Stations	July		August		September		October		November		December		Annual	
	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure	Precipitation	Departure
<i>Northern Division</i>														
Carrabelle	15.64	+9.62	5.21	-1.43	2.98	-4.68	4.84	+1.95	3.67	+1.38	1.56	-3.77	43.38	-7.82
Cedar Keys	14.52	+6.72	2.61	-5.46	1.79	-4.26	7.66	+4.76	1.92	-0.45	1.56	-1.21	41.43	-6.56
Crescent City														
Federal Point	8.07	+1.38	8.34	+1.50	1.38	-6.03	7.48	+2.69	3.28	+1.15	0.98	-2.13	44.21	-8.94
Fenholloway	11.50		4.50		2.00		3.01		5.58		1.72		41.56	
Fernandina	6.44	+0.66	5.50	-0.68	2.50	-5.23	6.25	+1.55	2.15	-0.51	2.65	-0.76	37.18	-13.93
Gainesville	15.03	+7.95	2.82	-4.18	2.46	-3.51	6.03	+3.43	4.97	+2.89	1.44	-1.81	47.15	-1.75
Glen St. Mary	8.30	+1.29	5.60	-1.47	0.25	-4.89	5.20	+2.24	1.18	-0.50	1.15	-2.41	36.30	-13.93
Hilliard	9.87	+2.36	3.47	-5.09	1.72	-4.03	3.75	+0.56	2.38	+0.46	2.49	-0.70	40.67	-10.49
Jacksonville	9.7*	+3.56	7.70	+1.49	1.73	-6.30	6.37	+1.31	2.27	+0.08	1.60	-1.30	40.62	-12.63
Jacksonville (2)									2.42		2.60			
Jasper	9.87	+3.79	1.84	-5.34	1.65	-2.80	1.15	-1.24	2.50	+0.48	4.55	+0.82	37.30	-12.46
Johnstown	6.18	-1.56	2.18	-5.43	0.50	-4.58								
Lake City	8.85	+1.23	3.56	-3.06	1.89	-3.54	5.19	+2.30	2.13	-0.43	2.98	-0.90	40.05	-13.20
Live Oak	8.25	+1.53	4.04	-2.85	2.11	-2.74	2.57	-0.18	2.64	+0.25	3.11	-0.09	36.93	-14.76
Madison	9.50	+2.23	4.03	-2.98	1.42	-3.96	1.39	-1.31	4.52	+2.23	3.46	-0.66	40.51	-12.48
Melrose	7.59		3.29		2.32		6.68		3.57		2.32		44.91	
Middleburg	7.11	+0.19	7.18	+1.51	0.88	-5.61	5.07	+0.90	2.21	+0.47	1.32	-2.08	37.40	-16.07
Monticello	9.67	+2.51	5.91	-0.06	1.67	-3.73	2.82	+0.13	2.75	+0.64	4.58	-0.74	45.50	-7.83
Mount Pleasant	8.37	+1.19	5.54	-0.07	2.03	-3.27			4.53	+2.19	3.91	-0.82		
Quincy	6.57		7.05		2.59		2.67		5.96		2.96		46.38	
St. Augustine	11.83	+6.72	5.66	-0.18	0.93	-5.66	7.86	+2.92	2.03	-0.32	0.90	-1.63	39.30	-8.26
Satsuma Heights	10.96	+4.39			2.25	-2.90			3.95	+2.00	1.55	-2.19		
Switzerland	6.91	-0.62	7.21	+0.47	1.03	-6.51	8.77	+4.51	2.88	+0.78	1.70	-1.14		
Tallahassee	6.22	-1.41	3.96	+3.01	2.66	-2.26	2.30	-0.69	4.63	+2.03	1.46	-3.25	39.19	-11.33
<i>Central Division</i>														
Bartow	6.95	-0.51	5.65	-2.33	3.77	-4.15	6.88	+3.23	1.24	-0.61	2.99	+0.68	46.67	-5.98
Brooksville	12.14	+2.63	5.13	-3.44	2.99	-3.97	15.64	*12.49	2.61	+0.439	4.88	+2.28	65.69	+10.11
Clermont	5.32	-1.81	5.36	-2.13	4.62	-1.82	7.56	+4.38	0.97	-0.76	4.25	+1.91	46.22	-2.76
DeLand	5.56	-2.24	2.14	-4.88	1.46	-4.24	7.98	+3.46	3.07	+0.93	1.88	-0.39	40.16	-10.87
Eustis	6.94	-0.06	4.15	-2.17	3.04	-3.15	8.09	+4.50	0.98	-1.10	3.33	+1.01	43.12	-4.60
Fellsmere	7.48		2.67		1.73		7.86		2.07		2.23		40.61	
Fort Ulerce	6.90	+1.28	1.63	-4.07	0.75	-6.58	11.31	+5.40	0.98	-2.14	1.02	-1.13	36.15	-15.88
Inverness	9.86	+0.62	6.15	-0.91	4.97	-0.84	8.20	+5.46	1.62	-0.65	4.08	+1.17	49.76	-0.39
Isleworth	8.68		3.68		0.95									
Kissimmee	6.07	-1.04	4.71	-2.31	0.59	-6.31					2.25	-0.19		
Lakeland	6.73		3.58		0.31		3.49		2.59		2.53		40.51	
Lake Wales			2.10		4.39		8.85		1.88		2.87			
Lynne (near)	14.27		3.20		0.80		7.63		1.21		1.59		50.90	
Malabar	10.01	+5.14	0.86	-3.81	0.85	-6.64	17.66	*10.76	2.24	-0.32	2.49	-0.19	50.95	+3.27
McDonald	6.01	-0.93	3.37	-2.87	1.29	-5.01	9.00	+4.98	1.27	-1.27	4.54	+2.31	45.02	-2.01
Merritts Island	6.44	+0.76	3.30	-2.21	0.38	-7.34	11.90	+6.07	2.15	-0.26	2.24	-0.16	38.33	-11.96
New Smyrna	7.82	+2.30	4.99	-0.74	0.21	-7.51	8.84	+2.92	3.69	+0.82	2.16	-0.40	41.13	-9.30
Ocala	10.31	+2.60	1.57	-6.28	2.21	-4.56	7.22	+4.47	3.08	+1.04	1.58	-1.19	46.57	-5.07
Okeechobee	5.30		4.33		0.08		8.81		0.84		1.31			
Orange City														
Orlando	6.46	-1.29	4.13	-2.76	1.93	-5.46	10.57	+5.70	3.28	+1.46	2.91	+0.67	47.63	-4.36

Pinellas Park	18.57		5.55		3.24		13.51		1.76		1.12		60.65
St. Cloud	4.47		6.41		1.31		7.05		2.49				
St. Leo	8.93	+0.24	2.97	-6.47	4.19	-2.26	15.80	*12.77	1.30	-1.00	4.60	+1.91	58.07 + 1.58
St. Petersburg	18.30		4.32		6.19		9.13		0.77		2.61		60.08
Sanford	6.47	-0.61	2.45	-3.61	1.06	-4.60	9.63	+3.95	2.26	+0.41	2.33	-0.09	42.41 - 6.99
Tampa	11.19	+2.76	2.38	-6.21	1.58	-5.83	9.88	+6.91	1.58	-0.14	1.98	-0.04	49.65 - 3.48
Tarpon Springs	14.66	+6.55	3.72	-5.79	0.82	-6.08	12.43	+9.61	2.61	+0.25	4.65	+2.16	56.73 + 5.88
Titusville	10.57	+4.10	2.43	-3.64	2.83	-4.80	17.11	*11.92	2.12	-0.62	2.48	-0.18	52.74 + 0.63
<i>Southern Division</i>													
Allapattah											0.36		
Arcadia	5.26	-2.85											
Avon Park	6.84	-1.50	5.46	-1.70	3.52	-2.73	7.19	+3.16	3.63	+1.88	0.92	-1.13	40.98 -10.94
Bradentown	20.60	*10.34	7.38	-1.84	2.27	-5.05	7.21	+4.19	1.21	-0.79	1.62	-0.89	62.13 + 6.63
Davie	7.02		2.97		2.33		24.24		2.36		0.81		53.05
Fort Lauderdale	4.55		5.08		2.29		31.34		2.30		0.17		67.20
Fort Myers	9.70	+1.89	6.10	-2.10	5.01	-2.56	10.80	+7.45	4.60	+3.22	1.27	-0.40	52.04 + 0.47
Griffin	4.01		3.15		2.10		18.79		1.97		0.51		46.78
Homestead	5.37	-2.66	5.90	-0.61	2.07	-7.73	17.17	+9.95	0.00	-4.50	0.70	-0.27	46.12 -16.63
Hypoluxo	2.44	-3.06	1.13	-3.68	2.86	-5.69	17.44	+7.51	4.07	+0.59	1.45	-0.74	47.84 -12.55
Jupiter	4.52	-0.85	1.69	-4.16	1.49	-8.07	17.13	+7.65	6.41	+3.36	1.64	-1.23	55.69 - 4.56
Key West	5.72	+2.13	4.52	-0.17	5.45	-1.34	7.54	+2.16	2.67	+0.31	0.35	-1.49	36.27 - 2.39
Lock No. 4	7.64		3.60		2.49		29.64		2.88		0.61		59.87
Long Key	4.04		5.28		3.77		8.57		1.18		0.08		36.10
Miami (1)	3.09	-4.15	3.14	-4.46	2.81	-6.80	18.20	+7.66	0.50	-2.05	0.23	-2.01	44.37 -21.13
Miami (2)	3.49		3.54		2.15		17.16		0.52		0.40		43.14
Moore Haven							8.35		2.19		0.25		
Punta Gorda	5.52		4.02		8.20				4.31		1.53		
Ritta	4.07		1.70		1.05		13.67		1.28		0.00		30.35
Sand Key	2.74		2.29		3.77		10.61		4.43		0.17		29.57
<i>Western Division</i>													
Apalachicola	17.29	*10.04	10.53	+2.94	2.55	-6.27	3.09	-0.23	5.39	+2.51	1.95	-3.77	55.35 - 2.30
Blountstown			6.00		1.79		1.72		4.50		3.95		
Bluff Springs									3.37		5.12		
Bonifay	5.01	-3.36	3.76	-1.91	1.95	-2.01	3.83	+1.05	2.39	-1.15	3.28	-1.63	39.40 -16.81
Cottage Hill									2.57		3.61		
DeFuniak Springs	7.61	-0.76	8.64	-0.43	2.26	-3.55	1.91	-1.53	2.90	-0.99	4.15	-0.87	54.83 - 9.09
Garniers (near)	8.18		3.39		4.15		2.98		2.63		6.87		47.57
Marianna	8.20	+1.14	6.12	+0.52	0.63	-4.71	2.49	-0.38	1.96	-1.17	2.75	-1.83	46.44 - 7.67
Pensacola	6.07	-1.20	3.29	-3.87	2.28	-2.95	2.20	-1.88	2.46	-1.28	4.51	+0.34	37.27 -17.98
St. Andrews	9.05	+1.73	7.48	-0.63	3.36	-3.09	6.82	+2.65	5.82	+2.60	4.47	-0.76	54.29 - 3.59
Wausau	5.50	-2.32	3.01	-3.95	2.12	-3.76	2.10	-0.82					

COUNTY.	Sorghum Forage			Kaffir Corn		
	Acres	Tons	Value Dollars	Acres	Tons	Value Dollars
Alachua			\$			\$
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford						
Brevard						
Broward	11	22	550			
Calhoun						
Charlotte						
Citrus				6	5	180
Clay						
Columbia						
Dade						
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval						
Escambia	1	1	20	1	2	10
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden	23	52	880			
Glades						
Hamilton						
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	55	689	4,320			
Holmes						
Jackson	35	30	600			
Jefferson						
Lafayette						
Lake						
Lee						
Leon	7	41	440	1	2	30
Levy	22	43	674			
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee						
Marion						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee						
Orange	2	25	400	2	2	40
Osceola						
Palm Beach	21	11	115	4	12	360
Pasco	4	40	140	2	6	180
Pinellas	11	39	2,850			
Polk	20	30	600	6	9	185
Putnam						
Sarasota	10	40	800			
St. Johns				4	40	160
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa						
Seminole						
Sumter						
Suwannee	5	5	89			
Taylor						
Union						
Volusia	7	9	180	1	4	80
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	234	1,077	\$ 12,608	27	82	\$ 1,135

COUNTY.	Japanese Cane			Cassava		
	Acres	Tons	Value Dollars	Acres	Tons	Value Dollars
Alachua	40	942	\$ 1,950			\$
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford						
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun	12	43	560			
Charlotte						
Citrus	58	60	1,852			
Clay	7	70	300			
Columbia	21	924	1,375			
Dade	20	200	300	1	2	45
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval	11	5	180			
Escambia	5	15	300			
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden	35	125	1,340			
Glades						
Hamilton						
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	117	845	7,355	11	12	490
Holmes						
Jackson	124	1,200	5,255			
Jefferson	3	30	50			
Lafayette						
Lake	3	40	450	1	2	50
Lee						
Leon	53	180	1,680			
Levy	46	129	2,325	3	3	40
Liberty	10	41	540			
Madison	21	208	680			
Manatee	11	46	500	11	4,006	1,050
Marion						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	4	13	260			
Okeechobee				4	19	384
Orange	6	40	240	12		
Osceola						
Palm Beach	1	80	400			
Pasco	90	160	4,072	10	243	273
Pinellas						
Polk	9	25	175	6	13	260
Putnam				5	30	240
Sarasota	14	24	985			
St. Johns	4	104	208	44	8	60
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa						
Seminole	1	2	60			
Sumter	92	137	2,164			
Suwannee	83	197	1,500			
Taylor	10	20	200			
Union	3	7	150			
Volusia	12	54	1,080	8	28	560
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington	4	7	200			
Total	930	5,973	\$ 88,686	116	4,366	\$ 3,472

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1921—(Continued)
 Monthly and Annual Mean Temperatures for the Year, 1921, with Departures from the Normal

Stations	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure
<i>Northern Division</i>												
Carrabelle	55.6	+1.7	57.0	+2.7	66.6	+5.3	65.7	-1.1	72.1	-2.5	80.6	+0.7
Cedar Keys	59.3	+1.9	60.5	+1.5	70.5	+7.0	69.4	-0.2	73.7	-2.1	80.8	+1.6
Crescent City	57.9	+0.6	59.7	+1.1	69.1	+3.6	*8.3	-0.8	71.7	-4.3	79.1	-0.9
Federal Point	59.0	+1.9	60.7	+2.5	70.2	+5.7	70.2	+1.8	74.3	-0.5	*80.5	+1.2
Fenholloway	55.6	.....	57.0	.....	69.2	.....	67.1	.....	73.0	.....	81.8	.....
Fernandina	56.1	+1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	*67.8	+0.4	73.4	-0.6	80.8	+1.6
Gainesville	58.5	+1.9	60.4	+3.4	70.8	+6.0	69.4	+0.4	73.0	-3.1	80.2	-0.2
Glen St. Mary	56.6	+1.6	58.6	+2.5	*68.4	+4.7	*66.5	-0.7	*71.6	-3.2	77.5	-1.6
Hilliard	56.2	0.0	58.4	+2.0	68.8	+6.4	67.1	-0.7	72.7	-1.2	79.7	+0.7
Jacksonville	58.0	+4.1	59.6	+2.7	70.0	+8.1	67.8	+0.2	72.9	-1.3	80.0	+1.0
Jacksonville (2)	55.7	.....	58.5	.....	68.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jasper	56.8	+3.2	57.4	+2.7	69.1	+6.1	67.4	+0.3	73.1	-1.7	80.5	+1.3
Johnstown	.....	.....	60.8	+3.8	68.2	+4.2	68.3	+0.5	72.8	-1.7	81.8	+2.2
Lake City	56.4	+0.9	58.4	+1.3	69.4	+6.0	68.4	-0.3	73.8	-1.6	81.2	+1.4
Live Oak	56.4	+1.4	57.8	+1.2	68.2	+5.5	*7.2	-1.5	*72.6	-2.9	79.9	0.0
Madison	57.0	+2.5	58.6	+3.1	*70.3	+7.9	69.4	+1.1	74.0	-1.5	82.8	+2.5
Middleburg	*56.2	-1.0	*58.8	+2.8	*68.4	+4.9	.....	.....	*72.5	-1.4	*79.9	+0.6
Monticello	56.6	+2.5	57.2	+2.7	68.4	+5.9	67.1	0.0	72.2	-2.6	80.8	+1.1
Mount Pleasant	53.9	-0.6	56.2	+2.0	*67.2	+5.1	65.6	-1.4	71.2	-3.1	80.6	+1.6
Quincy	56.4	.....	56.4	.....	66.9	.....	65.2	.....	71.8	.....	80.7	.....
St. Augustine	58.8	+2.2	60.8	+2.1	68.6	+5.5	68.9	+0.6	72.8	-1.2	81.4	+2.3
Satsuma Heights	.....	.....	60.7	+2.4	*71.0	+7.0	69.6	-0.3	73.4	-2.1	81.0	+0.9
Switzerland	*58.6	+3.1	61.4	+4.8	72.2	+8.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	*82.5	+3.7
Tallahassee	56.8	+4.1	57.0	+2.3	68.2	+6.9	67.0	-0.1	72.2	-2.3	81.7	+2.5
<i>Central Division</i>												
Bartow	64.7	+3.7	64.8	+2.0	74.0	+6.8	73.4	+2.2	74.8	-1.9	81.0	+0.8
Brooksville	59.6	+0.8	61.2	+1.4	70.0	+4.3	69.2	-0.5	71.8	-4.4	78.6	-1.1
Clermont	64.4	+3.5	65.7	+3.4	74.0	+5.4	73.4	+0.9	75.6	-2.5	81.9	+0.5
De Land	59.6	+1.1	61.8	+2.4	72.2	+6.5	71.0	+2.2	74.7	-0.6	80.6	+1.4
Eustis	61.4	+2.2	63.4	+2.5	73.6	+6.8	72.0	+1.0	75.2	-2.1	81.7	+0.8
Fellsmere	63.6	.....	64.2	.....	71.6	.....	71.6	.....	73.3	.....	78.7	.....
Fort Pierce	65.8	+1.7	65.9	+1.7	72.8	+4.1	73.6	+1.9	75.0	-1.0	81.3	+1.9
Inverness	59.6	+1.9	61.6	+3.9	72.5	+6.8	71.2	+1.4	74.7	-1.3	81.4	+1.5
Kissimmee	.....	.....	64.4	+2.8	73.4	+6.0	71.6	+0.1	74.6	-2.8	80.8	+0.3
Lakeland	65.0	.....	66.6	.....	73.5	.....	72.0	.....	74.4	.....	79.2	.....
Lake Wales	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malabar	65.6	+3.4	64.6	+1.4	73.0	+5.6	72.1	+0.7	74.7	-1.7	81.0	+1.2
McDonald †	61.4	+2.5	64.7	+2.4	72.1	+5.7	71.0	+0.8	73.8	-2.4	79.2	-0.9
Merritts Island ‡	64.0	-1.9	64.2	+0.6	72.0	+4.7	72.4	+0.9	74.2	-2.0	80.6	+1.2
New Smyrna	59.4	+1.1	60.6	+1.5	68.4	+3.8	68.0	-0.4	72.2	-1.6	79.7	+1.4
Ocala	58.6	+1.2	60.7	+1.6	70.2	+5.6	69.7	+0.3	73.3	-2.4	*79.6	0.0
Okeechobee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74.0	.....	75.9	.....	79.4	.....
Orlando	63.7	+3.5	64.1	+2.6	73.2	+5.8	72.6	+1.5	75.0	-1.7	80.4	0.0
Pinellas Park	61.9	.....	63.2	.....	70.6	.....	71.4	.....	73.3	.....	79.6	.....
St. Cloud	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*82.6	.....
St. Leo	61.3	+1.1	62.6	+1.6	70.5	+3.4	69.6	-1.0	72.2	-4.5	79.0	-0.9
St. Petersburg	64.2	.....	65.5	.....	73.2	.....	73.1	.....	75.3	.....	81.6	.....
Sanford	61.6	+2.6	62.9	+1.6	71.7	+7.3	71.3	+2.0	73.9	-1.3	79.2	+0.2

Tampa	63.1	+8.0	64.2	+1.9	72.6	+6.8	71.9	+0.9	74.8	-1.6	71.0	+1.0
Tarpon Springs	61.8	+2.4	63.4	+2.2	71.6	+5.9	71.4	+1.2	74.2	-1.4	71.0	+1.3
Titusville	62.6	+2.1	62.1	+0.4	71.4	+5.9	70.9	+1.2	73.2	-2.0	79.8	+0.8
<i>Southern Division</i>												
Adapattah †												
Arcadia	62.5	-0.2	64.2	+0.9	73.0	+4.0	73.6	+1.3	74.8	-2.4	81.4	+0.8
Avon Park	64.0	+1.6	64.3	+0.9	64.3	+0.9	71.9	+3.8	71.1	-0.9	73.9	-3.1
Bradentown	63.1	+2.3	64.0	+1.8	71.0	+4.8	71.6	+1.2	73.4	-2.5	79.4	-0.3
Davie	66.8		68.8		71.1		72.2		72.8		78.0	
Fort Lauderdale	69.2		70.0		75.4		76.0		76.2		80.9	
Fort Myers	65.8	+2.3	66.7	+1.8	73.2	+4.5	74.4	+2.0	74.8	-2.2	81.0	+1.1
Griffin †	64.8		64.6		68.6		70.4		71.0		76.9	
Homestead	66.3	-1.1	68.0	+1.8	79.8	+0.7	73.2	+0.2	74.2	-2.1	78.6	-0.5
Hypoluxo	67.4	+1.1	68.2	+1.5	73.4	+3.1	74.1	+1.2	74.6	-2.4	79.2	-0.1
Jupiter	68.7	+4.4	69.0	+2.7	73.8	+4.4	75.0	+2.8	75.2	-1.2	80.7	+1.1
Key West	70.6	+1.8	71.9	+1.1	76.4	+3.6	77.2	+1.7	78.2	-0.8	81.6	-0.6
Long Key	70.6		71.9		76.6		77.0		77.8		83.7	
Miami (1)	67.8	+0.5	68.8	0.0	73.8	+1.8	74.0	-0.2	74.6	-4.0	79.7	-0.7
Miami (2)	69.2		70.2		74.7		75.8		75.6		80.6	
Moore Haven	63.6											
Punta Gorda	60.2											
Ritta	66.4		66.4		71.8		73.6		73.4		80.5	
Sand Key	70.0		71.2		74.7		75.4		75.6		80.6	
<i>Western Division</i>												
Apalachicola	56.8	+1.4	57.0	+1.5	67.8	+5.3	68.0	+0.7	72.0	-2.8	81.7	+1.4
Blountstown	56.0		58.8		69.1		67.6		72.7		81.8	
Bluff Springs												
Bonifay	53.2	0.0	54.6	+0.5	66.8	+3.6	65.0	-1.6	72.1	-1.7	81.6	+2.1
Cottage Hill												
De Funiak Springs	54.6	+2.9	55.1	+2.2	66.2	+5.1	64.3	-1.6	69.8	-4.3		
Garniers (near) †	55.0		54.8		65.0		64.2		70.8		80.8	
Marianna					68.8	+7.6	66.4	+0.3	72.8	-1.5	81.2	+1.5
Pensacola	56.0	+3.7	55.6	+0.1	65.8	+4.7	65.0	-2.7	71.0	-3.8	80.0	0.0
St. Andrews	57.3	+4.5	57.0	3.0	67.4	+6.1	66.6	-0.6	72.2	-2.8	80.5	-0.2
Wausau	54.4	+2.6	53.8	+0.4	68.3	+5.9	65.6	-0.6	70.8	-4.5	80.6	+0.3

Superior figures indicate number of days missing from report: thus (1) one day; (2) two days, etc.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1921—(Continued)
Monthly and Annual Mean Temperatures for the Year, 1921, with Departures from the Normal

Stations	July		August		September		October		November		December		Annual	
	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure	Temperature	Departure
<i>Northern Division</i>														
Carrabelle	80.0	-1.7	82.3	+1.1	83.0	+4.7	68.6	-2.4	64.4	+3.2	58.7	+4.9	69.6	+1.4
Cedar Keys	80.8	-1.3	84.0	+2.2	84.4	+4.8	72.0	-1.0	68.9	+5.1	63.3	+5.1	.....	.....
Crescent City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Point	80.7	-0.6	81.1	-0.3	81.3	+2.7	72.2	0.0	66.8	+2.7	61.9	+4.3	71.6	+1.8
Fenholloway	80.5	.....	82.8	.....	81.2	.....	67.5	.....	63.6	.....	58.4	.....	69.8	.....
Fernandina	79.4	-1.7	80.9	-0.1	81.7	+3.6	68.4	-3.4	64.2	+2.0	58.8	+3.0	.....	.....
Gainesville	79.6	-1.9	81.5	-1.1	81.5	+3.0	70.6	-1.1	66.1	+3.2	61.3	+4.9	71.1	+1.4
Glen St. Mary	.....	.....	.....	.....	*76.6	+1.3	*68.6	-1.6	*64.2	+2.5	*58.4	+4.0	.....	.....
Hillard	80.4	-0.2	81.4	+0.8	81.0	+4.5	68.4	-2.8	64.4	+3.9	58.2	+3.7	69.7	+1.4
Jacksonville	79.4	-1.5	80.5	+0.4	81.6	+4.3	68.2	-0.4	65.8	+4.5	59.7	+4.5	70.4	+2.2
Jacksonville (2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*65.4	.....	58.7	.....	.....	.....
Jasper	80.2	-0.9	81.9	+0.8	82.0	+3.5	68.5	-1.0	*63.6	+3.2	59.0	+5.5	70.0	+1.9
Johnstown	*81.1	-0.1	81.1	-0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake City	79.4	-1.5	81.4	+0.5	81.0	+2.7	68.4	-1.7	64.2	+2.8	59.1	+3.7	70.1	+1.2
Live Oak	79.2	-3.0	80.3	-1.9	80.5	+2.0	70.3	-0.3	66.0	+4.2	59.6	+5.5	69.8	+0.8
Madison	80.4	-0.7	82.4	+1.3	84.0	+5.3	*69.9	-0.6	65.0	+4.3	59.7	+5.6	71.1	+2.6
Middleburg	*80.0	-1.4	*80.0	-1.4	*80.4	+2.2	*69.5	-1.2	*64.6	+3.9	*58.8	+4.6	.....	.....
Monticello	79.6	-6.9	80.8	+0.3	81.5	+3.4	68.2	-1.7	64.0	+4.0	58.4	+5.7	69.6	+1.7
Mount Pleasant	79.8	-0.2	80.0	0.0	80.9	+3.8	.....	.....	63.3	+4.3	57.0	+4.0	.....	.....
Quincy	79.4	.....	80.4	.....	81.0	.....	67.4	.....	63.2	.....	57.3	.....	68.8	.....
St. Augustine	80.4	-0.4	81.4	+0.7	80.9	.....	.....	.....	-0.5	66.6	+2.3	61.0	+3.3	71.1
Satsuma Heights	*79.6	-1.8	.....	.....	.....	+2.3	72.0	-0.5	66.6	+2.3	61.0	+3.3	71.1	+1.6
Switzerland	81.2	+0.8	81.8	+1.2	81.4	.....	.....	.....	*67.6	+4.9	61.5	+4.3	.....	.....
Tallahassee	79.9	-0.4	81.0	+1.1	81.6	+5.0	67.4	-1.4	63.6	+4.0	58.1	+5.2	69.5	+2.2
<i>Central Division</i>														
Bartow	81.0	-0.5	82.4	+1.0	81.9	+2.3	75.6	+1.4	69.4	+3.1	65.6	+4.3	74.0	-2.2
Brooksville	78.5	-2.0	80.2	-0.6	80.4	+1.1	*72.2	-1.1	67.3	+2.1	*62.4	+3.2	71.0	+0.2
Clermont	81.4	-1.5	82.0	-0.8	82.8	+2.0	74.0	-1.2	69.9	+2.3	65.8	+4.6	74.2	+1.4
De Land	81.3	+0.5	81.8	+0.8	82.4	+3.6	72.8	+0.4	66.7	+2.4	61.4	+2.8	72.2	-2.0
Eustis	81.8	-0.6	*82.8	+0.4	*82.8	+3.0	72.8	-0.7	*8.4	+2.8	63.3	+3.6	73.3	+1.6
Fellsmere	80.8	.....	80.8	.....	80.0	.....	75.2	.....	69.7	.....	65.8	.....	72.9	.....
Fort Pierce	82.0	+1.1	82.6	+1.2	82.0	+1.8	76.1	-0.5	71.5	+1.9	67.8	+3.2	74.7	+1.6
Inverness	80.4	-0.3	82.2	+1.2	82.6	+3.7	72.6	-0.5	68.8	+5.4	62.8	+5.7	72.5	+2.4
Kissimmee	81.8	-0.3	82.2	0.0	81.8	+1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	*64.3	+3.1	.....	.....
Lakeland	79.4	.....	81.1	.....	81.6	.....	74.8	.....	67.6	.....	65.6	.....	73.4	.....
Lake Wales	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.6	.....	72.2	.....	70.6	.....	67.2	.....	.....	.....
Malabar	81.6	-0.1	82.8	+0.8	83.2	+2.5	76.4	+0.4	*71.2	+2.4	67.0	+3.6	74.4	-1.7
McDonald	80.2	-1.2	81.1	-0.2	81.2	+2.2	72.6	-0.6	*8.0	+2.6	63.4	+4.2	72.2	+1.3
Merritts Island †	8.1	-0.2	81.3	-0.2	28.0	+2.0	75.0	-0.6	70.3	+2.0	66.1	+3.2	73.6	+1.1
New Smyrna	81.4	+1.5	80.0	-0.1	80.4	+1.8	73.3	-0.1	66.6	+1.2	62.4	+3.5	71.0	+1.1
Ocala	*79.3	-1.8	81.5	+1.5	81.0	+2.5	70.6	-1.3	65.4	+2.0	61.0	+3.6	79.0	+1.1
Okeechobee	80.6	.....	81.2	.....	81.1	.....	.....	.....	69.7	.....	66.4	.....	.....	.....
Orlando	81.4	-0.6	82.6	+0.4	82.8	+3.2	74.6	+0.6	69.9	+3.3	65.8	+5.1	73.8	-2.0
Pinellas Park	79.6	.....	81.5	.....	81.3	.....	75.0	.....	69.7	.....	64.7	.....	72.6	.....
St. Cloud	81.0	.....	82.4	.....	82.4	.....	74.8	.....	69.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Leo	78.1	-2.9	80.5	-0.6	80.1	+0.8	71.8	-1.7	67.8	+2.0	63.6	+3.8	71.4	+0.1
St. Petersburg	80.8	.....	82.9	.....	83.2	.....	75.8	.....	71.2	.....	67.2	.....	74.5	.....
Sanford	80.0	-1.0	89.8	-0.2	80.8	+1.9	72.6	-1.4	68.2	+2.6	64.5	+4.7	72.3	+1.6

Tampa	80.7	-0.5	82.2	+0.8	82.7	+3.0	74.6	+0.8	70.5	+3.7	66.5	+5.2	73.7	-2.0
Tarpon Springs	80.2	-0.8	82.6	+1.4	83.0	+3.4	78.8	+1.2	70.6	+4.9	65.6	+5.6	73.4	-2.3
Titusville	81.2	+0.2	81.5	+0.3	81.6	+2.1	74.0	-0.1	69.4	+3.0	64.8	+3.4	72.7	+1.4
<i>Southern Division</i>														
Allapattah †											*67.6			
Arcadia	*81.0	-0.8												
Avon Park	79.8	-1.5	81.0	-0.6	81.2	+1.2	74.4	-0.6	70.8	+2.9	67.6	+4.7	73.3	+0.7
Bradentown	80.0	-0.9	81.9	+0.7	81.5	+1.6	75.0	+0.6	70.2	+3.1	65.8	+4.3	73.1	-1.4
Davie	78.9		79.5		70.0		76.9		72.6		67.6		73.5	
Fort Lauderdale	81.4		82.8		82.7		77.7		74.2		70.6		76.4	
Fort Myers	81.0	0.0	82.2	+1.0	82.0	+2.1	76.6	+1.1	72.0	+2.4	68.2	+3.8	74.8	-1.7
Griffin †	78.2		77.8		77.5		75.4		72.2		67.6		72.1	
Homestead	81.0	+0.4	81.0	-0.1	80.8	0.9	70.4	1.8	75.3	4.1	69.6	2.5	74.8	0.7
Hypoluxo	80.6	-0.8	81.0	-0.6	81.4	+0.8	76.8	-0.9	73.4	+1.2	66.8	-1.4	74.7	+0.2
Jupiter	80.9	-0.1	82.1	+0.6	82.9	+2.3	77.4	+0.6	73.8	+2.2	70.6	+4.3	75.8	-2.0
Key West	28.2	-1.5	83.2	-0.6	82.2	-0.3	79.6	+0.9	76.1	+1.8	73.4	+3.3	77.7	+0.9
Long Key	83.2		83.8		83.2		79.8		75.7		72.6		78.0	
Miami (1)	81.2	-0.7	81.1	-0.9	80.9	-0.6	77.2	-0.6	73.5	+1.5	69.6	+1.6	75.2	-0.2
Miami (2)	81.7		82.0		82.3		77.7		74.9		70.4		76.3	
Moore Haven											66.0			
Punta Gorda			81.7		81.4		*76.8		72.0		67.3			
Ritta	*79.6		*80.5		*81.4		*76.3		*69.9		66.1		76.4	
Sand Key	81.0		81.0		81.0		78.4		75.4		73.0		76.4	
<i>Western Division</i>														
Apalachicola	80.8	-0.8	81.3	+0.3	82.5	+3.5	69.5	-1.9	65.6	+3.8	*0.2	+5.2	70.3	+1.5
Blountstown	*81.8		81.2		82.2		67.3		63.1		57.6		69.9	
Bluff Springs									*64.0		57.2			
Bonifay	81.0	+0.2	*81.8	+0.3	*82.3	+4.0			*63.4	+4.4	57.0	+5.2		
Cottage Hills									*64.8		58.0			
De Funiak Springs			*80.2	-0.4	81.0	+3.5	*65.3	-3.1	62.6	+3.7	57.0	+5.3		
Garniers (near) †	80.2		79.8		79.4		66.2		62.0		55.9		67.9	
Marianna	80.6	-0.3	81.8	+0.7	82.6	+4.8	*67.8	-0.8	63.6	+5.4	56.2	+3.4		
Pensacola	80.6	-0.8	81.2	+0.2	81.5	+3.6	68.4	-1.0	64.2	+4.6	58.3	+4.4	69.0	+1.1
St. Andrews	81.9	-0.2	81.9	+0.3	83.0	+4.2	69.6	-0.7	64.8	+4.8	59.5	+6.3	70.1	+2.1
Wausau	81.8	+0.2	81.4	-0.2	79.9	+2.2	*63.3	-5.6						

Superior figures indicate number of days missing from report: thus (¹) one day; (²) two days, etc.

COUNTY.	Peanuts			Rye		
	Acres	Bushels	Value Dollars	Acres	Bushels	Value Dollars
Alachua	24,211	760,088	\$ 536,089	90		\$ 500
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	3,726	71,705	71,705			
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun	4,957	79,536	79,536			
Charlotte	12		160			
Citrus	9,001	17,946	18,489	1	10	40
Clay	71	763	1,116			
Columbia	16,460	164,600	164,600			
Dade						
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval	10	360	660			
Escambia	167	3,588	4,190			
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden	7,975	180,965	90,482			
Glades						
Hamilton	9,622	247,510	243,861	33	190	430
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	377	878	3,660			
Holmes	9,579	177,521	88,760			
Jackson	41,104	573,260	343,971			
Jefferson	7,151	11,229	6,181	95	760	1,700
Lafayette	8,229	490,737	490,737	6	60	120
Lake	9	1,031	1,232			
Lee						
Leon	1,672	24,922	24,922			
Levy	10,876	201,636	201,636			
Liberty	1,187	20,299	15,493			
Madison	1,881	39,820	39,820	100	400	1,120
Manatee	8	30	50			
Marion	6,175	205,530	141,145			
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	240	6,655	6,145			
Okeechobee						
Orange	1	50	50			
Osceola						
Palm Beach	143	29,905	55,634			
Pasco	47	5,137	10,614	2	40	85
Pinellas	2	13	65			
Polk	200	2,885	5,750	2	20	50
Putnam	510	7,515	15,425	3	14	30
Sarasota						
St. Johns	1	20	50			
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	935	21,425	16,328			
Seminole	1	12	20			
Sumter	13,384	54,902	55,695			
Suwannee	33,037	1,085,190	1,084,173	20	100	320
Taylor	3,588	39,802	39,277	5	50	100
Union	6,552	101,705	63,735			
Volusia	73	800	1,595			
Wakulla	2,223	44,750	44,750			
Walton	2,500	38,621	38,621			
Washington	6,280	120,190	120,190			
Total	234,627	4,833,481	4,137,494	357	1,704	4,495

COUNTY.	Tobacco Grown Under Shade			Tobacco Open Field Culture		
	Acres	Pounds	Value Dollars	Acres	Pounds	Value Dollars
Alachua			\$			\$
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford						
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun				1	200	100
Charlotte						
Citrus						
Clay						
Columbia						
Dade						
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval						
Escambia						
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden	2,482	2,778,325	1,308,594	564	528,579	52,910
Glades						
Hamilton						
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands						
Holmes						
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette						
Lake						
Lee						
Leon	82	79,300	31,650	6	4,500	470
Levy						
Liberty						
Madison	253	241,500	181,700			
Manatee						
Marion						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee						
Orange						
Osceola						
Palm Beach						
Pasco						
Pinellas						
Polk						
Putnam						
St. Johns						
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa						
Seminole						
Sumter				220		
Suwannee						
Taylor						
Union						
Volusia						
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	2,817	3,099,125	1,521,944	791	233,279	53,480

COUNTY.	Wool, Spring Clip		
	Fleece	Pounds	Value Dollars
Alachua			\$
Baker			
Bay			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Broward			
Calhoun	282	370	110
Charlotte			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto			
Dixie			
Duval			
Escambia	1,290	3,872	1,335
Flagler			
Franklin			
Gadsden	474	1,622	459
Glades			
Hamilton			
Hardee			
Hernando			
Highlands			
Hillsborough	208	625	204
Holmes	1,578	7,830	2,171
Jackson	200	620	155
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee	40	120	480
Leon	85	200	28
Levy			
Liberty	758	2,363	785
Madison			
Manatee	640	2,525	935
Marion	8,340	24,570	7,371
Monroe			
Nassau			
Okaloosa	11,650	23,500	6,225
Okeechobee			
Orange			
Osceola	350	800	300
Palm Beach			
Pasco			
Pinellas			
Polk	2,000	7,000	2,310
Putnam			
Sarasota			
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	7,583	22,760	4,747
Seminole			
Sumter			
Suwannee	100	200	80
Taylor			
Union			
Volusia	6,390	12,170	3,630
Wakulla			
Walton	15,176	57,072	16,853
Washington	2,901	8,705	2,985
Total	60,135	176,724	\$ 51,163

COUNTY.	Velvet Beans			Velvet Bean Hay		
	Acres	Busheis	Value Dollars	Acres	Tons	Value Dollars
Alachua	14,888	143,350	\$ 143,350			\$
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	83	780	2,340			
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun	4,926	4,760	4,760	29	25	500
Charlotte	31		80			
Citrus	729	8,885	12,145	27	142	430
Clay	398	2,071	3,887			
Columbia	55	550	550			
Dade	40	304	1,412	45	50	700
DeSoto	6	100	200			
Dixie						
Duval	2	75	56			
Escambia	596	11,015	7,736	308	362	3,945
Flagler	9	53	85			
Franklin						
Gadsden	719	10,959	10,824	14	26	422
Glades						
Hamilton	2,038	11,840	16,460	46	212	600
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	80	2,310	6,950	6	6	120
Holmes	8,658	73,630	73,630			
Jackson	26,837	182,724	137,786	261	266	3,930
Jefferson	3,294	460	785	135	322	1,340
Lafayette	1,229	12,745	21,010			
Lake	505	5,100	15,200			
Lee	27	440	1,540			
Leon	1,983	19,069	15,828	121	51	755
Levy	647	3,557	6,883	4	30	60
Liberty	92	1,790	3,060			
Madison	216	2,356	3,712	70	60	600
Manatee	20	140	290	2	30	60
Marion	9,206	9,260	20,040	104	90	2,250
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	170	15,194	27,157	4	4	80
Okeechobee						
Orange						
Osceola						
Palm Beach	20	10	50			
Pasco	230	2,710	4,670	61	2,293	45,860
Pinellas	39	3,004	5,094	15	5	225
Polk	185	2,210	3,955	63	75	1,420
Putnam	334	4,375	9,990	22	44	880
Sarasota	60	555	580			
St. Johns						
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	2,684	28,430	35,677	14	16	340
Seminole	25	236	472			
Sumter	549	11,209	11,429	106	1,020	18,380
Suwannee	209	1,440	2,210			
Taylor	476	3,615	5,270	20	20	400
Union						
Volusia	1,172	5,375	10,750	50	38	760
Wakulla	313	3,180	3,180	21	20	600
Walton	9,841	46,300	48,974			
Washington	7,994	126,485	126,485	3	2	40
Total	101,595	762,651	\$ 806,542	1,551	5,209	\$ 84,702

COUNTY.	Onions			Lettuce		
	Acres	Crates	Value Dollars	Acres	Crates	Value Dollars
Alachua			\$.	194	58,100	\$ 107,800
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford						
Brevard						
Broward				6	640	1,210
Calhoun						
Charlotte	1	100	100			
Citrus	2	297	417			
Clay						
Columbia						
Dade				5	72	2,100
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval	4	1,060	1,120	2	195	295
Escambia						
Flagler	1	500	500	1	1,200	1,600
Franklin						
Gadsden						
Glades						
Hamilton						
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	12	849	1,465	83	26,953	30,105
Holmes						
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette						
Lake	2	65	110	15	2,700	4,553
Lee	3	182	403	1	500	1,000
Leon	1	200	250	1	200	600
Levy						
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee	1	80	160	375	120,500	242,325
Marion	54	8,100	16,200	714	92,500	108,100
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee						
Orange	4	405	850	764	281,575	510,415
Osceola				1	300	350
Palm Beach	131	14,985	32,726	7	519	1,197
Pasco				12	125	250
Pinellas	9	250	904	22	925	2,465
Polk	1	57	121	10	5,120	7,280
Putnam	2	168	498	1	55	160
Sarasota				5	572	1,500
St. Johns	1	57	189			
St. Lucie	1	62	248	1	225	650
Santa Rosa						
Seminole	4	245	276	775	226,180	177,585
Sumter	2	34	450	81	3,786	5,965
Suwannee	3	212	225			
Taylor						
Union						
Volusia	22	3,115	5,345	56	12,230	26,305
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	261	31,020	62,557	3,082	830,172	1,231,407

COUNTY.	Celery			Pepper		
	Acres	Crates	Value Dollars	Acres	Crates	Value Dollars
Alachua			\$.	42	3,690	\$ 3,695
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford						
Brevard				16	735	1,145
Broward	1	50	200	348	65,070	137,099
Calhoun						
Charlotte	2	21	60	70	5,940	10,880
Citrus				20	1,628	1,501
Clay				1	45	90
Columbia						
Dade				143	21,472	39,030
DeSoto	1	55	75	19	1,830	2,810
Dixie						
Duval				1	70	70
Escambia						
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden						
Glades						
Hamilton						
Hardee				62	6,610	9,095
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	56	13,829	21,222	82	6,307	7,348
Holmes						
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette						
Lake				1	100	400
Lee	1	300	600	596	124,601	321,114
Leon				1	200	200
Levy						
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee	265	130,900	235,050	153	31,440	52,820
Marion				45	550	8,900
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa				1	125	125
Okeechobee	1	300	600	4	440	630
Orange	5	2,950	5,300	73	13,300	23,900
Osceola						
Palm Beach	1	250	750	259	31,653	60,181
Pasco				1	25	75
Pinellas	21	876	4,700	11	371	1,743
Polk	1	180	225	62	5,830	11,624
Putnam	1	200	600	1	300	650
Sarasota	38	17,085	32,526	1	150	330
St. Johns				1	200	200
St. Lucie				53	12,849	21,580
Santa Rosa						
Seminole	1,609	835,355	1,512,129	485	133,515	151,414
Sumter	6	772	1,340	186	3,868	4,223
Suwannee						
Taylor						
Union				1	80	200
Volusia	17	2,780	4,460	26	3,915	6,965
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	2,026	1,095,903	1,819,337	2,715	477,407	879,487

COUNTY.	Cabbage			Tomatoes		
	Acres	Crates	Value Dollars	Acres	Crates	Value Dollars
Alachua	1,248	9,850	\$ 5,025	209	12,168	\$ 11,052
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	37	2,800	3,285	100	7,097	8,915
Brevard	1	30	30	25	1,210	2,281
Broward	791	38,835	28,648	2,116	28,399	544,109
Calhoun						
Charlotte	51	1,870	1,001	118	5,772	5,894
Citrus	23	1,404	1,240	198	10,455	10,206
Clay				3	285	340
Columbia				2	100	200
Dade	125	23,401	35,004	3,408	626,519	950,305
DeSoto	13	1,300	1,650	48	5,000	6,250
Dixie						
Duval	11	2,540	3,425	8	1,405	2,500
Escambia	8	220	322	9	92	213
Flagler	69	10,807	9,932	3	150	250
Franklin						
Gadsden	274	30,492	16,385	5	505	600
Glades						
Hamilton	1	210	420	1	290	295
Hardee	37	2,445	2,475	134	12,350	14,975
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	453	58,464	105,493	934	55,398	78,258
Holmes						
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette						
Lake	384	38,401	29,050	89	4,677	5,107
Lec	6	290	485	234	25,265	47,292
Leon	3	505	705	2	175	350
Levy	19	750	750	74	5,605	4,955
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee	189	38,110	29,490	436	127,920	238,130
Marion	1,650	234,530	234,530	4,716	370,710	453,710
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee				94	6,464	12,835
Orange	219	58,875	40,155	105	6,505	7,985
Osceola	40	5,585	9,975	9	3,165	4,700
Palm Beach	1,303	125,203	33,849	1,239	317,291	585,929
Pasco	6	700	700	362	7,505	8,938
Pinellas	9	686	607	100	1,969	7,023
Polk	705	137,382	54,222	271	14,451	18,637
Putnam	13	910	1,985	29	1,490	2,765
Sarasota	20	335	310	27	2,642	3,841
St. Johns				1	105	207
St. Lucie	47	938	1,388	609	123,293	224,777
Santa Rosa	5	180	630	1	112	225
Seminole	242	48,363	29,912	97	5,962	7,065
Sumter	1,380	73,813	68,153	13,608	249,081	288,648
Suwannee	1	100	200			
Taylor						
Union	1	50	50			
Volusia	120	13,740	44,330	100	11,345	17,670
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington				1	30	90
Total	9,484	959,863	795,347	29,526	2,000,417	3,577,522

2—Agl.

COUNTY.	English Peas			Beets		
	Acres	Crates	Value Dollars	Acres	Crates	Value Dollars
Alachua	4	539	\$ 2,215			
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford				1	50	75
Brevard						
Broward	11	477	1,275	10	380	675
Calhoun						
Charlotte						
Citrus	5	200	600			
Clay						
Columbia						
Dade						
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval	1	90	135	2	90	180
Escambia						
Flagler				1	60	100
Franklin						
Gadsden						
Glades						
Hamilton						
Hardee	5	415	1,100			
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	39	2,033	5,172	11	454	1,026
Holmes						
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette						
Lake	2	31	105			
Lee	2	70	155	4	110	225
Leon				1	400	800
Levy						
Liberty						
Madison	10	300	1,000			
Manatee				1	40	80
Marion						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee						
Orange	15	788	6,105	1	400	650
Osceola						
Palm Beach	109	8,112	4,263	401	250	632
Pasco	1	102	204	2	80	170
Pinellas	5	300	655	3	93	270
Polk	2	82	177			
Putnam				1	150	450
Sarasota				1	436	393
St. Johns						
St. Lucie	19	207	800			
Santa Rosa						
Seminole	3	105	300	6	1,283	1,883
Sumter	879	2,495	11,775	10	436	580
Suwannee						
Taylor						
Union	1	25	100			
Volusia	8	575	1,225	12	1,660	1,775
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	1,121	16,946	\$ 37,361	468	6,372	\$ 9,964

COUNTY.	Squashes			Egg Plants		
	Acres	Crates	Value Dollars	Acres	Crates	Value Dollars
Alachua	60	1,500	\$ 2,000	63	7,350	\$ 12,620
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	8	342	599			
Clay						
Broward	10	883	1,299	66	7,225	8,175
Calhoun						
Charlotte	7	687	497	4	115	250
Citrus	4	246	470	624	1,125	525
Clay						
Columbia	5	80	113			
Dade		10	20	65	20,900	92,000
DeSoto				4	350	550
Dixie						
Duval				4	325	555
Escambia						
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden	12	1,120	1,130			
Glades						
Hamilton						
Hardee				36	3,475	4,325
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	77	4,397	6,625	33	2,788	4,972
Holmes						
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette						
Lake	12	1,200	1,500	1	100	100
Lee	37	8,475	9,910	58	7,312	7,894
Leon	1	400	400	1	80	260
Levy						
Liberty						
Madison	65	4,700	4,210			
Manatee	2	475	1,000	4	225	250
Marion						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	1	150	125			
Okeechobee				2	90	180
Orange	17	1,745	1,375	9	1,600	2,650
Osceola						
Palm Beach	7	928	1,620	189	25,180	39,865
Pasco	20	590	785	2	100	300
Pinellas	4	290	400	4	208	449
Polk	13	1,002	1,207	41	3,745	2,397
Putnam				1	100	200
Sarasota				1	400	450
St. Johns				1	160	100
St. Lucie	1	100	200	21	2,904	4,155
Santa Rosa						
Seminole	9	2,105	3,450	3	1,395	640
Sumter	44	4,528	4,522	23	2,528	7,720
Suwannee						
Taylor						
Union	1	160	200			
Volusia	3	310	370	7	900	1,435
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	420	36,422	\$ 44,027	1,271	90,908	\$ 173,312

COUNTY.	Dasheens			Romaine		
	Acres	Bushels	Value Dollars	Acres	Crates	Value Dollars
Alachua			\$			\$
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford						
Brevard	2	75	75			
Broward						
Calhoun						
Charlotte						
Citrus						
Clay						
Columbia						
Dade						
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval						
Escambia	2	75	75			
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden						
Glades						
Hamilton						
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	2	171	260	18	570	1,015
Holmes						
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette						
Lake				2	300	512
Lee	2	75	150			
Leon						
Levy						
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee						
Marion						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee						
Orange				10	3,855	4,885
Osceola						
Palm Beach	33	6,875	1,212	1	165	417
Pasco	1	50	100	2	80	170
Polk	6	85	100			
Pinellas						
St. Lucie	57	7,750	11,550			
Putnam						
Sarasota						
St. Johns						
Santa Rosa						
Seminole				2	600	450
Sumter				43	7,624	7,906
Suwannee						
Taylor						
Union						
Volusia						
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	105	15,136	\$ 13,522	74	13,114	\$ 14,985

COUNTY.	Watermelons			Cantaloupes		
	Acres	Carload	Value Dollars	Acres	Crates	Value Dollars
Alachua	3,935	811	\$ 79,103	75		\$
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	284	58	6,675			
Brevard						
Broward	41	4	1,250	2	150	375
Calhoun						
Charlotte	167	7	2,559			
Citrus	1,178	596	42,409	3	40	55
Clay	12	10	970			
Columbia	200	90	4,500	3	100	200
Dade						
DeSoto	277	53	5,590			
Dixie						
Duval	36	5	700			
Escambia	66	36	725	7	31	62
Flaier	7	3	100			
Franklin						
Gadsden	155	27	3,680	1	117	80
Glades						
Hamilton	52	16	3,700			
Hardee	300	16	8,000			
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	539	81	11,839	60	833	1,764
Holmes	232	68	12,459			
Jackson	348	155	15,100			
Jefferson	144	37	5,925			
Lafayette	317	55	15,800	3	27	31
Lake	1,340	482	76,714	3	27	31
Lee	96	21	10,375	1	100	200
Leon	417	85	4,800	3	322	335
Levy	2,254	476	47,650	79	5,900	2,850
Liberty	3	3	150			
Madison	50	13	1,500			
Manatee	14	32	1,190			
Marion	5,948	1,855	369,100	1,008	38,830	76,880
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	580	74	7,875			
Okeechobee						
Orange	482	85	9,155	1	100	200
Osceola						
Palm Beach	20	30	4,400			
Pasco	521	230	12,722	20	170	449
Pinellas	106	61	21,965	2	25	100
Polk	532	184	17,289	1	125	270
Putnam	105	65	10,655	14	690	1,223
Sarasota	14	5	1,800			
St. Johns	4	2	580	1	8	12
St. Lucie	20	10	2,000			
Santa Rosa	22	4	1,310	8	400	560
Seminole	48	26	6,227			
Sumter	4,153	1,333	177,116	268	22,809	47,273
Suwannee	1,781	430	121,204			
Taylor	67	16	2,640			
Union	54	9	550			
Volusia	469	178	34,615	3	320	450
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington	10	9	655			
Total	27,380	7,869	1,173,301	1,561	71,097	185,114

COUNTY.	Beans (String)			Lima Beans		
	Acres	Crates	Value Dollars	Acres	Crates	Value Dollars
Alachua	877	79,503	\$ 96,802	5	750	\$ 750
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	83	5,014	5,590			
Brevard	16	795	720			
Broward	1,951	186,343	343,767	22	2,237	4,484
Calhoun						
Charlotte	9	567	933	4	100	140
Citrus	8	164	421			
Clay	11	380	580			
Columbia						
Dade	49	3,665	11,080			
DeSoto	104	10,530	18,465			
Dixie						
Duval	4	675	685	11	339	627
Escambia						
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden	31	1,459	2,653	2	95	145
Glades						
Hamilton						
Hardee	700	34,485	44,845			
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	681	36,967	53,482	90	1,449	2,449
Holmes						
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette						
Lake	132	14,105	23,855	8	185	320
Lee	27	5,785	11,710	2	2	8
Leon	2	160	280			
Levy	5	175	175			
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee	16	1,315	2,375			
Marion	1,222	84,710	122,380			
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	20	1,380	1,065	3	400	475
Okeechobee						
Orange	9	1,145	1,765	3	110	330
Osceola						
Palm Beach	632	3,099	388,094	24	7,780	12,575
Pasco	60	2,918	7,588	85	659	977
Pinellas	130	1,875	5,110	2	30	105
Polk	228	21,473	27,256	16	507	1,052
Putnam	333	11,560	17,120			
Sarasota	4	350	1,070			
St. Johns						
St. Lucie	615	53,919	116,457	18	397	748
Santa Rosa						
Seminole	7	3,277	1,690	1	165	230
Sumter	1,548	144,150	147,090	531	2,652	3,402
Suwannee						
Taylor						
Union	8	275	325			
Volusia	19	1,385	2,560	3	185	380
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	9,539	718,563	1,458,727	830	18,042	29,197

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF FLORIDA,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

To His Excellency,
Hon. Cary A. Hardee,
Governor of Florida:

Sir:

Herewith is transmitted to you Part 2 of Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture for the years 1921-22, consisting of statistics of the resources and industries of the State, written and compiled as a ready reference volume for Florida farmers, schools, libraries, and homes.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. McRAE,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

PREFACE

In presenting Part Two of the Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture I wish to call attention to some features which it contains.

It has been the custom to print the statistical tables showing the production in each county of each product all on one page. This feature is retained. In addition to this feature statistical tables are given which show all the products of each county on a page to itself. This enables one to see at a glance just what is reported from each county without taking time to search through all the pages of the other tables to tabulate the various items. In some cases the acreage as totaled from the items reported does not tally with the acreage reported as in cultivation. When the acreage in the recapitulation of these tables exceeds the acreage reported in cultivation at the top of the page it can be accounted for by the fact that oftentimes the reporter gives the same acreage twice because more than one crop is grown on the same land in a season. The two crops may be grown in rotation or they may both be planted in alternate rows and cultivated at the same time. Should the acreage reported in cultivation at the top of the page exceed the acreage reported in the various items as listed—the apparent discrepancy may result from acreage being reported as in cultivation where there is no listing of the crop grown. Some minor crops are not listed as the forms we send out do not contain spaces for every possible crop that can be grown in the State.

This Report shows the valuation of all property as reported by the State Comptroller for the year 1922. It is thought that this will be convenient for the investigator who wants to know the value of all property in a county as well as the kind and amount of crops grown or live stock raised. Live stock movements are not recapitulated.

The miscellaneous tables are of general interest.

COUNTY.	Cucumbers		
	Acres	Crates	Value Dollars
Alachua	1,221	117,454	\$ 69,321
Baker			
Bay			
Bradford	11	566	735
Brevard	16	2,439	9,999
Broward			
Calhoun			
Charlotte	56	819	1,228
Citrus	36	3,375	3,280
Clay	31	1,550	689
Columbia	11	100	550
Dade	3	25	122
DeSoto	88	8,810	11,160
Dixie			
Duval			
Escambia	40	4,241	520
Flagler	1	6	9
Franklin			
Gadsden	25	475	475
Glades			
Hamilton	1	100	100
Hardee	379	39,490	55,750
Hernando			
Highlands			
Hillsborough	308	19,243	25,329
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake	283	60,394	57,062
Lee	47	1,755	18,915
Leon	1	400	400
Levy	1,138	49,769	49,769
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee	34	5,185	5,580
Marion	911	97,550	168,700
Monroe			
Nassau			
Okaloosa	3	200	200
Okeechobee			
Orange	1,118	303,865	311,580
Osceola			
Palm Beach	5	541	860
Pasco	73	8,236	8,762
Pinellas	7	217	895
Polk	94	9,235	13,302
Putnam	1	135	150
Sarasota	2	75	100
St. Johns	1	30	40
St. Lucie	1	50	200
Santa Rosa			
Seminole	4	560	680
Sumter	1,021	197,794	298,897
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Union			
Volusia	39	5,185	5,295
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	7,010	939,819	1,118,414

COUNTY.	Honey			Beeswax	
	Stands of Bees	Pounds	Value Dollars	Pounds	Value Dollars
Alachua	100	750	\$ 150		
Baker					
Bay					
Bradford	91	2,320	497		
Brevard	86	2,102	341	5	2
Broward	848	19,255	4,061		
Calhoun	2,274	42,795	3,642	50	15
Charlotte	293	8,765	1,899		
Citrus	147	1,972	787		
Clay	101	914	188		
Columbia	68	680	68		
Dade	107	3,390	955		
DeSoto	65	1,400	280		
Dixie					
Duval	91	1,365	306	70	17
Escambia	381	8,215	715		
Flagler	24	700	148		
Franklin					
Gadsden	864	11,448	1,055	464	112
Glades					
Hamilton	557	13,755	1,565	35	6
Hardee					
Hernando					
Highlands	232	6,628	1,443		
Hillsborough	880	13,603	4,944	60	5
Holmes	742	4,473	447	143	28
Jackson					
Jefferson	10	300	45	100	25
Lafayette	113	3,368	350	100	28
Lake	412	51,552	17,850		
Lee	1,393	74,370	7,549		
Leon	646	18,070	2,529	295	67
Levy	274	4,400	1,474	200	35
Liberty	1,295	28,228	2,357	510	103
Madison					
Manatee	70	105	213		
Marion	640	9,100	2,251	470	140
Monroe					
Nassau					
Okaloosa	64	800	48		
Okeechobee	247	3,160	316	307	77
Orange	1,105	20,845	4,667	500	1,500
Osceola					
Palm Beach	790	20,775	6,409	55	12
Pasco	205	5,496	1,110		
Pinellas	680	12,545	2,323		
Polk	757	21,550	4,761		
Putnam	502	20,250	2,090	315	126
Sarasota	540	14,085	2,320	262	128
St. Johns	64	1,540	546	70	43
St. Lucie	566	16,915	1,478	100	33
Santa Rosa	385	4,995	910	195	60
Seminole	519	10,400	1,865		
Sumter	2	10	12	10	3
Suwannee	933	34,388	4,223	950	277
Taylor	188	2,937	320	1,000	300
Union	189	2,058	223		
Volusia	3,140	108,620	11,320		
Wakulla	1,848	66,546	4,488		
Walton	1,275	11,890	3,015	300	60
Washington	1,037	20,205	959	990	240
Total	27,237	728,943	\$ 111,548	5,555	\$ 3,450

COUNTY.	Oranges					
	Non-Bearing Trees	Trees in Nursery Form	Bearing Trees	Value of Trees	Crates	Value Dollars
Alcena			20,278	\$	25,658	\$ 53,625
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	643		2,609	1,545	3,613	5,435
Brevard	109,723	127,000	181,285	280,571	286,805	391,918
Broward	11,427	47,100	13,285	56,567	11,817	31,846
Calhoun	8,352	25,381	6,193	38,081	14,020	30,658
Charlotte	10,910	5,430	18,861	312,132	30,479	41,606
Citrus	5,937	8,430	16,762	166,667	25,240	55,710
Clay	376	24	1,549	1,139	2,294	2,591
Columbia						
Dade	75,109	70,391	63,211	223,061	69,175	182,661
DeSoto	135,303	82,950	264,038	25,635	740,188	1,040,155
Dixie						
Duval	5,391	173	4,881	24,351	2,840	10,662
Escambia	25,391	5,853	5,458	100,957	3,451	12,127
Flagler	2,232	33	1,504	1,306	1,436	3,241
Franklin						
Gadsden	20		52	146	34	92
Glades						
Hamilton	18		21	144	113	210
Hardee	85,000	30,000	44,563	500,000	429,213	496,440
Hernando						
Highlands	681,908	651,775	127,862	1,771,124	210,878	414,216
Hillsboro	575,205	222,673	440,547	2,704,031	597,880	1,043,875
Holmes	399		61	696	64	128
Jackson	2,300		2,496	25,850	1,922	3,055
Jefferson			12	5	5	20
Lafayette	127		265	482	342	1,529
Lake	350,625	372,568	265,673	7,164,763	569,018	1,200,809
Lee	56,153	70,710	164,891	3,593,709	458,060	925,466
Leon	200	7	318	367	277	792
Levy	2	3	3,159	730	7,491	17,125
Liberty	439		187		356	1,003
Madison						
Manatee	7,125	2,415	65,573	6,125	138,126	199,206
Marion	38,100	153,870	153,870		411,000	821,800
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	39		185	280	178	324
Okeechobee	6,257	28,881	8,555	9,545	12,921	18,290
Orange	618,147	708,875	545,766	117,210	1,568,010	1,935,349
Osceola	12,160	35,625	60,070	293,860	161,616	202,337
Palm Beach	10,824	16,028	12,985	124,912	11,415	37,800
Pasco	12,041	62,512	102,288	344,450	168,091	183,686
Pinellas	41,934	273,400	249,297	332,550	377,713	543,010
Polk	1,413,389	1,609,167	902,403	6,499,666	1,755,261	3,878,692
Putnam	9,621	15,506	199,687	950,800	392,130	679,948
Sarasota	110,378	152,400	43,036	31,531	39,493	69,210
St. Johns	2,599	5,000	5,847	8,621	7,082	14,137
St. Lucie	168,074	42,560	82,851	20,237	110,168	257,049
Santa Rosa	5,184	3,115	1,576	8,682	1,195	2,685
Seminole	34,841	20,360	171,358	943,900	202,689	211,007
Sumter	2,441	120	30,694	186,815	103,065	135,624
Suwannee	32	423	281	841	393	1,133
Taylor	38		96	375	183	373
Union						
Volusia	180,995	89,200	492,355	1,865,500	664,535	1,701,000
Wakulla						
Walton	929		408	4,423	996	2,341
Washington	197		74	710	70	182
Total	4,819,135	4,786,088	4,779,507	28,645,087	9,619,009	16,860,177

COUNTY.	Lemons					
	Non-Bearing Trees	Trees in Nursery Form	Bearing Trees	Value of Trees	Crates	Value Dollars
Alachua				\$		\$
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford						10
Brevard			12		50	150
Broward	7		62	50	116	262
Calhoun						
Charlotte	33	10,050		476		
Citrus	3	107	107		200	600
Clay						
Columbia						
Dade	616	10,047	720	8,662	718	3,353
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval	157	11	17	600	24	78
Escambia						
Flagler	31		15	42	2	6
Franklin						
Gadsden						
Glades						
Hamilton						
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands	2,050	797,475	5,069	17,025	558	566
Hillsborough	2,735	18,210	4,887	21,867	4,640	14,065
Holmes						
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette	10		34	23	2	6
Lake	748	2,002	82	3,322	138	375
Lee	183	1,500	238	5,187	247	911
Leon						
Levy						
Liberty	11		4		3	10
Madison						
Manatee	41	2,405	279	2,795	300	413
Marion						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee		181	242	72	457	814
Orange	4	114,500	9	18,820	15	30
Osceola						
Palm Beach	666	166	758	6,150	765	2,817
Pasco	634	4,277	32	1,506	43	165
Pinellas		2,000	153	500	86	380
Polk	94,664	3,893,628	1,482	247,681	574	3,337
Putnam						
Sarasota	44	24,100	23	4,720	26	47
St. Johns	14		14	51	26	51
St. Lucie	120		60		220	420
Santa Rosa						
Seminole	29		21	42	27	74
Sumter	1	30	38	501	157	534
Suwannee	25		5	15	3	16
Taylor						
Union						
Volusia						
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	102,826	4,880,889	14,866	\$ 340,121	9,403	\$ 29,491

COUNTY.	Grapefruit					
	Non-Bearing Trees	Trees in Nursery Form	Bearing Trees	Value of Trees	Crates	Value Dollars
Alachua						
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	4		12	20	21	49
Brevard	10,011	15,000	28,991	32,883	58,795	127,598
Broward	16,230	2,272	11,443	66,172	16,248	12,506
Calhoun	3	1,500	38	690	6	126
Charlotte	1,263		8,347	95,570	24,372	21,122
Citrus	66		525	1,050	1,214	1,909
Clay			29		23	51
Columbia						
Dade	66,534	18,833	292,345	1,598,542	508,517	853,645
DeSoto	5,853	2,080	33,807	210,000	101,909	106,424
Dixie						
Duval	174	47	141	751	97	439
Escambia	165	217	64	1,090	36	157
Flagler	633		348	826	342	588
Franklin						
Gadsden						
Glades						
Hamilton						
Hardee	1,922		11,687		37,252	49,047
Hernando						
Highlands	264,765	1,143,115	68,058	570,427	225,473	126,962
Hillsborough	31,145	26,868	107,594	181,483	173,874	222,733
Holmes						
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette						
Lake	47,925	120,178	66,762	1,295,790	184,155	322,539
Lee	34,430	11,150	223,867	4,654,395	671,366	1,264,596
Leon	34		113	74	204	613
Levy			17		18	46
Liberty	4		4		7	26
Manatee	4,676		84,789	1,510	217,474	308,958
Marion	7,400		27,200		58,900	120,500
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee	430	2,080	1,390	985	5,192	2,609
Orange	64,633	7,700	399,187	1,600	377,565	471,956
Osceola	2,755	8,450	14,481	56,955	28,640	47,650
Palm Beach	9,846	10,491	31,075	203,408	28,594	63,258
Pasco	42,437	27,830	36,713	47,096	68,702	68,702
Pinellas	52,580	856,850	426,848	58,925	746,258	893,195
Polk	511,762	490,255	569,202	2,202,177	1,510,118	1,976,445
Putnam	915		4,221	41,088	10,586	36,752
Sarasota	12,048	3,100	34,170	6,100	79,591	85,907
St. Johns	141		528	1,042	631	1,343
St. Lucie	139,585	26,225	208,088	1,500,000	305,098	560,323
Santa Rosa	2	60	20		5	56
Seminole	2,164	575	20,793	4,770	46,277	72,815
Sumter	284	212	414	7,825	1,410	5,519
Suwannee			3	15	1	5
Taylor						
Union						
Volusia	10,580	3,500	25,535	125,000	41,568	92,775
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	1,343,376	2,279,088	2,738,847	12,997,759	5,523,534	7,809,733

COUNTY.	Limes			Cocoanuts		
	Trees	Crates	Dollars Value	Trees	Nuts	Value of Crop Dollars
Alachua						
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford						
Brevard	2	3	10			
Broward	809	410	906	2,767	400	330
Calhoun						
Charlotte	6		20			
Citrus	7	6	55			
Clay						
Columbia						
Dade	7,622	7,070	64,908	17,523	3,452	9,013
DeSoto	20	75	75			
Dixie						
Duval	5	3	10			
Escambia						
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden						
Glades						
Hamilton						
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands	401	7,231	31,105			
Hillsborough	1,562	691	4,150			
Holmes						
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette						
Lake	174	28	86			
Lee	976	1,864	12,988	3,529	41,193	10,298
Leon						
Levy	4	8	16			
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee	98	343	655			
Marion						
McNroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee	3	7	15			
Orange						
Osceola						
Palm Beach	7,050	1,646	4,275	51,074	4,903,531	15,659
Pasco	147	223	589			
Pinellas	331	54	343			
Polk	2,367	5,754	7,743			
Putnam						
Sarasota	1,165	281	360			
St. Johns						
St. Lucie	6,858	100	100			
Santa Rosa						
Seminole	22	36	111			
Sumter	6	14	45			
Suwannee	1	4	12			
Taylor						
Union						
Volusia						
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	29,636	26,501	\$ 128,527	74,893	4,948,576	\$ 35,305

COUNTY.	Figs				Bananas	
	Non-Bearing Trees	Bearing Trees	Crates	Value Dollars	Bunches	Value Dollars
Alachua				\$		\$
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford		8	10	15		18
Brevard	89	9	48	26	12	735
Broward		12	12	12	475	18
Calhoun	26	181	312	592	6	31
Charlotte					105	105
Citrus	41	106	179	484		
Clay		12	24	56		
Columbia					12,953	14,116
Dade						
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval	1,057	5,851	7,054	37,149	570	938
Escambia	2,571	2,976	2,284	4,522	54	51
Flagler	28	167	20	56	115	25
Franklin						
Gadsden	34	119	175	210		
Glades						
Hamilton		77	211	566		
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands	19	20	6	27	361	328
Hillsborough	382	1,059	1,165	2,596	8,622	8,629
Holmes						
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette	7	2	15	23		
Lake	48	71	71	376	61	311
Lee	1	15	27	259	1,607	1,608
Leon	80	2,628	4,289	4,415	50	180
Levy	8	69	89	154	36	58
Liberty	2	77	81	355	4	4
Madison						
Manatee					205	368
Marion						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee						
Orange					3,140	2,640
Osceola						
Palm Beach	121	11	24	98	3,816	8,775
Pasco	33	540	91	508	135	224
Pinellas					12,270	2,525
Polk	18	110	125	294	1,422	2,295
Putnam		236	554	1,317		
Sarasota		6	1	3	56	62
St. Johns	171	199	292	676	129	13
St. Lucie					1,111	1,769
Santa Rosa	12	181	177	532		
Seminole	2	58	98	216	314	223
Sumter	58	57	334	981	85	71
Suwannee						
Taylor	9	96	142	329		
Union		4	8	10		
Volusia	50	2,514	3,930	6,700		
Wakulla						
Walton		6	6	9		
Washington	34	1,060	1,593	1,593	8	8
Total	4,844	18,030	28,447	\$ 64,766	52,133	\$ 46,103

COUNTY.	Peaches				Pineapples	
	Bearing Trees	Non-Bearing Trees	Bushels	Value Dollars	Crates	Value Dollars
Alachua				\$		\$
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	1,063	1,268	998	1,742		
Brevard	60	71	40	115		
Broward						
Calhoun	2,151	1,801	2,843	5,888		
Charlotte					1,215	7,250
Citrus	1,176	370	777	1,453		
Clay	1,405	85	881	1,538		
Columbia						
Dade					1,300	2,545
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval	2,236	1,341	2,902	9,155		
Escambia	5,608	14,522	3,078	10,272		
Flagler	69	20	20	32		
Franklin						
Gadsden	931	1,042	628	691		
Glades						
Hamilton	123	25	184	343		
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands	129	677	49	371	4,078	916
Hillsborough	4,964	4,389	3,389	14,608	102	294
Holmes	1,214	1,409	733	3,141		
Jackson	17	85	85	85		
Jefferson						
Lafayette	688	432	987	1,862		
Lake	31,990	1,058	31,831	44,660		
Lee	35	6	6	89	15	124
Leon	2,728	2,177	2,932	4,681		
Levy	654	206	717	1,037		
Liberty	1,087	369	906	1,500		
Madison						
Manatee	52		90	230	25	75
Marion	5,500	2,000	5,000	10,000		
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	1,525	109	1,737	5,115		
Okeechobee						
Orange	458	4,353	194	404	200	450
Osceola						
Palm Beach	27	53	14	48	34,635	119,149
Pasco	31,299	1,868	699	7,227	53	50
Pinellas	230	371	38	200		
Polk	990	876	823	2,737	104	263
Putnam	8,825	265	5,916	11,769		
Sarasota	12	55	15	66	13	30
St. Johns	730	1,106	513	1,261		
St. Lucie					7,047	18,159
Santa Rosa	2,093	503	1,483	3,495		
Seminole	545	90	463	1,018	350	85
Sumter	973	747	1,650	9,593		
Suwannee	1,476	397	2,355	4,607		
Taylor	474	334	564	881		
Union	30	50	50	75		
Volusia	12,060	2,900	9,065	18,350		
Wakulla						
Walton	610	4,167	850	1,600		
Washington	2,610	1,280	2,363	2,363		
Total	128,847	62,867	88,168	\$ 184,052	49,187	\$ 149,390

COUNTY.	Mangoes			Japan Persimmons		
	Trees	Crates	Value Dollars	Trees	Crates	Value Dollars
Alachua			\$			\$
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford				11	4	3
Brevard	5		13	205	82	263
Broward	960	8,240	5,411	3	1	4
Calhoun				12	17	51
Charlotte	400	271	1,324	50	15	53
Citrus	33	24	40	29	29	124
Clay				653	259	462
Columbia						
Dade	1,684	10,206	84,996	55	3	1
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval	17	12	52	1,494	1,367	5,583
Escambia				108	65	288
Flagler				96	25	31
Franklin						
Gadsden						
Glades						
Hamilton				2	5	10
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands	192	89	908	296	13	15
Hillsborough	3,105	1,806	7,331	2,050	789	2,789
Holmes						
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette						
Lake	28	4	18	317	118	315
Lee	6,001	11,773	84,046	306	105	2,136
Leon				46	100	150
Levy				10	12	18
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee	361	660	1,429	24	32	64
Marion						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa				40	40	120
Okeechobee						
Orange				255	212	267
Osceola						
Palm Beach	9,492	8,726	40,832	388	82	407
Pasco				207	121	509
Pinellas	111	214	423	3	2	12
Polk	92	105	247	411	119	400
Putnam				187	242	631
Sarasota	64	35	114	34	8	18
St. Johns				885	872	1,481
St. Lucie	86	95	150			
Santa Rosa						
Seminole	6	1	3	105	3	94
Sumter				916	460	1,273
Suwannee				163	631	2,590
Taylor				40	25	100
Union				7	9	25
Volusia						
Wakulla				1,809	1,810	3,165
Walton						
Washington				4	4	10
Total	22,637	42,261	\$ 227,337	11,223	7,623	\$ 23,341

COUNTY.	Avocado Pears			Strawberries		
	Trees	Crates	Value Dollars	Acres	Quarts	Value Dollars
Alachua			\$			\$
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford				266	644,000	126,420
Brevard	3		6			
Broward	3,843	633	13,484	7	17,700	7,400
Calhoun						
Charlotte	172		282	1	480	120
Citrus				6	465	463
Clay				19	47,364	11,030
Columbia						
Dade	82,550	42,091	398,960	10	63,700	31,500
DeSoto				13	18,200	4,670
Dixie						
Duval	87	54	274	6	4,770	1,441
Escambia						
Flagler				1	2,430	616
Franklin						
Gadsden						
Glades						
Hamilton						
Hardee				52	47,200	15,675
Hernando						
Highlands	964	55	248	2	2,000	501
Hillsborough	3,744	1,150	9,233	1,202	2,138,083	669,628
Holmes						
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette						
Lake	1,001	5	31	1	1,380	360
Lee	4,554	5,559	71,046	3	1,850	605
Leon				2	1,000	390
Levy						
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee				1	225	100
Marion						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee				13	25,950	6,790
Orange				5	143,500	5,247
Osceola				4	3,090	1,228
Palm Beach	31,134	2,962	27,747	7	41,000	4,838
Pasco	62	10	50	3	4,300	1,300
Pinellas	184	468	1,356	337	505,245	164,079
Polk	1,565	251	915	9	14,650	2,955
Putnam				12	7,000	1,812
Sarasota	226	24	102	1	1,200	290
St. Johns				10	3,000	1,200
St. Lucie	1,014	10	125	1	1,400	350
Santa Rosa				8	43,500	15,285
Seminole	17	15	48	7	12,000	3,253
Sumter						
Suwannee						
Taylor						
Union				7	6,120	1,230
Volusia				27	34,500	11,220
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Total	131,120	53,287	523,907	2,034	3,837,302	1,091,974

COUNTY	Pears				Sapodillas	
	Non Bearing Trees	Bearing Trees	Barrels	Value Dollars	Crates	Value Dollars
Alachua						
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	14	210	115	669		
Brevard	18					
Broward	18				888	270
Calhoun	184	241	224	525		
Charlotte	6					
Citrus	40	26	53	875		
Clay		42	30	139		
Columbia	30	15	50	200		
Dade					1,895	5,745
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval	474	1,233	1,203	7,548	2	5
Escambia	862	1,452	1,282	4,515		
Flagler	30	7	3	9		
Franklin						
Gadsden	98	243	84	355		
Glades						
Hamilton		30	23	80		
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	644	619	319	2,297	181	348
Holmes	22	100	9	34		
Jackson						
Jefferson	112	345	86	569		
Lafayette		86	88	264		
Lake	1,576	662	769	2,942		
Lee					315	730
Leon	141	2,212	998	2,448		
Levy	25	257	227	454		
Liberty	15	12	15	73		
Madison						
Manatee						
Marion						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee						
Orange	324	29	8	42		
Osceola					237	864
Palm Beach					11	11
Pasco	872	468	58	2,412		
Pinellas						
Polk	565	57	235	1,871		
Putnam	154	1,265	938	2,432		
Sarasota	6	40	5	60		
St. Johns	132	362	29	1,070	1	2
St. Lucie	1,385	232	210	1,279		
Santa Rosa						
Seminole	12	232	91	250	15	20
Sumter	174	178	288	884		
Suwannee	56	169	210	895		
Taylor	30	70	41	124		
Union						
Volusia						
Wakulla						
Walton	71	554	262	1,310		
Washington	343	138	135	271		
Total	8,429	11,584	8,088	\$ 37,441	3,495	\$ 8,001

COUNTY.	Guavas		Sugar Apples	
	Crates	Value Dollars	Crates	Value Dollars
Alachua				
Baker				
Bay				
Bradford				
Brevard	215	345		
Broward	90	93		
Calhoun				
Charlotte	75	35		
Citrus	281	285		
Clay	6	6		
Columbia				
Dade	7,158	4,817	433	1,355
DeSoto				
Dixie				
Duval	99	283		
Escambia				
Flagler	152	164		
Franklin				
Gadsden				
Glades				
Hamilton				
Hardee				
Hernando				
Highlands				
Hillsborough	821	1,231		
Holmes	26,643	26,787	81	188
Jackson				
Jefferson				
Lafayette				
Lake	2,619	2,866		
Lee	9,534	9,413	25	50
Leon				
Levy				
Liberty				
Madison				
Manatee	1,176	1,736		
Marion	940	1,000		
Monroe				
Nassau				
Okaloosa				
Okeechobee	90	90		
Orange	589	717		
Osceola				
Palm Beach	9,808	19,108	103	429
Pasco	1,631	1,178		
Pinellas	2,376	937	8	50
Polk	7,483	7,612		
Putnam	86	187		
Sarasota	475	312		
St. Johns	190	330		
St. Lucie	460	520		
Santa Rosa				
Seminole	2,826	2,845		
Sumter	3,149	6,142		
Suwannee				
Taylor				
Union				
Volusia	1,788	4,500		
Wakulla				
Walton				
Washington				
Total	82,324	\$ 95,103	650	\$ 2,072

COUNTY.	Pecans				
	Non-Bearing	Bearing	Value Dollars	Bushels	Value Dollars
Alachua	1,700	7,150	\$ 6,000	3,470	\$ 25,720
Baker					
Bay					
Bradford	5,200	2,942	14,196	2,011	20,305
Brevard					
Broward					
Calhoun	2,739	1,625	10,811	4,562	11,850
Charlotte	1	5	22	2	10
Citrus	641	247	3,147	73	1,865
Clay	9,220	780	18,942	195	2,948
Columbia	22,393	1,865	21,287	2,026	4,593
Dade					
DeSoto					
Dixie					
Duval	3,084	3,421	26,789	5,458	77,374
Escambia	14,252	4,278	55,242	1,517	10,626
Flagler	18	5	72		
Franklin					
Gadsden	3,785	12,651	41,190	2,189	13,649
Glades					
Hamilton	884	1,067	1,856	934	4,794
Hardee					
Hernando					
Highlands					
Hillsborough	3,605	1,124	30,449	1,049	9,632
Holmes	742	544	1,236	121	1,992
Jackson	5	300	5,025	1,000	3,000
Jefferson	177,500	72,014	137,783	5,310	77,940
Lafayette	521	503	1,856	550	6,640
Lake	358	154	1,316	85	780
Lee	28	4	181	1	3
Leon	13,356	55,126	28,783	4,304	18,066
Levy	1,197	5,329	2,300	1,906	6,669
Liberty	375	549	1,910	474	3,358
Madison	1,114	208	2,725	93	745
Manatee		29		47	104
Marion	2,190	2,140	10,650	3,690	29,520
Monroe					
Nassau					
Okaloosa	6,877	2,801	30,203	4,468	12,237
Okeechobee					
Orange					
Osceola	1,889	498		278	1,191
Palm Beach					
Pasco	1,195	166	5,570	533	1,195
Pinellas	73	544	280	198	1,647
Polk	186	193	632	130	766
Putnam	2,475	2,280	5,270	713	3,058
Sarasota	3	40	90	5	60
St. Johns	608	567	3,469	629	6,784
St. Lucie					
Santa Rosa	4,368	5,482	9,151	2,119	16,150
Seminole	155	249	475	745	1,865
Sumter	572	294	4,190	613	4,524
Suwannee	15,010	3,260	35,387	3,931	27,279
Taylor	57	149	428	112	546
Union	1,904	1,811		1,443	8,323
Volusia	3,840	1,631		1,195	4,390
Wakulla					
Walton					
Washington	8,695	2,287	32,793	1,985	9,813
Total	312,265	195,582	\$ 556,206	60,114	\$ 432,011

COUNTY.	Plums				Grapes	
	Non-Bearing Trees	Bearing Trees	Bushels	Value Dollars	Pounds	Value Dollars
Alachua				\$		\$
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford		435	400	\$ 1,163	6,350	\$ 595
Brevard	12				385	71
Broward					50	10
Calhoun	473	259	138	420	14,535	2,543
Charlotte	51	15		35		
Citrus	49	139	83	363	5,449	528
Clay		35	18	35	45,350	2,771
Columbia						
Dade						
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval	2,277	3,212	3,690	10,204	61,148	9,581
Escambia	2,042	1,564	563	1,699	2,958	1,095
Flagler	43	18			2,195	182
Franklin						
Gadsden	15	111	67	69	2,655	145
Glades						
Hamilton		57	62	122	1,032	466
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	1,701	2,659	1,635	7,364	46,872	10,355
Holmes	8	50	14	36	3,130	628
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette	29	23	47	235	840	44
Lake	168	19	14	69	4,470	1,238
Lee	38	2	1	2	2,000	253
Leon	119	1,228	675	776	13,230	1,323
Levy	30	709	265	644	6,150	996
Liberty	11	189	17	80	6,750	406
Madison						
Manatee		25	10	30	175	50
Marion						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa						
Okeechobee						
Orange					7,690	995
Osceola						
Palm Beach	40	5	4	9	2,740	511
Pasco	587	288	164	328	14,523	3,004
Pinellas	10	100	50	55	3,788	1,214
Polk	100	100	96	384	9,551	1,262
Putnam	31	550	408	1,042	45,200	1,818
Sarasota		112	56	81	200	24
St. Johns	354	210	236	490	56,280	10,855
St. Lucie					450	140
Santa Rosa	43	220	55	415	10,810	2,828
Seminole	32	21	8	40	6,496	766
Sumter	254	166	166	297	11,140	1,794
Suwannee		112	183	290	73,700	2,435
Taylor	43	92	104	212	3,900	226
Union						
Volusia	65	388	293	544	66,400	4,690
Wakulla						
Walton	16	7	15	81		
Washington	277	325	179	179	62,385	1,035
Total	8,920	13,445	9,675	\$ 27,743	600,977	\$ 67,915

LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

COUNTY.	Horses on hand July 1, 1922		Colts on hand July 1, 1922		Mules on hand July 1, 1922	
	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars
Alachua	2,831	\$ 857,055	137	\$ 11,650	2,801	\$ 403,345
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	579	59,770	12	503	467	60,290
Brevard	69	7,035	3	175	71	9,815
Broward	32	3,975			140	23,680
Calhoun	415	40,180			764	78,175
Charlotte	71	6,005	6	300	51	6,870
Citrus	263	25,725	5	325	197	24,180
Clay	213	18,805	4	110	293	37,775
Columbia	1,736	65,955	16	520	2,231	204,645
Dade	20	2,825	2	425	83	7,120
DeSoto	569	70,330	1	100	531	124,400
Dixie						
Duval	1,382	159,800	10	915	626	95,075
Escambia	1,542	141,544	33	1,830	726	77,905
Flagler	55	5,955	2	125	263	21,155
Franklin						
Gadsden	917	94,984	55	2,790	1,684	213,628
Glades						
Hamilton	355	29,845	6	355	1,044	120,350
Hardee	1,131	123,475	6	300	586	127,050
Hernando						
Highlands	219	13,160	6	175	1,126	276,500
Hillsborough	2,756	375,250	118	8,830	1,552	309,775
Holmes	491	40,425	11	575	1,629	145,165
Jackson	2,522	378,300	69	4,560	4,769	953,400
Jefferson	479	37,450	2	80	2,440	269,370
Lafayette	405	51,071	8	400	839	119,820
Lake	225	22,310	10	395	384	73,270
Lee	524	58,165	20	1,125	246	52,569
Leon	1,368	127,650	103	5,445	1,393	168,590
Levy	1,166	127,043	144	8,615	617	65,645
Liberty	117	9,090	4	205	131	15,460
Madison	1,006	96,885	6	230	2,015	211,510
Manatee	820	74,645	34	1,590	365	46,925
Marion	2,026	265,540	81	4,880	2,189	351,420
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	339	27,594	11	575	815	95,915
Okeechobee	284	29,110	43	1,210	39	5,910
Orange	826	85,835	19	925	862	198,980
Osceola	868	193,767	270	8,740	2,258	338,165
Palm Beach	69	10,100	3	450	373	42,775
Pasco	1,456	81,067	24	1,121	296	56,700
Pinellas	231	25,990	14	1,170	359	47,380
Polk	1,416	159,383	37	2,355	1,134	277,495
Putnam	944	117,250			820	174,540
Sarasota	107	12,940	5	150	37	6,550
St. Johns	181	17,595	6	125	396	53,470
St. Lucie	94	1,150			239	36,955
Santa Rosa	708	46,860	37	925	958	94,355
Seminole	255	23,365	1	50	513	86,670
Sumter	1,562	75,615	32	1,601	649	106,440
Suwannee	1,737	136,988			1,860	194,837
Taylor	337	35,480	54	6,200	198	56,240
Union	494	32,315	14	585	747	52,525
Volusia	923	100,280	16	915	1,475	222,805
Wakulla	254	26,090	7	250	307	86,605
Walton	608	55,579	3	175	1,068	116,465
Washington	472	60,955	18	845	1,021	158,472
Total	40,469	4,243,845	1,528	80,828	48,730	7,090,586

LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

COUNTY.	Mule Colts on hand July 1, 1922		Asses and Jennets on hand July 1, 1922		Work Oxen on hand July 1, 1922	
	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars
Alachua	44	\$ 4,775	4	\$ 825		
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	8	450			9	330
Brevard						
Broward					115	4,540
Calhoun	3	300				
Charlotte	2	150				
Citrus	2	300	1	40	10	260
Clay			1	20	12	720
Columbia	100	4,865	2	400		
Dade						
DeSoto	1	150				
Dixie						
Duval	5	300	6	275	54	2,090
Escambia	7	640	15	1,175	176	5,235
Flagler	3	500	2	50		
Franklin						
Gadsden	12	1,475	2	1,300	62	3,725
Glades						
Hamilton	3	150	15	295	47	675
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands			3	71	158	569
Hillsborough	47	5,880	21	1,535	9	350
Holmes	5	310	1	125	95	4,175
Jackson	12	1,020	16	925	405	26,623
Jefferson					173	3,432
Lafayette	1	75			2	60
Lake	2	100	1	25	17	750
Lee	3	350	25	250	51	1,680
Leon	6	260	5	500	262	9,540
Levy	8	350			7	175
Liberty	2	75			35	2,712
Madison	5	250	2	150	51	1,720
Manatee	1	50	10	540	12	650
Marion	60	4,760				
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	2	200	2	100	70	2,838
Okeechobee						
Orange	1	50			16	460
Osceola	27	2,755				
Palm Beach	1	50	1	10		
Pasco	10	1,455	4	250	344	8,195
Pinellas	20	1,025	1	25		
Polk	24	2,425	1	75	7	500
Putnam					39	3,275
Sarasota			1	25		
St. Johns			1	20	10	450
St. Lucie					6	257
Santa Rosa	6	270	4	460	210	10,440
Seminole						
Sumter	268	2,375	1	100	3	150
Suwannee					1	40
Taylor	8	1,050	4	90	81	1,525
Union	7	330	1	15	17	1,310
Volusia	3	220	2	110	18	1,240
Wakulla	1	75	1	25	33	1,080
Walton	9	750	4	275	321	10,025
Washington	2	125			348	12,885
Total	731	\$ 40,690	160	\$ 9,581	3,226	\$ 124,681

LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

COUNTY.	Cows Kept for Milk Only, on Hand July 1, 1922		Stock Cattle Native Breeds, all ages, on hand July 1, 1922	
	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Dollars Value
Alachua	1,422	\$ 71,020	82,173	\$ 7,786,530
Baker				
Bay				
Bradford	177	10,730	9,276	104,600
Brevard	64	3,885	2,235	22,540
Broward	124	10,570	67	5,015
Calhoun	89	3,260		
Charlotte	89	4,350	2,121	22,922
Citrus	653	10,139	5,946	46,915
Clay	144	7,405	7,042	68,778
Columbia	38	2,000	21,754	217,540
Dade	958	102,901		
DeSoto	288	25,410	39,336	696,140
Dixie				
Duval	3,525	430,001	7,434	86,518
Escambia	909	106,721	8,927	162,908
Flagler	135	8,468	416	6,947
Franklin				
Gadsden	1,582	47,245	6,683	93,970
Glades				
Hamilton	523	9,244	8,975	64,076
Hardee	747	57,925	3,825	51,060
Hernando				
Highlands	1,808	10,355	26,735	196,862
Hillsborough	7,078	666,774	13,791	415,483
Holmes	2,518	39,629	10,223	78,955
Jackson	1,488	55,822	22,121	288,319
Jefferson	1,681	78,620	8,693	87,480
Lafayette			8,318	64,370
Lake	402	30,185	1,789	25,511
Lake	402	30,185	1,789	25,511
Lee	617	14,650	20,172	284,180
Leon	4,016	185,542	8,517	67,493
Levy	59	2,520	26,975	246,284
Liberty	65	3,815	2,224	26,101
Madison	181	7,935	13,387	132,121
Manatee	143	8,155	11,627	95,505
Marion	605	48,810	32,359	337,410
Monroe				
Nassau				
Okaloosa	25	2,400	11,681	95,961
Okeechobee	93	8,415	28,884	306,108
Orange	1,668	66,720	6,927	87,217
Osceola	415	32,875	33,176	536,888
Palm Beach	198	20,705	358	19,150
Pasco	804	55,769	211,541	1,342,114
Pinellas	1,497	153,095	1,247	56,050
Polk	2,231	171,525	43,917	469,815
Putnam	512	35,420	11,877	312,780
Sarasota	65	6,050	8,263	53,935
St. Johns	510	30,660	8,683	95,478
St. Lucie	333	24,980	6,273	79,950
Santa Rosa	126	7,165	12,738	132,134
Seminole	306	26,259	2,443	35,250
Sumter	367	22,252	15,889	142,909
Suwannee	61	6,075	13,894	739,305
Taylor	79	4,230	11,760	92,832
Union			9,131	64,427
Volusia	1,640	120,660	44,474	444,140
Wakulla	66	3,960	6,529	130,580
Walton	340	7,153	13,926	142,815
Washington	1,409	26,122	12,108	125,673
Total	44,863	\$ 2,845,186	925,618	\$16,728,624

Thoroughbred Cattle, Including Three-quarter Grades and Upward, all ages, on hand July 1, 1922.

COUNTY.	Hereford and Grades		Shorthorn and Grades	
	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars
Alachua	462	\$ 4,620	105	\$ 4,270
Baker				
Bay				
Bradford				
Brevard				
Broward				
Calhoun	15	300	1	25
Charlotte				
Citrus	23	990		
Clay				
Columbia	79	3,505		
Dade	6	1,200		
DeSoto				
Dixie				
Duval	73	6,075	33	1,085
Escambia	101	4,507	429	29,063
Flagler				
Franklin				
Gadsden	1	500		
Glades				
Hamilton	1	50	2	200
Hardee				
Hernando				
Highlands	74	11,000	15	1,125
Hillsborough	3,123	196,130	82	5,267
Holmes	15	559		
Jackson	26	695		
Jefferson	154	3,730	50	1,250
Lafayette				
Lake				
Lee	7	500	2	40
Leon	15	400		60
Levy	10	140	1	50
Liberty				
Madison				
Manatee	116	7,220	1	150
Marion	400	20,000	400	20,000
Monroe				
Nassau				
Okaloosa				
Okeechobee				
Orange	4	250		
Osceola	12	625	1	75
Palm Beach	67	5,930	60	4,380
Pasco	20	1,005	7	250
Pinellas	9	3,350	8	1,290
Polk	391	4,380	200	4,000
Putnam	7	450	20	1,500
Sarasota	1	300		
St. Johns				
St. Lucie				
Santa Rosa	66	2,175	4	100
Seminole	3	225		
Sumter	55	2,065	11	580
Suwannee	1	100	5	200
Taylor	23	1,280	144	5,085
Union	13	375	1	100
Volusia			130	5,600
Wakulla				
Walton	13	810		
Washington	53	1,590		
Total	5,489	\$ 287,631	1,714	\$ 85,745

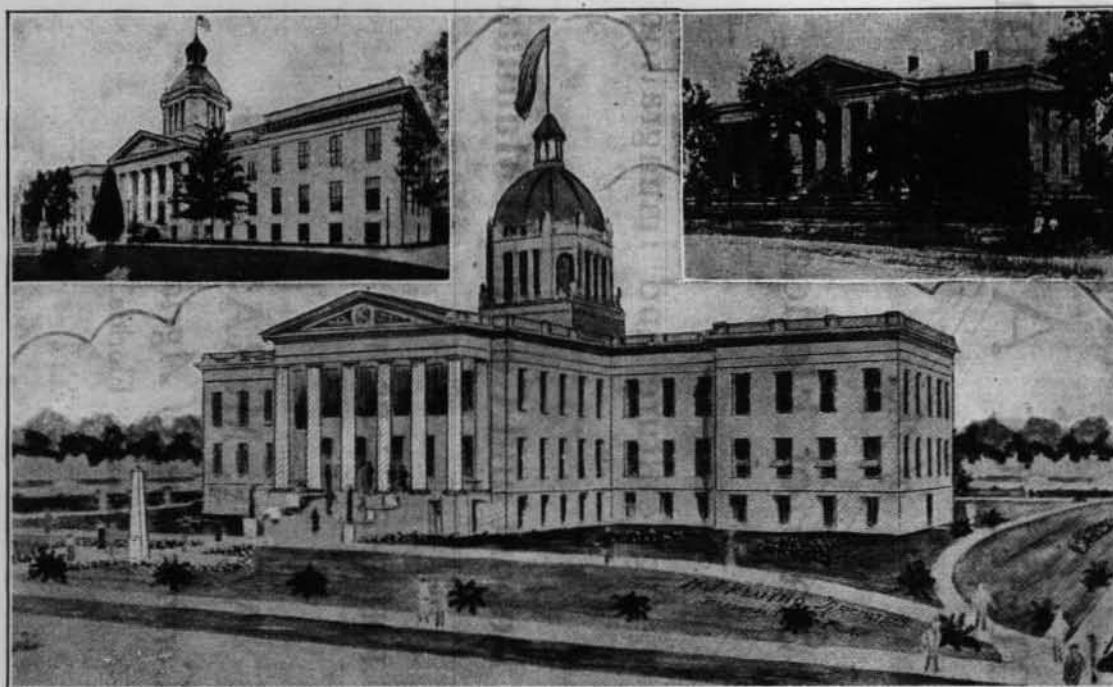
Thoroughbred Cattle, Including Three-quarter Grades and Upward, all ages,
on hand July 1, 1922.

COUNTY.	Devon and Grades		Aberdeen Angus Polled and Grades		Guernsey and Grades	
	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars
Alachua	4	\$ 400	420	\$ 16,450	199	\$ 9,015
Baker						
Bay			2	175	25	1,550
Bradford						
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun						
Charlotte						
Citrus						
Clay					3	225
Columbia						
Dade			52	10,400		
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval			4	350	59	5,140
Escambia	20	1,465			2	140
Flagler						
Franklin						
Gadsden					2	350
Glades						
Hamilton					4	260
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands	82	5,870	420	2,600		
Hillsborough	161	5,480	3	185	50	2,040
Holmes						
Jackson					83	2,720
Jefferson			154	3,125	299	8,915
Lafayette						
Lake						
Lee			123	24,750	5	300
Leon			2	80	63	995
Levy	1	50	6	225	8	200
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee					164	9,505
Marion			1,280	65,000		
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa					9	650
Okeechobee	8	250	11	325	30	1,075
Orange			12	250	1,905	152,555
Osceola	2	300	17	732	70	1,625
Palm Beach	6	1,200			181	34,775
Pasco			7	325	272	14,500
Pinellas	7	1,450	5	1,200	6	1,650
Polk			507	11,500	97	5,118
Putnam	10	1,000			103	9,510
Sarasota						
St. Johns						
St. Lucie			30	900		
Santa Rosa					13	685
Seminole						
Sumter					6	210
Suwannee						
Taylor	3	225			15	970
Union			1	50		
Volusia			4	400	44	2,520
Wakulla						
Walton			2	200	83	6,745
Washington	1	50			3	80
Total	305	\$ 17,540	3,062	\$ 189,202	3,753	\$ 274,023

Thoroughbred Cattle, Including Three-quarter Grades and Upward, all ages,
on hand July 1, 1922.

COUNTY.	Jersey and Grades		Holstein and Grades	
	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars
Alachua	1,852	\$ 101,940	8	\$ 450
Baker				
Bay				
Bradford	267	14,500	12	650
Brevard	6	555	1	200
Broward				
Calhoun	20	785	9	325
Charlotte	37	1,500		
Citrus	394	13,392	2	225
Clay	126	8,475	3	225
Columbia				
Dade			182	3,012
DeSoto	278	20,265		
Dixie				
Duval	144	6,585	142	15,795
Escambia	30	900	1	200
Flagler	4	235		
Franklin				
Gadsden	422	22,224	31	4,475
Glades				
Hamilton	8	210		
Hardee	990	73,950		
Hernando				
Highlands	6	390	71	1,790
Hillsborough	310	25,750	32	3,580
Holmes	28	458	8	470
Jackson	691	30,080	380	23,441
Jefferson	110	1,300	151	3,765
Lafayette	85	2,470		
Lake	94	5,579	20	995
Lee	95	3,685	10	700
Leon	2,109	37,083	56	1,660
Levy	238	8,160	12	530
Liberty	8	425	6	90
Madison	583	20,825		
Manatee	24	1,320		
Marion	496	24,050	200	10,000
Monroe				
Nassau				
Okaloosa	17	980	1	150
Okeechobee	48	2,210	16	2,045
Orange	365	17,960	28	2,175
Osceola	339	29,328	25	1,950
Palm Beach	8	1,100	15	2,350
Pasco	205	16,250	49	4,505
Pinellas	30	5,050	5	710
Polk	2,189	179,330	95	6,700
Putnam	52	4,030	22	2,070
Sarasota	39	3,455	8	1,050
St. Johns	19	1,355	7	275
St. Lucie	83	2,085		
Santa Rosa	467	15,675	5	375
Seminole	25	1,525		
Sumter	290	14,292		
Suwannee	318	23,865	11	1,100
Taylor	10	810	9	455
Union	158	3,880	21	615
Volusia	508	16,727	63	3,230
Wakulla				
Walton	167	9,820	12	825
Washington	24	680	7	310
Total	14,796	\$ 776,946	1,736	\$ 103,448

FLORIDA'S CAPITOL BUILDINGS



Upper Right: Begun 1838, Finished 1842; Upper Left: Begun 1901, Finished 1902;
Centre: Begun 1922, Finished 1923.

403714

Cattle—Movement This Year, All Ages—1921-22.

COUNTY.	Purchased		Died of Disease		Slaughtered (For Home Use)	
	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars
Alachua		\$		\$	3,570	\$ 107,100
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	30	365	78	1,210	166	3,255
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun	119	1,828	11	208	157	1,893
Charlotte			50	500	300	7,500
Citrus			315	4,510	118	1,499
Clay	5	205	8	30	287	2,850
Columbia	8	80	41	410	1,759	17,570
Dade						
DeSoto	20	300	25	1,000	28	525
Dixie						
Duval	3	225	2	300	8	400
Escambia	454	5,791	108	2,500	3	50
Flagler	4	90			4	69
Franklin						
Gadsden	476	4,620	61	1,218	92	1,310
Glades						
Hamilton	337	2,360	6	30	69	690
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands	254	1,128			49	840
Hillsborough	1,237	31,250	30	765	12,822	361,224
Holmes	315	3,646	248	2,163	324	3,899
Jackson			2	20	832	14,585
Jefferson	134	2,920	60	1,270	15	164
Lafayette	222	2,260				
Lake	132	2,425	15	300	267	5,510
Lee	6	525			3	55
Leon	77	1,387	109	3,550	103	2,054
Levy	32	320	480	4,800	77	820
Liberty			7	100		
Madison			5	140	11	160
Manatee	1	60				
Marion				643	8,840	2,512
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	1	15	49	589	63	773
Okeechobee	775	10,125			1,917	41,622
Orange			13	270	170	3,298
Osceola	101	1,125				
Palm Beach	15	1,125	9	865	60	3,645
Pasco	250	4,305	64	1,140	502	6,640
Pinellas	125	6,250	5	365		
Polk	789	14,460	86	1,578	1,662	36,167
Putnam	1,079	4,220	33	990	1,326	51,430
Sarasota	2	45	30	300	20	362
St. Johns	203	7,665	57	844	276	7,254
St. Lucie			7	260	803	24,100
Santa Rosa	81	970	137	1,810	184	3,565
Seminole	6	140				
Sumter	429	5,439	132	351	357	3,739
Suwannee	197	2,705				
Taylor	7	20	37	370	73	740
Union	324	5,270				
Volusia						
Wakulla			62	620		
Walton	32	490			22	300
Washington	62	645	57	569	110	1,317
Total	8,344	\$ 126,797	2,432	\$ 36,564	37,377	\$ 720,991

Cattle—Movement This Year, All Ages—1921-22.

COUNTY.	Exported Living		Sold Living (Local Use)		Died of Exposure to Weather	
	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars
Alachua	3,300	\$ 33,200	2,010	\$ 40,110		\$
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford			309	5,254		
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun			125	1,750	2	30
Charlotte						
Citrus	223	512	44	579	134	1,950
Clay			89	2,173		
Columbia	6	60	1,356	13,560	66	470
Dade						
DeSoto			65	1,100	20	150
Dixie						
Duval			1	135		
Escambia	25	225	31	1,110	4	180
Flagler			9	215	1	15
Franklin						
Gadsden	44	1,000	808	15,846	32	530
Glades						
Hamilton			671	6,520	4	20
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands			777	14,720	625	10,530
Hillsborough	3	75	4,854	95,201	127	1,450
Holmes			338	4,000		
Jackson			21,139	39,915	216	1,675
Jefferson			66	1,290		
Lafayette			10	160		
Lake			10	516	16	362
Lee			6	175		
Leon			356	7,016	14	260
Levy	40	400	887	7,672	155	1,500
Liberty			5	80		
Madison			15	475	15	125
Manatee						
Marion	2,512	43,495	3,010	39,462	250	2,500
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa			166	2,166	276	2,197
Okeechobee			1,074	20,307		
Orange	10	175	131	3,116		
Osceola			5,648	69,420	10	100
Palm Beach			29	2,265		
Pasco			247	8,085	83	1,248
Pinellas			127	7,750		
Polk			2,587	50,885	17	1,450
Putnam			93	3,180	9	270
Sarasota			50	680	53	616
St. Johns			250	7,105	142	2,023
St. Lucie			13	66		
Santa Rosa	139	3,005	62	840	93	1,060
Seminole			48	1,240		
Sumter	754	3,328	571	6,308	57	592
Suwannee			194	2,908		
Taylor	3	100	98	1,000	13	100
Union			617	8,148		
Volusia						
Wakulla			333	4,590		
Walton			175	1,902		
Washington			193	2,231		
Total	7,059	\$ 85,575	49,727	\$ 503,526	2,434	\$ 31,403

Hogs—Movement This Year, All Ages.

COUNTY.	All Ages on Hand July 1, 1922		Slaughtered for Pork	
	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars
Alachua	48,452	\$ 216,239	3,596	\$ 25,807
Baker				
Bay				
Bradford	10,775	34,860	1,712	11,623
Brevard	1,556	4,781		
Broward	184	2,061		
Calhoun	24,431	73,293	249	686
Charlotte	545	1,763	264	1,819
Citrus	764	11,795	3,222	13,225
Clay	5,945	13,012	55	441
Columbia	43,471	276,370	4,281	44,920
Dade				
DeSoto	2,931	17,840	483	2,690
Dixie				
Duval	4,295	31,108	234	3,950
Escambia	11,531	61,649	1,022	13,791
Flagler	587	3,426	18	243
Franklin				
Gadsden	16,573	49,528	2,008	16,242
Glades				
Hamilton	16,831	63,740	367	3,170
Hardee	2,293	8,160	100	700
Hernando				
Highlands	1,850	4,945	84	632
Hillsborough	16,814	97,535	9,795	90,979
Holmes	19,172	70,687	259	3,012
Jackson	61,242	216,055	16,243	156,509
Jefferson	23,995	93,476	88	1,255
Lafayette	18,028	116,650	3,765	26,865
Lake	2,529	11,219	549	4,195
Lee	4,285	20,154	195	1,307
Leon	15,276	50,801	1,199	10,089
Levy	26,152	52,964	283	1,374
Liberty	5,429	33,170	42	408
Madison	33,334	97,132	260	300
Manatee	12,812	27,845	316	1,892
Marion	16,162	64,457	1,900	19,404
Monroe				
Nassau				
Okaloosa	11,969	39,419	245	2,035
Okeechobee	2,771	7,114	546	2,127
Orange	3,751	24,152	1,013	13,055
Osceola	3,857	15,536	1,490	13,460
Palm Beach	465	6,098	83	1,320
Pasco	14,439	58,843	928	8,642
Pinellas	504	5,210	788	4,573
Polk	13,175	77,467	3,548	34,374
Putnam	8,232	50,765	3,649	42,475
Sarasota	1,835	6,525	176	1,529
St. Johns	2,453	11,603	437	3,826
St. Lucie	378	1,765	502	4,020
Santa Rosa	15,645	49,831	3,655	30,158
Seminole	1,043	9,705	114	1,416
Sumter	15,197	38,760	923	8,884
Suwannee	79,691	181,968		
Taylor	16,779	35,144	674	4,625
Union	15,929	28,695	54	475
Volusia	32,603	159,605	6,329	80,020
Wakulla	11,375	34,125	1,006	4,754
Walton	20,850	68,639		
Washington	42,166	12,758		
Total	763,330	\$ 2,749,935	78,597	\$ 733,700

Hogs—Movement This Year, All Ages.

COUNTY.	Slaughtered for Bacon		Sold Living		Died of Disease	
	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars
Alachua	11,299	\$ 131,256	39,365	\$ 257,085	46,217	\$ 121,306
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	5,080	52,397	913	5,090	662	2,147
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun	52,624	263,149	1,098	1,228	250	1,178
Charlotte	5	75			20	230
Citrus	30,494	72,910	48,759	487,590	219	988
Clay	811	7,585	6	24	34	101
Columbia	18,132	256,010	2,213	9,165	205	2,670
Dade						
DeSoto	138	2,050				
Dixie						
Duval	49	1,043	109	1,006	13	175
Escambia	536	5,258	223	1,426	491	3,290
Flagler	6	60	92	791	25	150
Franklin						
Gadsden	12,423	122,354	605	4,044	2,239	6,368
Glades						
Hamilton	7,767	94,744	2,170	16,969	2,206	778
Hardee	150	1,200				
Hernando						
Highlands			20	120	185	705
Hillsborough	2,424	28,758	1,128	8,432	9,041	5,257
Holmes	10,396	118,402	1,083	7,632	6,557	21,370
Jackson	43,829	239,923	28,248	43,065	1,569	6,742
Jefferson	12,052	75,669	1,755	20,293	1,869	6,002
Lafayette	5,223	40,698	299	2,303	2,561	8,969
Lake	138	2,453	128	454	120	410
Lee			6	20		
Leon	7,913	69,346	358	2,859	1,771	5,186
Levy	48,333	483,830	6,296	23,442	2,449	4,892
Liberty	862	5,398	54	302	742	1,813
Madison	11,603	115,860	5,397	38,734	2,441	6,236
Manatee	78	882			7	29
Marion	8,816	156,440	2,343	33,840	343	3,430
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	5,921	71,204	264	1,175	1,834	4,439
Okeechobee	213	2,587	674	4,253	44	258
Orange	303	3,892	51	430	3	45
Osceola	1,041	8,675	892	7,561	963	2,420
Palm Beach	18	275	65	1,190		
Pasco	121,678	730,068	360	1,999	320	1,944
Pinellas	246	2,090	47	555	2	25
Polk	1,607	27,783	542	11,013	223	1,303
Putnam	226	3,480	171	2,780	273	1,765
Sarasota	18	155	8	34	309	1,059
St. Johns	120	1,745	52	440	710	1,822
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	923	10,550	556	4,076	497	1,450
Seminole	3	45	1	25	74	347
Sumter	5,310	76,917	560	4,148	1,289	4,169
Suwannee	25,763	276,083	7,794	73,095	1,511	4,519
Taylor	3,152	31,550	477	1,213	1,867	2,521
Union	5,279	49,592	5,062	28,890		
Volusia	731	12,210	8,833	70,005		
Wakulla	21,750	217,500	128	504	4,293	42,930
Walton	3,676	45,870	40	250		
Washington	8,847	92,375	327	3,098	3,077	8,620
Total	497,856	4,012,706	169,572	1,183,278	99,528	290,158

Sheep—Movement This Year, Sheep and Lambs.

COUNTY.	All Ages on Hand July 1, 1922		Purchased		Sold Living	
	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars
Alachua	406	\$ 1,696				
Baker						
Bay						
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun	803	2,274				
Charlotte						
Citrus	295	600	70	244	30	50
Clay	629	1,358				
Dade						
Columbia						
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval	1,085	5,331			5	15
Escambia	3,330	9,740	23	93		
Flagler	2,714	8,142	2	40	100	400
Franklin						
Gadsden	354	960	4	8		
Glades						
Hamilton	75	125			50	150
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands	1,010	2,050			150	600
Hillsborough	943	3,799	39	80	12	90
Holmes	4,764	10,823	17	34		
Jackson	286	1,006				
Jefferson	41	174				
Lafayette						
Lake						
Lee	200	1,000				
Leon	99	198	30	100	40	80
Levy	267	536			25	50
Liberty	900	1,800				
Madison	33	66			30	120
Manatee	1,070	3,160				
Marion	11,100	33,300			600	3,450
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	12,823	25,456	205	4,010	175	350
Okeechobee						
Orange						
Pinellas						
Osceola	570	1,750			50	100
Palm Beach	4	32				
Pasco	263	930			50	200
Pinellas						
Polk	3,227	11,687			500	2,000
Putnam						
Sarasota					806	1,018
St. Johns	602	2,260	28	112	28	112
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	9,230	22,712				
Seminole						
Sumter	100	150			10	40
Suwannee					3	18
Taylor	100	325				
Union	121	255				
Volusia	6,870	34,350				
Wakulla	218	327				
Walton	16,146	48,425				
Washington	4,886	10,772				
Total	85,564	\$ 247,569	418	\$ 4,721	2,724	\$ 8,843

Sheep—Movement This Year, Sheep and Lambs.—(Continued.)

COUNTY.	Slaughtered		Died of Disease		Died of Exposure to Weather	
	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars
Alachua						
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford						
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun						
Charlotte						
Citrus						
Clay						
Columbia						
Dade						
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval						
Escambia	3	12	67	220		
Flagler					300	900
Franklin						
Gadsden	10	27	20	20		
Glades						
Hamilton						
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	182	785	50	100	100	208
Holmes	1	4	1	2	6	30
Jackson			51	148		
Jefferson			20	40		
Lafayette						
Lake						
Lee						
Leon						
Levy	6	12	35	70		
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee						
Marion	490	2,330				
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa			43	84	36	77
Okeechobee						
Orange						
Osceola			10	50	50	150
Palm Beach						
Pasco						
Pinellas						
Polk			200	800	200	800
Putnam						
Sarasota			3	9		
St. Johns	52	260			2	8
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa			500	1,240	300	750
Seminole						
Sumter	8	30	11	75	75	200
Suwannee	23	210				
Taylor	7	35				
Union						
Volusia						
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington	4	8				
Total	786	\$ 3,663	1,011	\$ 2,858	1,069	\$ 3,123

SHEEP AND GOAT STATISTICS.—(Continued.)

COUNTY.	Sheep Killed by Dogs		Common Goats		Angora Goats	
			All Ages on Hand July 1, 1922		All Ages on Hand July 1, 1922	
	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars
Alachua		\$	2,980	\$ 7,600	50	\$ 250
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford			2,077	3,088		
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun			1,842	1,842	2	7
Charlotte			34	65		
Citrus			1,125	1,125	11,532	11,532
Clay			131	123	1	3
Columbia			134	135		
Dade						
DeSoto					25	20
Dixie						
Duval			570	1,997	7	55
Escambia	200	600	3,807	6,285	247	722
Flagler	20	60	60	120		
Franklin						
Gadsden	48	110	715	954	25	60
Glades						
Hamilton			416	895		
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands	50	100	111	179	67	160
Hillsborough	40	200	1,870	4,101	531	1,909
Holmes	85	205	1,468	734		
Jackson	25	60	857	1,763		
Jefferson	5	25	198	130	10	25
Lafayette			954	954	5	5
Lake			8	80		
Lee			418	1,826		
Leon			1,018	1,044	43	184
Levy	30	60	1,188	1,188	7	60
Liberty			312	323	65	100
Madison			404	695		
Manatee			455	1,082		
Marion	210	630	2,160	4,320		
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	287	564	2,321	1,224	30	60
Okeechobee			48	116		
Orange			15	70		
Osceola	75	290				
Palm Beach			19	112		
Pasco			941	1,620	12	60
Pinellas			56	112		
Polk			912	2,231	27	600
Putnam			632	1,361		
Sarasota			18	96	150	750
St. Johns	152	450	151	300		
St. Lucie			3	18	3	45
Santa Rosa	925	2,295	2,192	2,203	1	5
Seminole			3	12		
Sumter			58	90	11	50
Suwannee			585	585		
Taylor	3	15	824	850		
Union			1,760	1,616		
Volusia			403	1,165	15	75
Wakulla			664	664		
Walton			983	983		
Washington	277	497	1,768	1,768		
Total	2,432	\$ 6,161	38,918	\$ 59,544	12,866	\$ 16,737

Poultry—All Ages.

COUNTY.	Common Barnyard		All Others		Eggs	
	No.	Value Dollars	No.	Value Dollars	Dozen Produced	Value Dollars
Alachua	134,933	\$ 65,382	3,240	\$ 13,575	462,275	\$ 183,728
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	38,967	29,423	2,521	2,555	193,695	50,634
Brevard	9,672	8,353	50	50		
Broward	12,752	12,792	821	2,776	70,920	30,570
Calhoun	37,785	18,992	274	285	166,800	64,800
Charlotte	3,717	3,083			15,475	5,001
Citrus	11,982	11,982			32,560	16,230
Clay	28,723	24,720	30	90	86,677	25,879
Columbia	198,420	198,420	8,104	1,340		
Dade	35,993	25,685	5,882	8,428	161,063	70,812
DeSoto	38,181	8,335			40,479	22,279
Dixie						
Duval	137,702	204,288	101,107	165,135	1,649,484	680,332
Escambia	145,685	150,235	1,315	3,837	116,751	41,752
Flagler	5,354	4,777	3,134	2,689	26,800	9,097
Franklin						
Gadsden	49,196	27,744	1,147	3,179	154,189	31,046
Glades						
Hamilton	45,399	19,617			111,878	23,602
Hardee	42,933	26,304			94,250	44,817
Hernando						
Highlands	7,113	5,630	2,114	932	43,294	16,468
Hillsborough	390,188	390,802	11,191	7,843	1,989,276	771,170
Holmes	42,896	21,448	333	260	148,022	37,005
Jackson	189,549	139,992			968,786	304,751
Jefferson	48,713	48,718	15	15	126,140	32,193
Lafayette	44,040	11,322	862	431	48,655	12,419
Lake	35,564	39,315	141	290	179,674	74,094
Lee	63,059	62,741	1,129	2,579	298,740	90,117
Leon	58,165	30,295	4,696	7,213	149,472	45,563
Levy	43,102	21,496	1,378	1,823	129,242	31,544
Liberty	13,341	6,650	26	26	17,099	5,953
Madison	81,613	41,824			108,300	27,490
Manatee	26,900	22,706	803	1,061	40,222	19,263
Marion	37,790	37,790	4,336	8,682	203,690	81,202
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	31,345	17,374			73,884	21,059
Okeechobee	10,792	8,445	233	427	12,870	7,313
Orange	104,508	91,055	5,981	16,743	196,724	105,613
Osceola	75,881	68,609			174,620	148,776
Palm Beach	32,205	31,539	7,583	8,164	50,641	35,490
Pasco	84,233	84,233	33,001	33,001	322,569	202,639
Pinellas	21,350	16,891	9,752	14,345	86,950	29,611
Polk	215,920	184,315	477	792	978,120	317,502
Putnam	53,263	53,303	578	2,261	501,418	138,626
Sarasota	3,609	3,813	2,689	5,240	21,721	7,508
St. Johns	22,499	25,738	2,768	5,638	97,035	33,446
St. Lucie	16,696	14,397	8,790	13,968	23,750	12,065
Santa Rosa	52,648	26,481	282	386	28,895	11,557
Seminole	26,739	24,220	1,800	960	111,587	39,067
Sumter	2,789	1,903	3,759	7,800	69,708	24,847
Suwannee	156,659	117,474			315,395	79,726
Taylor	33,861	23,022	1,060	1,073	56,028	18,864
Union	48,658	11,355			150,898	24,256
Volusia	118,320	70,990	13,259	33,195	678,870	203,630
Wakulla	28,084	21,061			106,900	42,360
Walton	80,051	41,638			196,368	65,726
Washington	57,121	17,268			102,341	30,254
Total	3,334,658	2,665,956	246,641	379,085	12,190,195	4,379,753

DAIRY STATISTICS.

COUNTY.	Milk		Butter		Cheese	
	Produced	Value Dollars	Pounds	Value Dollars	Pounds Produced	Value Dollars
Alachua	551,930	\$ 165,600	44,550	\$ 20,750		
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	68,750	13,750	20,380	10,190		
Brevard						
Broward	46,947	30,533	7,500	3,463	250	62
Calhoun	40,000	8,029	812	357		
Charlotte	27,583	14,618	2,600	2,000		
Citrus	42,169	17,604	4,270	1,317		
Clay	443,380	34,553	100	50		
Columbia						
Dade	248,900	103,247	30,100	12,150	1,917	156
DeSoto	72,825	42,015	1,865	927		
Dixie						
Duval	2,144,007	1,038,595	99,594	40,546	50	10
Escambia	1,175,787	145,642	1,055	586	471	96
Flagler	34,599	16,065	1,367	679		
Franklin						
Gadsden	223,820	50,599	91,448	45,430		
Glades						
Hamilton	128,158	33,883	17,925	9,106		
Hardee	70,950	41,960				
Hernando						
Highlands	6,965	3,468	491	2,718		
Hillsborough	3,121,754	1,395,853	28,295	13,285		
Holmes	568,205	113,641	136,060	27,212		
Jackson	787,194	52,028	300,620	154,555		
Jefferson	96,300	4,895	33,735	11,062	60	10
Lafayette	1,200	240	305	150		
Lake	209,230	108,260	9,883	3,529		
Lee	185,475	93,588	150	75	987	1,511
Leon	534,317	100,033	52,276	16,381		
Levy	34,355	3,520	9,050	1,925	150	75
Liberty	128,140	5,876	1,935	968		
Madison	54,800	15,860	2,875	885		
Manatee	24,705	12,405	2,020	600	600	24
Marion	313,300	93,990	43,600	17,330		
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	13,000	5,120	4,570	1,115		
Okeechobee	15,006	5,447	445	192		
Orange	602,650	287,634	10,000	5,000		
Osceola	124,380	62,190	53,250	26,625		
Palm Beach	86,701	82,852	1,110	515		
Pasco	246,600	199,202	13,958	5,583	200	80
Pinellas	665,360	265,567	54,400	16,182	300	60
Polk	1,121,138	563,343	71,980	33,537		
Putnam	250,900	130,000	42,780	17,530		
Sarasota	31,722	22,498	1,922	982		
St. Johns	191,447	89,360	4,350	1,948		
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	64,130	12,826	4,574	2,619		
Seminole	127,504	54,652	18,984	6,053		
Sumter	90,715	55,660	50,485	32,782		
Suwannee	73,130	17,315	3,950	1,220		
Taylor	9,000	300	2,275	1,400		
Union						
Volusia	867,200	520,320				
Wakulla	20,815	4,207	6,635	3,315		
Walton	117,940	44,380	660	250		
Washington	332,965	133,240	50,440	20,755		
Total	16,437,548	6,490,493	1,332,767	486,320	4,985	2,094

Assessed Valuations, 1922—Comptroller's Report.

COUNTY.	Real Estate	Personal	Railroads	Telegraph	Pullman	Total
Alachua	5,391,280	1,981,435	2,411,521	49,325	30,599	9,864,160
Baker	1,208,935	320,340	509,693	13,462	13,304	2,065,734
Bay	1,994,290	703,837	192,735	5,304		2,896,166
Bradford	1,242,460	401,980	478,792	12,562	10,256	2,146,050
Brevard	3,553,850	886,130	1,021,156	40,694	26,469	5,528,299
Broward	4,537,030	325,320	324,876	10,970	9,244	5,207,440
Calhoun	1,796,940	488,982	117,641	1,085		2,404,648
Charlotte	1,299,440	191,390	449,424	6,899	4,540	1,951,693
Citrus	1,749,910	574,372	763,582	9,162	5,355	3,147,381
Clay	1,532,000	396,560	445,830	13,290	22,486	2,410,166
Columbia	2,206,655	1,033,510	685,263	14,881	9,197	3,949,506
Dade	23,099,450	2,654,420	1,240,801	112,081	11,230	27,117,982
DeSoto	2,141,870	596,250	645,305	9,229	4,709	3,397,863
Dixie	1,602,970	323,530	198,090	3,143		2,122,733
Duval	37,625,320	15,240,340	7,225,285	118,708	61,627	60,271,280
Escambia	9,707,430	4,225,420	2,103,387	10,860	12,211	18,059,308
Flagler	1,188,775	235,905	377,373	14,101	10,869	1,827,023
Franklin	1,137,943	434,720	187,032	5,032		1,764,727
Gadsden	3,033,370	1,197,940	639,446	12,456	6,779	4,889,991
Glades	1,091,170	183,990	267,807	4,054		1,547,021
Hamilton	1,518,740	523,490	423,410	8,013	3,841	2,477,494
Hardee	2,114,090	526,170	447,451	6,748	4,016	3,098,475
Hernando	1,311,050	424,534	427,470	8,450	7,739	2,179,243
Highlands	2,038,620	454,560	376,238	6,001	1,037	2,876,456
Hillsborough	24,806,020	8,678,710	3,129,289	44,902	42,650	36,701,571
Holmes	1,190,980	426,944	365,515	1,901	4,447	1,989,787
Jackson	2,883,445	1,274,865	688,395	6,693	7,508	4,860,901
Jefferson	1,856,510	536,440	434,402	6,880	5,950	2,840,182
Lafayette	859,400	444,640	102,751	857		1,407,648
Lake	6,995,460	1,359,940	1,107,700	17,773	4,113	9,484,986
Lee	7,140,930	867,440	406,246	13,136	1,919	8,429,671
Leon	3,490,810	1,010,760	581,301	9,962	6,895	5,099,728
Levy	1,867,560	880,005	1,009,848	13,761	3,380	3,774,554
Liberty	843,180	231,338	154,879	3,636		1,233,033
Madison	2,190,155	835,000	569,642	8,424	10,916	3,614,137
Manatee	6,450,490	759,660	581,077	9,613	1,796	7,802,636
Marion	5,021,550	2,196,030	1,661,650	35,643	32,503	8,947,376
Monroe	2,797,185	502,225	1,864,451	48,616	14,615	5,227,092
Nassau	1,541,645	836,900	1,328,069	24,722	28,285	3,759,621
Okaloosa	1,746,903	405,553	524,487	2,154	5,002	2,684,079
Okeechobee	1,802,131	323,175	251,759	3,809		2,380,874
Orange	11,922,200	1,898,840	885,762	16,243	15,013	14,738,058
Osceola	3,951,675	642,465	623,571	9,590	9,640	5,236,941
Palm Beach	8,881,890	1,034,560	850,892	37,192	24,574	10,829,108
Pasco	3,267,110	428,370	951,885	20,690	27,086	4,693,141
Pinellas	12,100,080	2,429,080	672,564	12,703	22,675	15,237,102
Polk	13,789,670	3,965,460	2,690,427	41,602	32,714	20,516,873
Putnam	3,855,340	1,453,910	1,141,569	36,806	31,325	6,518,950
Sarasota	2,918,700	381,870	239,472	4,094	424	3,544,560
St. Johns	3,707,640	1,135,510	848,514	22,776	13,064	5,728,404
St. Lucie	4,130,650	528,120	753,869	24,984	18,232	5,455,805
Santa Rosa	2,550,510	763,550	800,442	2,716	4,913	3,622,181
Seminole	3,268,260	1,124,810	772,267	15,605	11,820	5,192,762
Sumter	2,131,690	498,890	602,066	18,238	19,139	3,270,023
Suwannee	2,535,140	1,411,190	761,514	11,780	7,866	4,727,490
Taylor	2,701,520	1,384,646	491,951	3,981		4,581,916
Union	1,167,225	284,167	356,736	5,522	9,207	1,822,857
Volusia	12,981,830	2,712,900	1,090,939	55,866	43,967	17,454,992
Wakulla	691,890	174,030	141,625	2,929		1,010,474
Walton	2,538,005	886,965	317,891	1,955	4,192	3,749,008
Washington	1,266,240	572,525	207,505	1,038	2,376	2,049,684
Total	287,962,207	79,604,426	52,017,530	1,094,706	724,599	421,448,494

ALACHUA

Acres	807,680
Acres reported in farms.....	307,551
Acres not reported in farms.....	500,129
Acres reported in actual cultivation.....	125,667

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres.	Value.
Cotton, upland.....	345	\$ 5,800
Cotton, sea island.....	1,595	40,730
Corn	5,618	311,099
Oats	400	5,325
Sugar cane	985	127,642
Natal grass hay	145	1,980
Velvet beans	14,888	143,350
Field pea hay	1,535	28,100
Native grasses	2,961	26,050
Japanese cane	40	1,950
Rye	90	500
Peanuts	29,211	536,089
Sweet potatoes	1,770	107,100
Irish potatoes	177	25,511
English peas	4	2,215
Squashes	60	2,000
Lime beans	5	750
Cabbage	1,248	5,025
Watermelons	3,935	79,103
Tomatoes	209	11,052
Beans, string	877	96,802
Cucumbers	1,221	69,321
Lettuce	194	107,300
Egg plant	63	12,620
Peppers	42	3,695
	67,018	\$ 1,747,414

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	20,270	\$ 53,625
Pecans	7,150	25,720
		\$ 79,345

MISCELLANEOUS

Honey, pounds	750	Value
Poultry, common—number.....	134,933	\$ 150
Eggs, dozen	462,275	65,382
Milk, gallons	551,930	133,726
Butter, pounds	44,550	165,600
		20,750
		\$ 385,608

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	2,831	\$ 357,055
Mules	2,801	403,345
Stock cattle	82,173	4,786,530
Cows kept for milk	1,422	71,020

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

		Value
Hereford	462	\$ 4,620
Shorthorn	105	4,270
Devon	4	400
Angus-Aberdeen	420	16,450
Guernsey	199	9,015
Jersey	1,852	101,940
Holstein	8	450

GOATS

		Value
Common	2,930	\$ 7,600
Angoras	50	250

SHEEP

		Value
Sheep	406	\$ 1,696

HOGS

		Value
Hogs	48,452	\$ 216,239

BREVARD

Acres	656,000
Acres reported in farms	15,254
Acres not reported in farms	640,746
Acres reported in actual cultivation	4,573

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Corn	12	\$ 280
Idish potatoes	30	2,205
Sweet potatoes	5	70
Sugar cane	3	130
Pepper	16	1,145
Cabbage	1	30
Tomatoes	25	2,281
Egg plant	4	345
Dasheens	2	75
Beans, string	16	720
	114	\$ 7,281

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	181,285	\$ 391,918
Lemons	12	150
Grapefruit	28,991	127,598
Limes	2	10
Figs	9	25
Bananas, bunches	12	18
Peaches	60	115
Mangoes	5	13
Japan persimmons	205	203
Guavas, crates	215	345
Grapes, pounds	385	71
Avocados	3	6
		\$ \$520,472

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Honey stands of bees	86 \$ 341
Beeswax, pounds	5 2
Poultry, common, number	9,672 8,355

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	69	\$ 7,035
Mules	71	9,815
Cows kept for milk	64	3,885
Stock cattle	2,235	22,540

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

	No. on Hand	Value
Jersey	6	\$ 555
Holstein	1	200

HOGS

	No. on Hand	Value
Hogs	1,555	4,781

BROWARD

Acres	460,800
Acres reported in farms	14,668
Acres not reported in farms	446,132
Acres reported in actual cultivation	6,631

PRODUCTS

Crop.	Acres.	Value.
Irish potatoes	101	\$ 10,752
Rhodes grass	7	175
Native grasses	43	1,150
Para grass	8	80
Sorghum forage	11	550
Lettuce	6	1,210
Celery	1	200
Pepper	348	137,099
Cabbage	791	28,684
Tomatoes	2,116	544,109
English peas	11	1,275
Beets	10	675
Squash	10	1,299
Egg plant	66	8,175
Watermelons	41	1,250
Cantaloupes	2	375
Beans, string	1,951	343,767
Beans, Lima	22	4,484
Cucumbers	16	9,999
	5,561	\$ 1,095,308

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees.		Value.
Oranges	13,516	\$	31,846
Lemons	62		262
Grapefruit	11,443		12,506
Limes	809		906
Cocoanuts	2,767		330
Figs	12		12
Bananas, bunches	475		735
Mangoes	960		5,411
Japan persimmons	3		4
Sapodillas, crates	338		276
Guavas, crates	90		93
Grapes, pounds	50		10
Avocado pears	3,843		13,484
		\$	65,875

MISCELLANEOUS

			Value.
Strawberries, quarts	17,700	\$	7,400
Honey, stands of bees	484		4,461
Poultry	12,752		12,792
Eggs, dozen	70,920		30,570
Milk, gallons	46,947		30,533
Butter, pounds	7,500		3,463

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand.		Value.
Horses	32	\$	3,976
Mules	140		23,680
Cows kept for milk	124		10,570
Stock cattle	67		5,015

HOGS

Hogs	164	\$	2,061
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BRADFORD

Acres	180,800
Acres reported in farms	56,718
Acres not reported in farms	124,082
Acres reported in actual cultivation	22,653

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres		Value
Cotton, sea island	246	\$	9,005
Corn	10,060		80,913
Irish potatoes	29		2,515
Sweet potatoes	481		42,880
Sugar cane	324		27,318
Field peas	33		778
Field pea hay	105		2,475
Hay, native grasses	591		9,475
Peanuts	3,726		71,705
Velvet beans	83		2,340
Cabbage	37		3,285
Tomatoes	100		8,915
Beets	1		75
Squashes	8		599
Watermelons	264		6,675
Beans, string	83		5,590
Cucumbers	11		735
	16,182	\$	275,278

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees		Value
Oranges	2,609	\$	5,435
Grapefruit	12		49
Figs	3		15
Peaches	1,063		1,742
Japan persimmons	11		9
Pears	210		669
Pecans	2,942		20,305
Plums	435		1,163
Grapes, pounds	6,350		595
		\$	29,982

MISCELLANEOUS

			Value
Strawberries, quarts	644,000	\$	126,420
Honey stands of bees	91		497
Poultry, common, number	38,967		29,423
Eggs, dozen	193,695		50,634
Milk, gallons	68,750		13,750
Butter, pounds	20,380		10,191
		\$	230,915

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	579	\$ 59,770
Mules	467	60,290
Oxen	9	330
Stock cattle	9,276	104,600
Cows kept for milk	177	10,730

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

		Value
Aberdeen	2	\$ 175
Guernsey	25	1,550
Jersey	267	14,500
Holstein	12	650

GOATS

		Value
Goats	2,077	\$ 3,088

HOGS

		Value
Hogs	10,775	\$ 24,360

CITRUS

Acres	396,800
Acres reported in farms	21,576
Acres not reported in farms	375,224
Acres reported in actual cultivation	17,077

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	154	\$ 8,010
Cotton, sea island	6,624	15,668
Corn	1,876	33,933
Oats	2,938	6,000
Irish potatoes	6	518
Sweet potatoes	185	15,087
Sugar cane	60	6,104
Field peas	402	6,190
Field pea hay	234	3,250
Native grasses	44	665
Natal grass	86	1,444
Kaffir corn	6	130
Japanese cane	58	1,852
Peanuts	9,001	18,469
Rye	1	40

Velvet beans	729	12,145
Velvet bean hay	27	430
Onions	2	417
Pepper	20	1,501
Cabbage	23	1,240
Tomatoes	198	10,206
English peas	5	600
Squash	4	470
Egg plant	624	525
Watermelons	1,178	42,409
Canteloupes	3	55
Beans, string	8	421
Cucumbers	36	3,280
	24,532	\$ 191,059

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	16,762	\$ 55,710
Lemons	107	600
Grapefruit	525	1,909
Limes	7	55
Figs	106	484
Bananas, bunches	105	105
Peaches	1,176	1,453
Mangoes	33	40
Japanese persimmons	29	124
Pears	26	875
Guavas, crates	281	285
Pecans	247	1,865
Plums	139	363
Grapes, pounds	5,449	528

33

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Strawberries, quarts	465
Honey stands of bees	147
Poultry, common, number	11,982
Eggs, dozen	32,560
Milk, gallons	42,169
Butter, pounds	4,270
	\$ 48,383

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	263	\$ 25,725
Mules	197	24,180
Oxen	10	260
Cows kept for milk	653	10,139
Stock cattle	5,946	46,915

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE

	Value
Hereford	\$ 990
Jersey	13,392
Holstein	225

GOATS

	Value
Common	\$ 1,125
Angoras	11,532

SHEEP

	Value
Sheep	\$ 600

HOGS

	Value
Hogs	\$ 11,795

CLAY

Acres	394,880
Acres reported in farms.....	16,963
Acres not reported in farms.....	377,917
Acres reported in actual cultivation.....	4,494

PRODUCTS

Crop.	Acres.	Value.
Corn	2,684	\$ 33,814
Oats	7	17
Rice	1	20
Irish potatoes	409	61,684
Sweet potatoes	367	39,240
Sugar cane	113	11,201
Field peas	78	1,679
Field pea hay	32	805
Native grasses	66	1,245
Japanese cane	7	300

Peanuts	71	1,118
Velvet beans	398	3,887
Pepper	1	90
Tomatoes	3	340
Watermelons	12	970
Beans, string	11	580
Cucumbers	36	3,280

4,296 \$ 160,270

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees.	Value.
Oranges	1,549	\$ 2,591
Grapefruit	29	51
Figs	12	56
Peaches	1,405	1,538
Japan persimmons	653	462
Pears	42	139
Guavas	6	6
Pecans	780	2,948
Plums	35	35
Grapes, pounds	45,250	2,771

\$ 10,597

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value.
Strawberries, quarts	\$ 11,030
Honey stands of bees.....	188
Poultry, common—number	24,720
Eggs, dozen	25,879
Bilk, gallons	34,553
Butter, pounds	50

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value.
Horses	213	\$ 16,605
Mules	293	37,775
Oxen	12	720
Cows kept for milk.....	144	7,405
Stock cattle	7,042	68,778

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE

	Value.
Guernsey	\$ 225
Jersey	8,475
Holstein	225

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION BY YEARS

Below is given a summary by years of the agricultural production as received through its enumerators by this Department. By comparison they serve to show the general trend of the farming, trucking, horticultural and live stock interests of the State.

YEAR 1913-14

Field Crops, acres	1,081,434
Vegetable and Garden Products, acres.....	93,413

Total Acreage in Cultivation..... 1,174,847

Total Value of All Farm Products

Table No. 1—Field Crops	\$18,861,389
Table No. 2—Vegetable and Garden Products.	13,185,904
Table No. 3—Fruit Products	13,447,435
Table No. 4—Live Stock on Hand.....	29,541,931
Table No. 5—Poultry and Products.....	4,665,001
Table No. 6—Dairy Products	4,130,925
Table No. 7—Apiary Products	104,550
Total	\$83,937,135

YEAR 1915-16

Total Acreages of Crops

Field Crops, acres.....	1,478,428
Vegetable and Garden Products, acres.....	68,955

Total Acreage in Cultivation..... 1,547,383

Total Value of All Farm Products

Table No. 1—Field Crops	\$21,613,300
Table No. 2—Vegetable and Garden Products.	10,724,519
Table No. 3—Fruit Products	13,511,950
Table No. 4—Live Stock on Hand.....	29,869,842
Table No. 5—Poultry and Products.....	4,559,876
Table No. 6—Dairy Products	3,881,452
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous Products	174,225

Total Values

\$84,335,164

YEAR 1917-18

Total Acreage of Crops

Field Crops, acres	1,531,338
Vegetable and Garden Products.....	105,64.

Total Acres in Cultivation..... 1,636,983

Total Value of All Farm Products

Table No. 1—Field Crops	\$31,145,904
Table No. 2—Vegetables and Garden Products	18,838,149
Table No. 3—Fruit Products	16,381,818

Live Stock on Hand July 1, 1918, Viz.:

Horses	\$ 5,764,451
Mules	7,782,483
Milch Cows	2,542,446
*All Other Cattle.....	23,670,239
Other Cattle Shipped	2,075,552
*Hogs on Hand.....	8,767,353
Other Hogs	11,478,002
Sheep and Goats.....	492,847

62,573,373

Table No. 5—Poultry and Products.....	5,993,243
Table No. 6—Dairy and Products	6,017,296
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous Products	312,993

Grand Total.....\$141,262,776

*The total number of hogs for the twelve (12) months would have been 2,164,722, if we could have included the 477,500 butchered and the 591,651 that were shipped out of the counties and the State for market by packers and others. The value of hogs butchered and shipped was for the butchered \$6,069,841, and those shipped \$5,408,161, or a total of \$20,245,355 for hogs alone, including those on hand July 1, 1918.

*There were 85,689 cattle exported from the counties and State by packers and feeders in and out of the State valued at \$2,075,552.

SHEEP		Value.
Sheep	629	\$ 1,328

GOATS		Value.
Goats, common	131	\$ 123
Goats, Angoras	1	3

HOGS		Value.
Hogs	5,945	\$ 13,012

COLUMBIA

Acres	506,880
Acres reported in farms	253,889
Acres not reported in farms	252,991
Acres reported in actual cultivation	135,695

PRODUCTS

Crop.	Acres.	Value
Cotton, Upland	7,117	\$ 121,400
Cotton, Sea Island	1,316	225,100
Corn	69,444	694,440
Oats	500	5,000
Rice	7	620
Sweet potatoes	1,489	148,900
Sugar cane	760	38,000
Field peas	30	650
Japanese cane	21	1,375
Peanuts	16,460	164,600
Velvet beans	55	550
Tomatoes	2	200
Watermelons	200	4,500
Cantaloupes	3	200
Squash	5	113
Cucumbers	11	550
	97,420	\$ 1,406,198

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Pears	15	\$ 200
Pecans	1,865	4,593
		\$ 4,793

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value.
Honey, stands of bees	68
Poultry, common—number	198,420

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	1,736	\$ 65,955
Mules	2,231	204,645
Cows kept for milk	38	2,000
Stock cattle	21,754	217,540

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

	Value
Hereford	79
	\$ 3,505

GOATS

	Value
Goats, common	134
	\$ 135

HOGS

	Value
Hogs	43,471
	\$ 276,370

CALHOUN

Acres	762,880
Acres reported in farms	68,171
Acres not reported in farms	694,709
Acres reported in actual cultivation	23,636

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	51	\$ 1,590
Rice	10	205
Corn	12,427	123,215
Oats	50	205
Sweet potatoes	189	21,800
Sugar cane	417	60,334
Field peas	18	284
Field pea hay	35	1,050
Native grass hay	318	1,414
Millet	1	60
Japanese cane	12	560
Peanuts	4,957	79,536
Tobacco, open field	1	100
Velvet beans	4,926	4,760
Velvet bean hay	29	500
	23,441	\$ 295,613

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees		Value
Oranges	6,193	\$	30,658
Grapefruit	36		126
Figs	181		592
Bananas, bunches	6		18
Peaches	2,151		5,688
Japanese persimmons	12		51
Pears	241		525
Pecans	1,625		11,850
Plums	259		420
Grapes, pounds	14,535		2,543
		\$	52,471

MISCELLANEOUS

			Value
Honey, stands of bees	2,274	\$	3,642
beeswax, pounds	50		15
Wool, fleece	282		110
Poultry, common, numebr	37,785		18,992
Eggs, dozen	166,800		64,800
Milk, gallons	40,000		8,029
Butter, pounds	812		357
		\$	95,945

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand		Value
Horses	415	\$	40,180
Mules	764		78,175
Cows kept for milk	99		3,260

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

			Value
Hereford	15	\$	300
Jersey	20		785
Holstein	9		325

GOATS

			Value
Common	1,842	\$	1,842
Angoras	2		7

SHEEP

			Value
Sheep	803	\$	2,274

HOGS

			Value
Hogs	48,452	\$	\$216,239

DUVAL

Acres	503,040
Acres reported in farms	105,902
Acres not reported in farms	397,138
Acres reported in actual cultivation	22,519

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres		Value
Corn	793	\$	22,356
Irish potatoes	171		23,785
Sweet potatoes	225		21,685
Sugar cane	155		26,127
Field peas	53		2,281
Field pea hay	27		805
Native grasses	120		3,304
Natal grass	6		140
Japanese cane	11		180
Peanuts	10		660
Velvet beans	2		56
Onions	4		1,120
Lettuce	2		295
Pepper	1		70
Cabbage	11		3,425
Tomatoes	8		2,500
English peas	1		135
Beets	2		180
Egg plant	4		555
Watermelons	36		700
Beans, string	4		685
Beans, lima	11		627
	1,657	\$	111,671

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees		Value
Oranges	4,881	\$	10,663
Lemons	17		78
Grapefruit	141		439
Limes	5		10
Figs	5,351		37,149
Bananas, bunches	570		938
Peaches	1,241		9,155
Mangoes	17		52
Japan persimmons	1,494		5,583
Pears	1,233		7,584
Sapodillas, crates	2		5
Guavas, crates	99		283
Pecans	3,421		77,374
Plums	3,212		10,204
Grapes, pounds	61,148		9,591
Avocado pears	87		274
		\$	169,383

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Strawberries, quarts	4,770
Honey stands of bees	91
Beeswax, pound	70
Poultry, common, number	137,702
Eggs, dozen	1,649,484
Milk, gallons	2,144,007
Butter, pounds	99,594
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,945,525

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	1,382	\$ 159,800
Mules	26	95,075
Oxen	54	2,090
Cows kept for milk	3,525	430,601
Stock cattle	7,434	86,519

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

	Value
Hereford	73
Shorthorn	33
Aberdeen Angus	4
Guernsey	59
Jersey	144
Holstein	142
	<hr/>
	15,795

SHEEP

	Value
Sheep	1,085
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,331

GOATS

	Value
Goats, common	570
Goats, angora	7
	<hr/>
	55

HOGS

	Value
Hogs	4,295
	<hr/>
	\$ 31,108

DESOTO

Acres	392,000
Acres reported in farms	33,021
Acres not reported in farms	358,979
Acres reported in actual cultivation	16,628

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Corn	1,190	\$ 41,950
Rice	21	2,160
Irish potatoes	135	18,345
Sweet potatoes	458	69,400
Sugar cane	151	29,565
Field peas	310	6,540
Soy beans	4	40
Field pea hay	57	1,620
Native grasses	1,622	31,059
Velvet beans	6	200
Celery	1	75
Pepper	19	2,810
Cabbage	13	1,650
Tomatoes	48	6,250
Egg plants	4	550
Watermelons	277	5,590
Beans, string	104	13,465
Cucumbers	88	11,160
	<hr/>	
	4,508	\$ 242,429

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	264,038	\$ 1,040,155
Grapefruit	33,807	106,424
Limes	20	75
	<hr/>	
		\$ 1,146,654

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Strawberries, quarts	18,200
Honey, stands of bees	65
Poultry, common, number	38,181
Eggs, dozen	40,479
Milk, gallons	72,825
Butter, pounds	1,865
	<hr/>
	\$ 78,506

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	569	\$ 70,330
Mules	531	124,400
Cows, kept for milk.....	288	23,410
Stock cattle	39,336	696,140

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE

		Value
Jersey	278	\$ 20,265

GOATS

		Value
Goats, Angoras	25	\$ 20

HOGS

		Value
Hogs	2,931	\$ 17,840

DADE

Acres	1,450,720
Acres reported in farms.....	61,180
Acres not reported in farms.....	1,389,540
Acres reported in actual cultivation.....	28,333

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Corn	80	\$ 300
Irish potatoes	103	14,951
Sweet potatoes	44	11,105
Sugar cane	1,000	10,000
Field peas.....	10	200
Rhodes grass	2	145
Japanese cane	20	300
Cassava	1	45
Velvet beans	40	1,412
Velvet bean hay	45	700
Lettuce	5	200
Pepper	143	39,030
Cabbage	125	35,004
Tomatoes	3,408	950,305
Egg plants	65	72,000
Beans, string	49	13,465
Cucumbers	3	122
	5,143	\$ 1,149,284

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	63,211	\$ 182,661
Leons	720	3,353
Grapefruit	292,345	853,645
Limes	7,622	64,908
Cocoanuts	17,523	9,018
Bananas, bunches	12,953	14,116
Pineapples, crates	1,300	2,545
Mangoes	1,684	84,996
Sapodillas, crates	1,895	5,745
Guavas, crates	7,158	4,817
Supar Apples, crates	433	1,355
Avocado pears	82,550	398,960
		\$ 1,626,119

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Strawberries, quarts	63,700
Honey, stands of bees	117
Poultry, common, number	35,993
Eggs, dozen	161,063
Milk, gallons	248,900
Butter, pounds	30,100
	\$ 244,349

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	20	\$ 2,825
Mules	38	7,120
Cows, kept for milk.....	958	102,901

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE

		Value
Hereford	6	\$ 1,200
Aberdeen Angus	52	10,400
Holstein	182	3,012
Other herds not given.....	...	500,000

ESCAMBIA

Acres	420,480
Acres reported in farms	40,017
Acres not reported in farms	380,463
Acres reported in actual cultivation	17,296

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	2,921	\$ 67,520
Cotton, sea island	66	1,500
Corn	9,579	102,051
Oats	58	700
Wheat	7	335
Rice	1	50
Sugar cane	444	22,933
Field peas	14	260
Soy beans	6	150
Field pea hay	689	9,880
Native grasses	180	2,525
Para grass	1	40
Sorghum forage	1	20
Kaffir corn	1	40
Japanese cane	5	300
Peanuts	167	4,190
Velvet beans	596	7,736
Velvet bean hay	308	3,945
Cabbage	8	322
Tomatoes	9	213
Dasheens	2	75
Watermelons	66	725
Cantaloupes	7	62
Cucumbers	40	520
	15,176	\$ 226,092

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	5,458	\$ 12,127
Grapefruit	64	157
Figs	2,976	4,522
Bananas, bunches	54	51
Peaches	5,608	10,272
Japanese persimmons	108	238
Pears	1,452	4,515
Pecans	4,278	10,626
Plums	1,564	1,699
Grapes, pounds	2,958	1,095
		\$ 45,302

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Honey stands of bees	\$ 751
Wool, fleece	1,335
Poultry, common, number	150,235
Eggs, dozen	41,752
Milk, gallons	445,642
Butter, pounds	568

\$ 640,121

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	1,542	\$ 141,554
Mules	726	77,905
Oxen	176	5,235
Cows kept for milk	909	106,721
Stock cattle	8,927	162,908

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

	Value
Hereford	\$ 4,507
Shorthorn	29,063
Devon	1,465
Guernsey	140
Jersey	900
Holstein	200

SHEEP

	Value
Sheep	\$ 9,740

GOATS

	Value
Goats, common	\$ 6,285
Goats, Angora	722

HOGS

	Value
Hogs	\$ 61,649

FLAGLER

Acres	309,760
Acres reported in farms	7,680
Acres not reported in farms	302,080
Acres reported in actual cultivation	2,665

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, Upland	12	\$ 900
Cotton, Sea Island	4	825
Corn	832	4,344
Rice	12	148
Irish potatoes	1,480	258,262
Sweet potatoes	74	15,462
Sugar cane	19	187
Field peas	6	22
Field pea hay	569	4,563
Rhodes grass	2	20
Native grasses	81	740
Natal grass	4	40
Velvet beans	9	85
Onions	1	500
Lettuce	1	1,600
Cabbage	69	9,932
Tomatoes	3	250
Beets	1	100
Watermelons	7	100
Cucumbers	1	9
	3,137	\$ 298,091

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	1,504	\$ 3,241
Lemons	15	6
Grapefruit	348	588
Figs	167	56
Bananas, bunches	45	25
Peaches	69	32
Japan persimmons	96	31
Pears	7	9
Guavas, crates	152	164
Pecans	5	28
Grapes, pounds	2,195	182
		\$ 4,362

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Strawberries, quarts	2,430
Honey, stands of bees	24
Poultry, common, number	5,354
Eggs, dozen	26,800
Milk, gallons	34,599
Butter, pounds	1,367
	\$ 31,382

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	55	\$ 5,955
Mules	263	21,155
Cows, kept for milk	135	8,468
Stock cattle	416	6,947

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

	No. on Hand	Value
Jersey	4	\$ 235

SHEEP

	No. on Hand	Value
Sheep	2,714	\$ 8,142

GOATS

	No. on Hand	Value
Goats, common	60	\$ 120

HOGS

	No. on Hand	Value
Hogs	587	\$ 3,426

GADSDEN

Acres	345,600
Acres reported in farms	188,371
Acres not reported in farms	157,229
Acres reported in actual cultivation	54,120

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	206	\$ 4,672
Corn	34,449	219,485
Rice	6	196
Irish potatoes	56	4,427
Sweet potatoes	1,250	50,925
Sugar cane	1,846	101,700
Field peas	93	2,267
Field pea hay	2,013	34,080
Native grasses	524	5,540
Millet	2	20
Sorghum forage	23	830
Japanese cane	35	1,340
Peanuts	7,975	90,482
Tobacco, shade	2,482	1,308,594
Tobacco, open field	564	52,910
Velvet Beans	719	10,824

Velvet bean hay	14	422
Cabbage	274	16,385
Tomatoes	5	600
Squash	12	1,130
Watermelons	155	3,680
Cantaloupes	1	80
Beans, string	31	2,653
Beans, lima	2	145
Cucumbers	25	475

52,762 \$ 1,913,862

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	52	\$ 92
Figs	119	210
Peaches	931	691
Pears	243	355
Pecans	12,651	13,649
Plums	111	69
Grapes, pounds	2,655	145

\$ 15,211

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Honey, stands of bees	\$ 864
Beeswax, pounds	464
Wool, fleece	474
Poultry, common, number	49,196
Eggs, dozen	154,189
Milk, gallons	223,820
Butter, pounds	91,448

\$ 156,445

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	917	\$ 94,984
Mules	1,684	213,628
Oxen	52	3,725
Cows, kept for milk	1,582	47,245
Stock cattle	6,683	93,970

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

	Value
Hereford	\$ 1
Guernsey	2
Jersey	422
Holstein	31

SHEEP

	Value
Sheep	354 \$ 960

GOATS

	Value
Goats, common	715 \$ 654
Goats, Angora	25 60

HOGS

	Value
Hogs	16,573 \$ 49,528

HARDEE

Acres	392,000
Acres reported in farms	38,586
Acres not reported in farms	353,414
Acres reported in actual cultivation	23,921

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Corn	3,587	\$ 95,970
Irish potatoes	383	51,305
Sweet potatoes	606	81,525
Sugar cane	33	5,750
Field pea hay	30	2,000
Native grasses	2,439	53,215
Pepper	62	9,095
Cabbage	37	2,475
Tomatoes	134	14,975
English peas	5	1,100
Egg plants	36	4,325
Watermelons	300	8,000
Beans, string	700	44,845
Cucumbers	379	55,750
	8,731	\$ 430,330

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	44,563	\$ 496,440
Grapefruit	11,687	49,047
Guavas, crates	1,564	1,564
		\$ 547,051

MISCELLANEOUS			Value
Strawberries, quarts	47,200	\$	15,675
Poultry, common, number	42,933		26,304
Eggs, dozen	94,250		44,817
Milk, gallons	70,950		41,960
		\$	128,756

LIVE STOCK			
	No. on Hand		Value
Horses	1,131	\$	123,475
Mules	586		127,050
Cows, kept for milk	747		57,925
Stock cattle	3,825		51,060

THOROUGHbred CATTLE			Value
Jersey	990	\$	73,950

HOGS			Value
Hogs	2,293	\$	8,160

HIGHLANDS			
Acres	668,160		
Acres reported in farms	219,715		
Acres not reported in farms	449,445		
Acres reported in actual cultivation, including groves	39,607		

PRODUCTS			
Crop	Acres		Crop
Corn	30	\$	600
Sweet potatoes	11		475
Sugar cane	6		900
Field pea hay	6		20
Natal grass	2		337
	55	\$	2,332

FRUITS AND NUTS			
	Bearing Trees		Value
Oranges	127,862	\$	414,216
Lemons	5,069		566
Grapefruit	68,058		126,962

Limes	401	31,105
Figs	19	27
Bananas, bunches	361	328
Peaches	129	371
Pineapples, crates	4,078	916
Mangoes	192	908
Japan persimmons	296	15
Guavas, crates	821	1,231
Avocadoes	964	248

MISCELLANEOUS			Value
Strawberries, quarts	2,000	\$	501
Honey, stands of bees	232		1,443
Poultry, common, number	7,113		5,630
Eggs, dozen	43,294		16,468
Milk, gallons	6,965		3,468
Butter, pounds	491		2,718
		\$	30,228

LIVE STOCK			
	No. on Hand		Value
Horses	219	\$	13,160
Mules	1,126		276,500
Oxen	158		569
Cows, kept for milk	1,808		10,355
Stock cattle	26,735		196,862

THOROUGHbred CATTLE			Value
Devon	82	\$	5,670
Aberdeen Angus	20		2,600
Jersey	6		390
Holstein	71		1,790

SHEEP			Value
Sheep	1,010	\$	2,050

GOATS			Value
Goats, common	111	\$	179
Goats, Angora	67		160

HOGS			Value
Hogs	1,850	\$	4,945

HILLSBOROUGH

Acres	688,000
Acres reported in farms.....	110,606
Acres not reported in farms.....	577,394
Acres reported in actual cultivation.....	33,756

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Corn	5,579	\$ 108,628
Oats	116	1,982
Wheat	4	266
Rice	24	1,568
Irish potatoes	732	67,445
Sweet potatoes	368	37,424
Sugar cane	625	66,693
Field peas	2,820	17,314
Soy beans	51	870
Field pea hay	343	10,592
Native grasses	1,345	40,233
Millet	38	3,400
Natal grass	281	6,640
Para grass	3	75
Sorghum forage	55	4,320
Japanese cane	117	7,355
Cassava	11	490
Peanuts	377	3,660
Velvet beans	80	6,950
Velvet beans hay	6	120
Onions	12	1,465
Lettuce	83	30,105
Celery	56	21,222
Pepper	82	7,348
Cabbage	453	105,493
Tomatoes	934	78,258
English peas	39	5,172
Beets	11	1,026
Squash	77	6,625
Egg plant	33	4,972
Dasheens	2	260
Romain	16	1,015
Watermelons	539	11,839
Cantaloupes	60	1,764
Beans, string	681	53,482
Beans, lima	90	2,449
Cucumbers	308	25,329
	16,451	\$ 743,849

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	440,547	\$ 1,043,875
Lemons	4,887	14,065
Grapefruit	107,594	222,733
Limes	1,562	4,150
Figs	1,059	2,596
Bananas, bunches	8,622	8,629
Peaches	4,964	14,608
Pineapples, crates	102	294
Mangoes	3,105	7,331
Japan persimmons	2,050	2,769
Pears	619	2,297
Sapodillas, crates	181	348
Guavas, crates	26,643	26,787
Sugar apples, crates	81	188
Pecans	1,124	9,632
Plums	2,659	7,364
Grapes, pounds	46,872	10,355
Avocado pears	3,744	9,233
		\$ 1,387,254

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Strawberries, quarts.....	\$ 669,628
Honey, stands of bees.....	4,944
Bees wax	5
Poultry, common, number ...	390,188
Eggs, dozen	771,179
Milk, gallons	1,395,853
Butter, pounds	13,285
Wool, fleece	204
	\$ 3,245,900

LIVE STOCK

	No on Hand	Value
Horses	2,756	\$ 375,250
Mules	1,552	209,775
Oxen	9	350
Cows kept for milk.....	7,078	666,774
Stock cattle	13,791	415,483

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE

		Value
Hereford	3,123	\$ 196,130
Short Horn	82	5,267
Devon	161	5,480
Aberdeen Angus	3	165
Guernsey	50	2,040
Jersey	310	25,750
Holstein	32	3,560

SHEEP

		Value
Sheep	943	\$ 3,799

GOATS

		Value
Goats, common	1,670	\$ 4,101
Goats, Angoras	531	1,909

HOGS

		Value
Hogs	16,814	\$ 97,535

HOLMES

Acres	293,120
Acres reported in farms	190,367
Acres not reported in farms	102,753
Acres reported in actual cultivation	52,143

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	6,492	\$ 95,820
Corn	30,945	246,203
Rice	19	236
Sweet potatoes	493	23,710
Sugar cane	671	53,519
Field peas	6	20
Field pea hay	2	15
Native grasses	1,527	10,695
Peanuts	9,579	88,760
Velvet beans	8,658	73,630
Watermelons	232	12,459
	58,633	\$ 605,067

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	61	\$ 128
Peaches	1,214	3,141
Pears	100	34
Pacons	544	1,992
Plums	50	36
Grapes, pounds	3,130	626
		\$ 5,957

MISCELLANEOUS

		Value
Honey, stands of bees	742	\$ 447
Beeswax, pounds	143	28
Wool, fleece	1,578	2,171
Poultry	42,896	21,448
Eggs, dozen	148,022	37,005
Milk, gallons	568,205	113,641
Butter, pounds	136,060	27,212
		\$ 201,952

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	491	\$ 40,425
Mules	1,629	145,165
Oxen	95	4,175
Cows, kept for milk	2,518	39,629
Stock cattle	10,223	78,955

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE

		Value
Hereford	15	\$ 559
Jersey	28	458
Holstein	8	470

		Value
Sheep	4,764	\$ 10,823

GOATS

		Value
Goats, common	1,468	\$ 734

HOGS

		Value
Hogs	19,172	\$ 70,687

COPY OF LAW UNDER WHICH THE STATISTICS
ARE GATHERED

CHAPTER 5609—(No. 14)

AN ACT to Provide for the Enumeration of Agricultural, Horticultural, Live Stock, Manufacturing, Industrial, and Other Statistics; for the Appointment of County Enumerators, to Define Their Duties, to Provide for Their Compensation, and to Define the Duties of the Boards of County Commissioners in Connection Therewith.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Duty of County Commissioners.—It shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners of each county in the State at their first regular meeting in July of each alternate year, beginning with July of 1907, to select and appoint some competent person to be known as the county enumerator, and immediately upon the appointment of such enumerator, said Board shall furnish the Commissioner of Agriculture with his name and post-office address.

Duties of Enumerators.—It shall be the duty of the county enumerator to call on all residents and the managers or legal representatives of all non-residents in their respective counties, who are engaged in agriculture, horticulture and stock raising, and all persons, firms, companies, mining or other industrial pursuits, for such necessary facts and statistical information as the Commissioner of Agriculture may require, and for filling out such blank forms as may be furnished him by the Commissioner of Agriculture for the purpose herein stated.

Enumerator to Subscribe to an Oath.—Each county enumerator shall, before entering upon his duties, subscribe to an oath before the County Judge of his county, that he will, to the best of his ability, perform well and faithfully the duties of the office of county enumerator; the original oath to be filed with the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and a duplicate copy shall be filed with the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Deputies.—The county enumerator may, for any purpose not inconsistent with this act, appoint one or more deputies to assist him, but for all official acts of such deputy or deputies, he shall be responsible.

Sec. 2. Term and Duties of Enumerator.—The first enumeration under this act shall be for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1907, and ending June 30, 1908, and every two years thereafter, and the enumerators shall begin their work as soon after the first day of July, 1908, as practicable, and shall proceed to fill out all such blank

forms and lists as may be furnished by the Commissioner of Agriculture, for the purpose, and they shall complete said blank forms and lists in accordance with instructions of the Commissioner of Agriculture and return them so completed in such proper form to the Board of County Commissioners of their respective counties not later than the first day of November of the same year and each alternate year thereafter in the same manner. It shall be the duty of the enumerator to attach his certificate, sworn to before a proper officer authorized to administer oaths, that such statistical report is full, true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Duties of County Commissioners.—It shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners at their first regular meeting in November of each alternate year, immediately upon receipt of the completed report from the enumerators, to carefully examine the several schedules of said report furnished by the enumerators, and if found correct to forward the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture, so as to reach him not later than the 15th day of said November. The Boards of County Commissioners, as a body, or by a majority of such Board sitting in session, shall attach their certificate to the report, stating they have examined the same, are satisfied with it, and approve it.

Sec. 3, Chapter 5609, Acts of Legislature of 1907, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 3. Rate of Compensation, and Manner of Payment.—Each county enumerator shall be paid fifteen cents for each person or resident of the county engaged in agriculture, horticulture and stock raising, and fifteen cents for each manufacturing, mining or other industrial pursuits listed or enumerated under the provisions of this act; the said amount to be paid out of the funds arising from the sale of fertilizer stamps by the Commissioner of Agriculture, in the following manner: Each enumerator shall make out his bill against the State of Florida on a blank form to be supplied by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and such bill shall be approved by the Board of County Commissioners of his county, and then he shall forward the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall, if upon examination the said enumerator's report is found correct as required by this Act, approve said bill, and deliver it to the State Comptroller, who shall draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for amount of said approved bill and transmit the same to the said enumerator.

Sec. 4. Repeal.—All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be enforced from and after its passage and approval by the Governor, or upon its becoming a law without such approval.

Approved May 21, 1907.

HAMILTON

Acres	337,920
Acres reported in farms	132,225
Acres not reported in farms	205,695
Acres reported in actual cultivation	45,993

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	356	\$ 4,170
Cotton, sea island	3,265	50,630
Corn	25,093	146,967
Oats	119	1,165
Rice	18	501
Irish potatoes	14	1,145
Sweet potatoes	420	40,405
Sugar cane	342	49,743
Field peas	420	7,167
Soy beans	4	40
Field pea hay	33	1,185
Millet	13	780
Para grass	20	500
Peanuts	9,622	243,861
Rye	33	430
Velvet beans	2,038	16,460
Velvet bean hay	46	600
Pepper	62	9,095
Cabbage	1	420
Tomatoes	1	295
Watermelons	52	3,700
Cucumbers	1	100
	41,973	\$ 579,359

FRUITS AND NUTS

Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	21
Figs	77
Peaches	123
Japan persimmons	2
Pears	30
Pecans	1,067
Plums	57
Grapes, pounds	1,032
	\$ 4,598

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Honey, stands of bees	557
Beeswax, pounds	35
	6

Poultry, common, number	45,399	19,617
Eggs, dozen	111,873	23,602
Milk, gallons	128,158	33,883
Butter, pounds	17,925	9,106

\$ 87,779

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	355	\$ 29,845
Mules	1,044	120,350
Oxen	47	675
Cows kept for milk	523	9,244
Stock cattle	8,975	64,076

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE

	No. on Hand	Value
Herefords	1	\$ 50
Shorthorn	2	200
Guernsey	4	260
Jersey	8	210

SHEEP

	No. on Hand	Value
Sheep	75	\$ 125

GOATS

	No. on Hand	Value
Goats, common	416	\$ 895

HOGS

	No. on Hand	Value
Hogs	16,831	\$ 63,740

JACKSON

Acres	617,600
Acres reported in farms	288,477
Acres not reported in farms	329,123
Acres reported in actual cultivation	174,468

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	22,628	\$ 380,560
Cotton, Sea Island	9	1,405
Corn	93,992	911,998
Oats	902	5,095

Rice	6	300
Sweet potatoes	2,183	131,471
Sugar cane	2,559	265,570
Sorghum syrup	20	1,500
Field peas	32	345
Field pea hay	110	850
Rhodes grass	8	97,013
Native grasses	12,956	97,013
Natal grass	3,070	14,885
Japanese cane	124	5,255
Peanuts	41,104	343,971
Velvet beans	26,837	137,786
Velvet bean hay	261	3,930
Watermelons	348	15,100
	207,149	\$ 2,317,184

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	2,496	\$ 3,035
Peaches	17	85
Pecans	300	3,000
		\$ 6,120

MISCELLANEOUS

		Value
Wool, fleece	290	\$ 155
Poultry, common, number	189,549	139,992
Eggs, dozen	968,786	304,751
Milk, gallons	787,194	236,158
Butter, pounds	196,798	59,040
		\$ 740,096

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	2,522	\$ 378,300
Mules	4,767	953,400
Oxen	405	26,623
Cows, kept for milk	1,488	55,822
Stock cattle	22,121	288,319

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

		Value
Hereford	26	\$ 695
Guernsey	83	2,720
Jersey	691	30,080
Helstein	380	23,441

SHEEP

Sheep	286	\$ 1,006
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GOATS

Goats, common	857	\$ 1,763
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HOGS

Hogs	61,242	\$ 216,055
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JEFFERSON

Acres	374,400
Acres reported in farms	211,683
Acres not reported in farms	162,717
Acres reported in actual cultivation	90,056

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	7,648	\$ 95,945
Corn	54,017	230,492
Oats	1,745	1,118
Sweet potatoes	1,681	53,820
Sugar cane	1,111	45,083
Field peas	325	443
Field pea hay	1,231	10,255
Native grasses	30	560
Natal grass	10	100
Sorghum forage	35	600
Japanese cane	3	50
Peanuts	7,151	6,181
Rye	95	1,700
Velvet beans	3,294	785
Velvet bean hay	135	1,340
Watermelons	144	5,925
	78,655	\$ 454,397

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Pears	345	\$ 569
Pecans	72,014	77,940

MISCELLANEOUS

		Value
Honey, stands of bees	10	\$ 45
Beeswax, pounds	100	25
Poultry, common, number	48,713	48,713

Eggs, dozen	126,140	32,193
Milk, gallons.....	96,300	4,895
Butter, pounds.....	33,735	11,062
		<hr/>
		\$ 96,933

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	479	\$ 37,540
Mules	2,440	269,370
Oxen	173	3,432
Cows, kept for milk	1,681	78,620
Stock cattle.....	8,593	87,480
		<hr/>

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE

		Value
Hereford	154	\$ 3,730
Shorthorn	50	1,250
Aberdeen Angus	154	3,125
Guernsey	249	8,915
Jersey	110	1,300
Holstein	151	3,765
		<hr/>

SHEEP

Sheep	41	\$ 174
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GOATS

		Value
Goats, common.....	198	\$ 130
Goats, Angoras	10	25
		<hr/>

HOGS

Hogs	23,995	\$ 93,479
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LAKE

Acres	670,080
Acres reported in farms.....	145,542
Acres not reported in farms.....	524,538
Acres reported in actual cultivation.....	16,913

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	48	\$ 1,940
Cotton, Sea Island	60	2,800
Corn	805	13,448
Irish potatoes	20	3,495

Sweet potatoes	53	7,103
Sugar cane	32	4,331
Field peas	110	1,351
Field pea hay	95	2,540
Native grasses	292	4,455
Natal grass	294	3,255
Japanese cane	3	450
Cassava	1	50
Peanuts	9	1,232
Velvet beans	505	15,200
Onions	2	110
Lettuce	15	1,550
Pepper	1	400
Cabbage	364	29,050
Tomatoes	89	5,107
English peas	2	105
Squash	12	1,500
Egg plant	1	1000
Romaine	2	512
Watermelons	1,340	76,714
Beans, string	132	23,855
Beans, Lima	8	320
Cucumbers	283	57,062
	<hr/>	
	4,578	\$ 258,035

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	265,673	\$ 1,200,809
Lemons	82	375
Grapefruit	66,762	322,539
Limes	174	86
Figs	71	376
Bananas, bunches	61	311
Peaches	31,990	44,660
Mangoes	28	18
Japan persimmon	317	315
Pears	662	2,942
Guavas, crates	2,619	2,866
Pecans	154	780
Plums	19	69
Grapes, pounds	4,470	1,238
Avocado pears	1,001	31
	<hr/>	
		\$ 1,577,415

MISCELLANEOUS

		Value
Strawberries, quarts	1,380	\$ 360
Honey, stands of bees.....	412	17,850

Poultry, common, number	35,564	39,315
Eggs, dozen	179,674	74,094
Milk, gallons	209,230	108,260
Butter, pounds	9,883	3,529
		<hr/>
		\$ 243,408

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	225	\$ 22,310
Mules	384	73,270
Oxen	17	750
Cows kept for milk	402	30,185
Stock cattle	1,789	25,511

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

		Value
Short Horn	2	\$ 40
Jersey	94	5,579
Holstein	20	995

GOATS

		Value
Goats	8	\$ 80

HOGS

		Value
Hogs	2,529	\$ 11,219

LAFAYETTE

Acres	334,720
Acres reported in farms	85,943
Acres not reported in farms	248,777
Acres reported in actual cultivation	46,167

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	116	\$ 1,005
Cotton, sea island	3,336	29,590
Corn	17,481	181,571
Oats	20	400
Sweet potatoes	210	37,980
Sugar cane	26,221	18,010
Field peas	95	1,150
Field pea hay	84	720
Native grasses	6	20
Peanuts	8,229	490,737

Rye	6	120
Velvet beans	1,229	21,010
Watermelons	317	15,800
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	57,350	\$ 797,103

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	265	\$ 1,529
Lemons	34	6
Figs	2	23
Peaches	688	1,862
Japan persimmons	2	3
Pears	88	264
Pecans	503	6,640
Plums	23	235
Grapes, pound	840	44

MISCELLANEOUS

		Value
Honey, stands of bees	113	\$ 350
Beeswax, pounds	100	26
Poultry, common, number	44,040	11,322
Eggs, dozen	48,655	12,419
Milk, gallons	1,200	240
Butter, pounds	305	156
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$ 24,513

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	405	\$ 51,071
Mules	839	119,820
Oxen	2	60
Stock Cattle	8,318	104,370

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

		Value
Jersey	65	\$ 2,470

GOATS

		Value
Goats, common	954	\$ 954
Goats, Angora	5	5

HOGS

		Value
Hogs	18,028	\$ 116,650

LIBERTY

Acres	526,720
Acres reported in farms.....	16,508
Acres not reported in farms.....	510,212
Acres reported in actual cultivation.....	4,315

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Corn	2,929	\$ 37,937
Oats	83	1,185
Rice	11	220
Sweet potatoes	154	11,704
Sugar cane	127	8,910
Field peas	21	740
Native grasses	27	755
Japanese cane	10	540
Peanuts	1,137	15,493
Velvet beans	92	3,060
Watermelons	3	150
	4,594	\$ 80,694

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	187	\$ 1,003
Lemons	4	10
Grapefruit	4	26
Figs	77	355
Bananas, bunches	4	4
Peaches	1,087	1,500
Pears	12	73
Pecans	549	3,358
Plums	189	80
Grapes, pounds	6,750	406
		\$ 6,815

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Honey, stands of bees	1,295
Beeswax, pounds	510
Wool, fleece	758
Poultry, common, number	13,341
Eggs, dozen	17,099
Milk, gallons	128,140
Butter, pounds	1,935
	\$ 22,692

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	117	\$ 9,090
Mules	131	15,460
Oxen	35	2,712
Cows kept for milk.....	65	3,815
Stock cattle	2,224	26,101

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE

	Number	Value
Jersey	8	\$ 425
Holstein	6	90

SHEEP

	Number	Value
Sheep	900	\$ 1,800

GOATS

	Number	Value
Goats, common	312	\$ 323
Goats, Angoras	65	100

HOGS

	Number	Value
Hogs	5,429	\$ 33,170

LEE

Acres	2,579,840
Acres reported in farms.....	982,590
Acres not reported in farms.....	1,597,250
Acres reported in actual cultivation.....	12,097

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Corn	33	\$ 645
Oats	2	50
Wheat	1	50
Irish potatoes	131	27,730
Sweet potatoes	34	4,843
Sugar cane	375	12,624
Field peas	4	100
Field pea hay	1	20
Native grasses	2	190
Velvet beans	27	1,540
Onions	3	403

Lettuce	1	1,000
Celery	1	600
Pepper	596	321,114
Cabbage	6	485
Tomatoes	234	47,292
English peas	2	155
Beets	4	225
Squash	39	9,910
Egg plant	58	7,894
Dasheens	2	150
Watermelons	96	10,375
Cantaloupes	1	200
Beans, string	27	11,710
Beans, lima	2	8
Cucumbers	47	18,915
	1,729	\$ 478,228

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	164,891	\$ 925,466
Lemons	238	911
Grapefruit	223,867	1,264,596
Limes	976	12,938
Cocoanuts	3,529	10,298
Figs	15	259
Bananas, bunches	1,607	1,603
Peaches	35	39
Pineapples, crates	15	124
Mangoes	6,001	84,046
Japan persimmons	306	2,136
Sapodillas, crates	315	730
Guavas, crates	9,534	9,413
Sugar apples, crates	25	50
Pecans	4	3
Plums	2	2
Grapes, pounds	2,000	253
Avocado pears	4,554	71,046
		\$ 2,383,913

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Strawberries, quarts	\$ 1,850
Honey, stands of bees	1,393
Wool, fleece	40
Poultry, common, number	63,059
Eggs, dozen	298,740
Milk, gallons	185,475
Butter, pounds	150
	\$ 255,155

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	524	\$ 58,165
Mules	346	52,569
Oxen	51	1,680
Cows, kept for milk	402	30,185
Stock cattle	20,172	284,180

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

		Value
Hereford	7	\$ 500
Shorthorn	2	60
Aberdeen Angus	123	24,750
Guernsey	5	300
Jersey	95	3,685
Holstein	10	700

SHEEP

		Value
Sheep	200	1,000

GOATS

		Value
Goats, common	418	1,826

HOGS

		Value
Hogs	4,285	20,154

LEVY

Acres	731,520
Acres reported in farms	93,731
Acres not reported in farms	637,789
Acres reported in actual cultivation	38,948

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	900	\$ 12,749
Cotton, Sea Island	480	10,875
Corn	13,973	133,194
Oats	3	30
Rice	1	12
Sweet potatoes	464	46,625
Sugar cane	269	14,675
Field peas	171	2,192

Field pea hay	326	5,720
Native grasses	177	1,805
Millet	4	80
Natal Grass	5	80
Sorghum forage	22	674
Japanese cane	46	2,325
Cassava	3	60
Peanuts	10,876	201,636
Velvet beans	647	6,883
Velvet bean hay	4	60
Cabbage	19	750
Tomatoes	74	4,955
Watermelons	2,254	47,650
Cantaloupes	79	2,850
Beans, string	5	175
Cucumbers	1,138	49,769
	<u>31,940</u>	<u>\$ 545,824</u>

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees.	Value
Oranges	3,159	\$ 17,125
Grapefruit	17	46
Limes	4	16
Figs	69	154
Bananas, bunches	36	58
Peaches	654	1,037
Japan persimmons	10	18
Pears	25	454
Pecans	5,329	6,669
Plums	30	644
Grapes, pounds	6,150	996
		<u>\$ 27,217</u>

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Honey, stands of bees	274
Beeswax, pounds	200
Poultry, common, number	43,102
Eggs, dozen	129,242
Milk, gallons	34,355
Butter, pounds	9,050
Cheese, pounds	150
	<u>\$ 60,069</u>

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	1,166	\$ 127,043
Mules	617	65,645
Oxen	7	175
Cows kept for milk	59	2,520
Stock cattle	26,976	246,284

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

	Number	Value
Hereford	10	\$ 140
Shorthorn	1	50
Devon	1	50
Aberdeen Angus	6	225
Guernsey	8	200
Jersey	238	8,160
Holstein	12	530

SHEEP

		Value
Sheep	267	\$ 536

GOATS

		Value
Goats, common	1,188	\$ 1,188
Goats, Angoras	7	60

HOGS

		Value
Hogs	26,152	\$ 52,964

LEON

Acres	457,600
Acres reported in farms	233,864
Acres not reported in farms	223,736
Acres reported in actual cultivation	86,786

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	11,876	\$ 267,903
Corn	43,496	399,520
Oats	931	8,974
Irish potatoes	6	408
Sweet potatoes	1,580	139,806

Sugar cane	155	37,519
Sorghum syrup	3	63
Field peas	298	4,921
Soy beans	11	65
Field pea hay	1,853	24,720
Native grasses	274	2,800
Millet	5	310
Natal grass	2	45
Sorghum forage	7	440
Kaffir corn	1	30
Japanese cane	53	1,680
Peanuts	1,672	24,922
Tobacco, shade	82	31,650
Tobacco, open field	6	470
Velvet beans	1,983	15,828
Velvet bean hay	121	755
Onions	1	250
Lettuce	1	600
Pepper	1	200
Cabbage	3	705
Tomatoes	2	350
Beets	1	800
Squash	1	400
Egg plants	1	260
Watermelons	417	4,800
Beans, string	2	280
Cucumbers	1	400
	64,846	\$ 971,874

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	318	\$ 792
Grapefruit	113	613
Figs	2,626	4,415
Bananas, bunches	50	160
Peaches	2,728	4,681
Japan persimmons	46	150
Pears	2,212	2,448
Pecans	55,126	18,066
Plums	1,228	776
Grapes, pounds	13,230	1,323
		\$ 33,424

MISCELLANEOUS

		Value
Strawberries, quarts	1,000	\$ 390
Honey	646	2,529
Beeswax, pounds	295	67
Wool, fleece	85	28
Poultry, common, number	58,165	30,295
Eggs, dozen	149,474	45,653
*Milk, gallons	534,317	100,033
*Butter, pounds	52,276	16,381
		\$ 195,376

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	1,368	\$ 127,650
Mules	1,393	158,550
Oxen	262	9,540
Cows kept for milk	4,016	135,542
Stock cattle	6,517	67,493

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

		Value
Hereford	15	\$ 400
Aberdeen Angus	2	80
Guernsey	63	995
Jersey	2,109	37,083
Holstein	56	1,660

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SHEEP

		Value
Sheep	99	\$ 198

GOATS

		Value
Goats, common	1,018	\$ 1,044
Goats, Angora	43	184

HOGS

		Value
Hogs	15,276	\$ 50,801

*Not including the output of the Leon Creamery.

MADISON

Acres	460,160
Acres reported in farms	161,752
Acres not reported in farms	298,408
Acres reported in actual cultivation.....	95,050

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	5,671	\$ 87,040
Cotton, Sea Island	493	9,215
Corn	49,536	235,725
Oats	1,861	14,910
Sweet potatoes	715	32,335
Sugar cane	663	57,760
Field pea hay	2,111	29,250
Native grasses	10	300
Japanese cane	21	680
Peanuts	1,881	39,820
Rye	100	1,120
Tobacco, shade	253	181,700
Velvet beans	216	3,712
Velvet bean hay	70	600
English peas	10	1,000
Squash	65	4,210
Watermelons	50	1,500

63,726 \$ 700,877

FRUITS AND NUTS

Bearing Trees	Value
Pecans	\$ 745

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Poultry, common, number.....	81,613
Eggs, dozen	108,300
Milk, gallons	54,300
Butter, pounds	2,875

\$ 86,059

LIVE STOCK

No. on Hand	Value
Horses	1,006
Mules	2,015
Oxen	51

Cows kept for milk	181	7,935
Stock cattle	13,387	132,121

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

Jersey	Value
.....	583 \$ 20,825

SHEEP

Sheep	Value
.....	33 \$ 66

GOATS

Goats, common	Value
.....	404 \$ 695

HOGS

Hogs	Value
.....	33,334 \$ 97,132

MANATEE

Acres	500,080
Acres reported in farms.....	19,582
Acres not reported in farms	480,498
Acres reported in actual cultivation.....	8,020

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Corn	1,217	\$ 16,281
Rice	25	1,445
Irish potatoes	13	610
Sweet potatoes	251	21,675
Sugar cane	171	25,320
Field peas	88	1,427
Field pea hay	34	550
Native grasses	40	1,210
Natal grass	2	40
Japanese cane	11	500
Cassava	11	1,050
Peanuts	8	50
Wool, fleece	640	935
Velvet beans	20	290
Velvet bean hay	2	60
Onions	1	160
Lettuce	375	242,325
Celery	265	235,050
Pepper	153	52,820
Cabbage	189	29,490
Tomatoes	436	238,130

Beets	1	80
Squash	2	1,000
Egg plants	4	250
Watermelons	14	8,190
Beans, string	16	2,375
Cucumbers	34	5,580
	<u>4,023</u>	<u>\$ 886,893</u>

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	65,573	\$ 199,206
Lemons	279	413
Grapefruit	84,789	308,958
Limes	98	655
Bananas, bunches	205	368
Peaches	52	230
Pineapples, crates	25	75
Mangoes	361	1,429
Japan persimmons	24	64
Guavas, crates	1,176	1,736
Pecans	29	104
Plums	25	30
Grapes, pounds	175	50
		<u>\$ 513,318</u>

MISCELLANEOUS

		Value
Strawberries, quarts	225	\$ 100
Honey, stands of bees	70	213
Poultry, common, number	26,900	22,706
Eggs, dozen	40,222	19,263
Milk, gallons	24,705	12,405
Butter, pounds	2,020	600
		<u>\$ 55,287</u>

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	820	\$74,645
Mules	365	46,925
Oxen	12	650
Cows, kept for milk	143	8,155
Stock cattle	11,627	95,505

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE

		Value
Hereford	116	\$ 7,220
Shorthorn	1	150
Guernsey	164	9,505
Jersey	24	1,320

SHEEP

Sheep	1,070	Value 3,160
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GOATS

Goats, common	455	Value 1,082
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HOGS

Hogs	12,812	Value 27,845
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MARION

Acres	1,054,080
Acres reported in farms	165,291
Acres not reported in farms	888,789
Acres reported in actual cultivation	79,565

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, Sea Island	1,498	\$ 54,880
Corn	43,712	457,210
Oats	645	11,850
Irish potatoes	10	2,000
Sweet potatoes	755	61,620
Sugar cane	465	69,525
Field peas	109	2,900
Field pea hay	2,100	26,590
Native grasses	1,145	13,540
Peanuts	6,17	141,145
Velvet beans	9,206	20,040
Velvet bean hay	104	2,250
Onions	54	16,200
Lettuce	714	108,100
Pepper	45	8,900
Cabbage	1,650	234,530
Tomatoes	4,716	453,710
Watermelons	5,948	369,100
Cantaloupes	1,008	76,880
Beans, string	1,222	122,300
Cucumbers	911	166,700
	<u>82,192</u>	<u>\$ 2,419,970</u>

VALUE OF ALL CROPS, 1920

Field Crops	\$27,671,320
Fruits	26,788,500
Stock Cattle on Hand July, 1920.....	21,444,525
Truck Products	15,818,297
Horses and Mules on Hand July, 1920.....	12,282,604
Poultry and Eggs.....	7,768,195
Milk and Butter	6,427,304
Hogs on Hand July, 1920.....	5,076,851
Milk Cows on Hand July, 1920.....	2,204,186
Thoroughbred Cattle on Hand July, 1920.....	1,454,154
Sheep, Wool and Boats	505,298
Honey and Beeswax	98,515
Total	\$124,559,749

Nineteen per cent of the State is not represented in the above because ten counties did not report.

The aggregate value of all soil products actually marketed in the State during 1920 was approximately \$80,000,000.

CROPS IN 1922

The counties reporting for 1922 showed approximately the following values:

Fruit crops	\$ 27,804,478
Field crops	20,231,412
Truck crops	17,378,323
Milk	6,490,493
Eggs	4,379,753
Poultry	3,045,000
Live stock on hand, all kinds.....	56,000,000
Total.....	\$135,329,459

It is impossible to state just how much of the live stock is turned into cash or that represents a year's growth.

When production is stated in terms of dollars a comparison should be made of the general level of prices for a series of years. Prices of farm products went down during the general deflation from war prices.

NAMES OF COUNTY ENUMERATORS, 1921-22, AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.

COUNTY	NAME	POST OFFICE
Alachua.....	E. G. Spencer.....	Alachua, Fla.
Baker.....	J. A. Roe.....	Macleenny, Fla.
Bay.....	T. B. Gainer.....	Southport, Fla.
Braford.....	C. E. Crosby.....	Brooker, Fla.
Brevard.....	Howard Chaudoin.....	Titusville, Fla.
Broward.....	W. N. Henderson.....	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Calhoun.....	M. G. Brock.....	Blountstown, Fla.
Charlotte.....	G. W. Gatewood.....	Punta Gorda, Fla.
Citrus.....	Mrs. J. W. Knight.....	Inverness, Fla.
Clay.....	W. G. Sikes.....	Middleburg, Fla.
Columbia.....	L. C. Owens.....	Lake City, Fla., R. F. D.
Dade.....	W. H. Sauls.....	Homestead, Fla., R. F. D.
DeSoto.....	M. E. Albritton.....	Lily, Fla.
Dixie.....	C. R. Thebaut.....	Jacksonville, Fla.
Duval.....	J. A. Lowry.....	Pensacola, Fla.
Escambia.....	Mrs. A. O. Nelland.....	Bunnell, Fla., R. F. D.
Franklin.....	L. J. Clark.....	Greensboro, Fla.
Gadsden.....	L. R. Taylor.....	Jasper, Fla.
Glades.....	A. P. McKeown.....	Brooksville, Fla., R. F. D.
Hamilton.....	Joab Edwards.....	Sebring, Fla.
Hernando.....	R. J. Davis.....	Limestone, Fla.
Highlands.....	B. F. Blackburn.....	Tampa, Fla.
Hardee.....	J. W. Baker.....	Darlington, Fla.
Hillsboro.....	W. W. Gay.....	Marianna, Fla. R. F. D.
Holmes.....	W. G. Dawkins.....	Metcalf, Ga., R. F. D.
Jackson.....	J. P. Abbott.....	Mayo, Fla.
Jefferson.....	J. E. Peper.....	Leesburg, Fla.
LaFayette.....	C. A. McDougald.....	Fort Myers, Fla.
Lake.....	Mrs. Mattie G. Johnson.....	Chaires, Fla.
Lee.....	I. S. C. Sheffield.....	Trenton, Fla.
Leon.....	John F. Howard.....	Bristol, Fla.
Levy.....	H. R. Fox.....	Madison, Fla.
Liberty.....	S. L. Young.....	Fort Green, Fla.
Madison.....	Alfred Ayer.....	Ocala, Fla.
Manatee.....	Herbert Gordon.....	Hilliard, Fla.
Marion.....	W. W. Etheridge.....	Laurel Hill, Fla.
Monroe.....	W. W. Chandler.....	Okeechobee, Fla.
Nassau.....	Harry P. Witherington.....	Apopka, Fla.
Okaloosa.....	F. S. Padgett.....	Kissimmee, Fla.
Okeechobee.....	Miss Mary Gibney.....	West Palm Beach, Fla.
Orange.....	J. H. Pike.....	San Antonio, Fla.
Osceola.....	R. H. Sumner, Jr.....	St. Petersburg, Fla.
Palm Beach.....	J. E. Bryant.....	Kathleen, Fla.
Pasco.....	Julian de Nazarie.....	Palatka, Fla.
Pinellas.....	J. O. Hanshaw.....	Bagdad, Fla.
Polk.....	C. S. Curry.....	Sarasota, Fla.
Putnam.....	H. H. Chapell.....	Sanford, Fla.
Santa Rosa.....	L. L. Sims.....	St. Augustine, Fla.
Sarasota.....	George T. Tippin.....	Vero, Fla.
Ceminole.....	H. B. Eddins.....	Bushnell, Fla.
St. Johns.....	S. D. Huggins.....	O'Brien, Fla.
St. Lucie.....	J. W. Grantham.....	Shady Grove, Fla.
Sumter.....	M. M. Hale.....	Lake Butler, Fla.
Suwannee.....	Otto R. Kirchof.....	DeLand, Fla.
Taylor.....	T. M. Moore.....	Ben Haden, Fla.
Union.....	E. R. Ward.....	Argyle, Fla., R. F. D.
Volusia.....	Theron Russ.....	Vernon, Fla.
Wakulla.....		
Walton.....		
Washington.....		

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	153,870	\$ 821,800
Grapefruit	27,200	120,500
Peaches	5,500	10,000
Guavas, crates	940	1,000
Pecans	2,140	29,520
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		\$ 982,821

MISCELLANEOUS

		Value
Honey, stands of bees	640	\$ 2,651
Beeswax, pounds	470	140
Wool, fleece	8,340	7,371
Poultry, common, number	37,790	37,790
Eggs, dozen	203,690	81,202
Milk, gallons	313,300	93,990
Butter, pounds	43,600	17,330
		<hr/>
		\$ 240,474

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	2,026	\$ 265,540
Mules	2,189	251,420
Cows kept for milk	605	48,810
Stock cattle	32,359	337,410

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

		Value
Hereford	400	\$ 20,000
Short Horn	400	20,000
Aberdeen Angus	1,280	65,000
Jersey	496	24,050
Holstein	200	10,000

SHEEP

		Value
Sheep	11,100	\$ 33,300

GOATS

		Value
Goats, common	2,160	\$ 4,320

HOGS

		Value
Hogs	16,162	\$ 64,457

ORANGE

Acres	569,600
Acres reported in farms	131,680
Acres not reported in farms	437,920
Acres reported in actual cultivation	31,981

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	1	\$ 50
Corn	2,065	53,610
Oats	2	20
Rice	3	90
Irish potatoes	30	10,667
Sweet potatoes	215	43,710
Sugar cane	86	1,513
Field pea hay	120	1,670
Rhodes grass	1	75
Native grasses	1,707	33,020
Millet	5	115
Natal grass	101	1,520
Sorghum forage	2	400
Kaffir corn	2	40
Japanese cane	6	240
Peanuts	1	50
Onions	4	850
Lettuce	764	510,415
Celery	5	5,300
Pepper	73	23,900
Cabbage	219	40,155
Tomatoes	105	7,985
English peas	15	6,105
Beets	1	650
Squash	17	1,375
Egg plant	9	2,650
Roamine	10	4,685
Watermelons	482	9,155
Cantaloupes	1	200
Beans, string	9	1,765
Beans, lima	3	330
Cucumbers	1,118	311,580
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	7,182	\$ 1,073,890

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	545,766	\$ 1,925,349
Lemons	9	30
Grapefruit	399,187	471,956
Limes	3	15

Bananas, bunches	3,140	2,640
Peaches	458	404
Pineapples, crates	200	450
Japan persimmons	255	267
Pears	29	42
Guavas, crates	589	717
Grapes, pounds	7,690	995

\$ 2,412,865

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Strawberries, quarts	25,950
Honey, stands of bees	1,105
Beeswax, pounds	500
Poultry, common, number	104,508
Eggs, dozen	196,724
Milk, gallons	602,650
Butter, pounds	10,000

\$ 502,259

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	826	\$ 85,635
Mules	862	198,980
Oxen	16	460
Cows kept for milk	1,668	66,720
Stock cattle	6,927	87,217

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

	Value
Hereford	4
Aberdeen Angus	12
Guernsey	1,905
Jersey	365
Holstein	28

GOATS

	Value
Goats, common	15

HOGS

	Value
Hogs	3,751

\$ 24,152

OKALOOSA

Acres	607,360
Acres reported in farms	73,369
Acres not reported in farms	533,991
Acres reported in actual cultivation	28,144

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	14,207	\$ 85,356
Corn	21,446	159,949
Oats	24	143
Rice	6	90
Irish potatoes	53	4,085
Sweet potatoes	452	25,015
Sugar cane	399	24,453
Sorghum syrup	1	40
Field peas	40	341
Soy beans	1	40
Field pea hay	89	1,215
Native grasses	901	11,183
Japanese cane	4	261
Peanuts	240	6,145
Velvet beans	170	27,157
Velvet bean hay	4	80
Pepper	1	125
Squash	1	125
Watermelons	580	7,875
Beans, string	20	1,065
Beans, Lima	3	475
Cucumbers	3	200

38,645 \$ 355,418

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	185	\$ 324
Peaches	1,525	5,115
Japan persimmons	40	120
Pecans	2,801	12,237

\$ 17,796

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Honey, stands of bees	64
Wool, fleece	11,650
Poultry, common, number	31,345

\$ 48

Eggs, dozen	73,884	21,059
Milk, gallons	13,000	5,120
Butter, pounds	4,570	1,115

\$ 50,741

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	339	\$ 27,594
Mules	815	95,415
Oxen	70	2,838
Cows kept for milk	25	2,400
Stock cattle	11,031	95,961

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

		Value
Guernsey	9	\$ 650
Jersey	17	980
Holstein	1	150

SHEEP

		Value
Sheep	12,823	\$ 25,456

GOATS

		Value
Goats, common	2,321	\$ 1,224
Angoras	30	60

HOGS

		Value
Hogs	11,969	\$ 39,419

OSCEOLA

Acres	915,840
Acres reported in farms	82,948
Acres not reported in farms	832,892
Acres reported in actual cultivation	6,300

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Corn	3,085	\$ 71,785
Irish potatoes	118	26,050
Sweet potatoes	380	65,690

Field pea hay	550	27,430
Native grasses	472	15,988
Lettuce	1	350
Cabbage	40	9,975
Tomatoes	9	4,700

4,655 \$ 221,968

FRUITS AND NUTS

	No. of Trees	Value
Oranges	60,070	\$ 202,337
Grapefruit	14,481	47,650
Pecans	498	1,191

\$ 251,178

MISCELLANEOUS

		Value
Strawberries, quarts	143,500	\$ 5,247
Wool, fleece	350	300
Poultry, common, number	75,881	68,609
Eggs, dozen	174,620	148,776
Milk, gallons	124,380	62,190
Butter, pounds	53,250	26,625

\$ 311,747

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	868	\$ 193,767
Mules	2,258	338,165
Cows kept for milk	415	32,875
Stock cattle	33,176	536,888

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

	Number	Value
Hereford	12	\$ 625
Short Horn	1	75
Devon	2	300
Aberdeen Angus	17	732
Guernsey	20	1,625
Jersey	339	29,326
Holstein	25	1,950

SHEEP			Value
Sheep	570	\$	1,750

HOGS			Value
Hogs	3,857	\$	15,536

OKEECHOBEE			
Acres	460,800		
Acres reported in farms	4,523		
Acres not reported in farms	456,277		
Acres reported in actual cultivation	1,282		

PRODUCTS				
Crop	Acres		Value	
Corn	576	\$	9,649	
Irish potatoes	15		1,720	
Sweet potatoes	88		8,254	
Sugar cane	57		7,724	
Field peas	60		2,135	
Field pea hay	37		1,110	
Native grasses	901		11,183	
Natal grass	20		430	
Para grass	2		60	
Cassava	4		384	
Celery	1		600	
Pepper	4		630	
Tomatoes	94		12,835	
Egg plant	2		180	
	1,861	\$	56,894	

FRUITS AND NUTS				
	Bearing Trees		Value	
Oranges	8,555	\$	18,299	
Lemons	242		814	
Grapefruit	1,390		2,609	
Guavas, crates	90		90	
		\$	21,812	

MISCELLANEOUS			Value
Honey, stands of bees	247	\$	316
Beeswax, pounds	307		77
Poultry, common, number	10,792		8,445
Eggs, dozen	12,870		7,313

Milk, gallons	15,006		5,447
Butter, pounds	445		192
		\$	21,790

LIVE STOCK				
	No. on Hand		Value	
Horses	284	\$	29,110	
Mules	39		5,910	
Cows, kept for milk	93		8,415	
Stock cattle	28,884		306,108	

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE				
			Value	
Devon	8	\$	250	
Aberdeen Angus	11		325	
Guernsey	30		1,075	
Jersey	48		2,210	
Holstein	16		2,045	

GOATS				
			Value	
Goats, common	48	\$	116	

HOGS				
			Value	
Hogs	2,771	\$	7,114	

PALM BEACH			
Acres	1,720,520		
Acres reported in farms	43,850		
Acres not reported in farms	1,676,670		
Acres reported in actual cultivation	14,274		

PRODUCTS				
Crop	Acres		Value	
Corn	2,035	\$	79,135	
Wheat	3		180	
Irish potatoes	2,357		427,235	
Sweet potatoes	92		2,937	
Sugar cane	527		51,150	
Field peas	21		3,700	
Native grasses	30		600	
Millet	1		25	
Natal grass	11		49,080	
Sorghum forage	21		115	

Kaffir corn	4	360
Japanese cane	1	400
Peanuts	143	55,634
Velvet beans	20	50
Onions	131	32,726
Lettuce	7	1,197
Celery	1	750
Pepper	259	60,131
Cabbage	1,303	33,349
Tomatoes	1,239	585,929
English peas	109	4,263
Beets	401	632
Squash	7	1,620
Egg plant	189	39,865
Dasheens	33	1,212
Romaine	1	417
Watermelons	20	4,400
Beans, string	632	388,094
Beans, Lima	24	12,575
Cucumbers	5	660
	9,629	\$ 1,837,921

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	12,985	\$ 37,800
Lemons	758	2,817
Grapefruit	31,075	63,258
Limes	7,050	4,275
Cocoanuts	51,074	15,659
Figs	11	93
Bananas, bunches	8,316	8,775
Peaches	27	48
Pineapples, crates	34,635	119,149
Mangoes	9,492	40,932
Japan persimmons	388	407
Sapodillas, crates	237	864
Guavas, crates	9,808	19,108
Sugar apples, crates	103	429
Plums	5	9
Grapes, pounds	2,740	511
Avocados	31,134	27,747
		\$ 341,781

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Strawberries, quarts	\$ 3,090
Honey, stands of bees	790
Beeswax, pounds	55

Poultry, common, number	32,305	31,539
Eggs, dozen	50,641	35,490
Milk, gallons	86,701	82,752
Butter, pounds	1,110	515
		\$ 157,950

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	69	\$ 10,100
Mules	373	42,775
Cows kept for milk	198	20,705
Stock cattle	358	19,150

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

	Value
Hereford	\$ 67
Short Horn	60
Devon	6
Guernsey	181
Jersey	8
Holstein	15

SHEEP

	Value
Sheep	\$ 4

HOGS

	Value
Goats, common	\$ 19

GOATS

	Value
Hogs	\$ 465

POLK

Acres	1,220,480
Acres reported in farms	304,876
Acres not reported in farms	915,604
Acres reported in actual cultivation	89,072

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Corn	6,424	\$ 118,015
Oats	34	550
Wheat	1	20
Rice	5	380

Irish potatoes	171	27,162
Sweet potatoes	463	65,422
Sugar cane	175	29,982
Field peas	400	12,863
Soy beans	20	630
Field pea hay	358	7,720
Native grasses	280	5,800
Millet	2	60
Natal grass	233	3,750
Para grass	20	800
Sorghum forage	20	600
Kaffir corn	6	185
Japanese cane	9	175
Cassava	6	260
Peanuts	200	5,750
Rye	2	50
Velvet beans	185	3,955
Velvet bean hay	63	1,420
Onions	1	121
Lettuce	10	7,280
Celery	1	225
Pepper	62	11,624
Cabbage	705	54,222
Tomatoes	271	18,637
English peas	2	177
Squash	13	1,207
Egg plant	41	2,397
Dasheens	6	100
Watermelons	532	17,269
Cantaloupes	1	270
Beans, string	226	27,256
Beans, lima	16	1,052
Cucumbers	94	13,302
	11,058	\$ 440,688

FRUITS AND NUTS

Bearing Trees		Value
Oranges	902,403	\$ 3,876,692
Lemons	1,482	3,337
Grapefruit	569,202	1,976,445
Limes	2,367	7,743
Figs	110	294
Bananas, bunches	1,422	2,295
Peaches	990	2,737
Pineapples, crates	104	263
Mangoes	92	247
Japan persimmons	411	400
Pears	57	1,371
Guavas, crates	7,483	7,612
Pecans	193	766

Plums	100	384
Grapes, pound	9,551	1,262
Avocado pears	1,565	915

\$ 5,882,763

MISCELLANEOUS

		Value
Strawberries, quarts	505,245	\$ 164,079
Honey stands of bees	757	4,761
Wool fleece	2,000	2,310
Poultry, common, number	215,920	184,315
Eggs, dozen	978,120	317,502
Milk, gallons	1,121,138	563,343
Butter, pounds	71,980	33,537

\$ 1,269,847

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	1,416	\$ 159,383
Mules	1,134	227,495
Oxen	7	500
Cows kept for milk	2,231	171,525
Stock cattle	43,917	469,815

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

		Value
Hereford	391	\$ 4,380
Shorthorn	200	4,000
Aberdeen angus	507	11,500
Guernsey	97	5,118
Jersey	2,189	179,330
Holstein	95	6,700

SHEEP

		Value
Sheep	3,227	\$11,687

GOATS

		Value
Goats, common	912	\$ 2,231
Goats, Angora	27	600

HOGS

		Value
Hogs	13,175	\$ 77,464

PASCO

Acres	490,880
Acres reported in farms.....	52,756
Acres not reported in farms.....	438,124
Acres reported in actual cultivation.....	23,094

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Corn	4,045	\$ 35,520
Oats	17	365
Rice	1	240
Irish potatoes	18	2,800
Sweet potatoes	264	47,540
Sugar cane	867	58,432
Field peas	1,061	11,526
Soy beans	44	70
Field pea hay	346	5,210
Rhodes grass hay	8	400
Native grasses	47	1,110
Millet	1	20
Natal grass	394	3,260
Para grass	1	40
Sorghum forage	4	140
Kaffir corn	2	180
Japanese cane	90	4,072
Cassava	10	273
Peanuts	47	10,614
Rye	2	85
Velvet beans	230	4,670
Velvet bean hay	61	45,860
Lettuce	12	250
Pepper	1	75
Cabbage	6	700
Tomatoes	362	8,938
English peas	1	204
Beets	2	170
Squash	20	785
Egg plant	2	300
Dasheen	1	100
Watermelons	521	12,722
Cantaloupes	20	440
Beans, string	60	7,588
Beans, lima	85	977
Cucumbers	73	8,762
	8,726	\$ 274,438

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	102,288	\$ 183,686
Lemons	32	165
Grapefruit	36,713	68,702
Limes	147	589
Figs	540	503
Bananas, bunches	135	224
Peaches	31,299	7,227
Pineapples, crates	53	50
Japan persimmons	207	509
Pears	466	2,412
Sapodillas, crates	11	11
Guavas, crates	1,631	1,178
Pecans	166	1,195
Plums	288	328
Grapes, pounds	14,523	3,034
Avocado pears	62	50
		\$ 269,863

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Strawberries, quarts	\$ 4,838
Honey, stands of bees	1,110
Poultry, common, number.....	84,233
Eggs, dozen	202,639
Milk, gallons	199,202
Butter, pounds	5,583
	\$ 497,605

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	1,456	\$ 81,667
Mules	296	56,700
Oxen	344	8,195
Cows kept for milk	804	55,769
Stock cattle	211,541	1,342,114

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

	Value
Hereford	\$ 5,930
Shorthorn	4,380
Aberdeen Angus	325
Guernsey	14,500
Jersey	16,350
Holstein	4,505

SHEEP		Value
Sheep	263	\$ 930

GOATS		Value
Goats, common	941	\$ 1,620
Goats, Angora	12	60

HOGS		Value
Hogs	14,439	\$ 58,843

PUTNAM		
Acres	481,280	
Acres reported in farms	50,218	
Acres not reported in farms	431,062	
Acres reported in actual cultivation	20,966	

PRODUCTS		
Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, sea island	28	\$ 750
Corn	8,074	130,948
Oats	18	200
Wheat	1	20
Rice	5	380
Irish potatoes	4,675	1,075,705
Sweet potatoes	872	129,445
Sugar cane	164	33,155
Field peas	1,041	31,561
Field pea hay	81	3,490
Native grasses	55	24,600
Natal grass	35	645
Cassava	5	240
Peanuts	510	15,425
Rye	3	30
Velvet beans	334	9,990
Velvet bean hay	22	880
Onions	2	498
Lettuce	1	160
Celery	1	600
Pepper	1	650
Cabbage	13	1,985
Tomatoes	29	2,765
Beets	1	450
Egg plant	1	200
Watermelons	105	10,655
Cantaloupes	14	1,225
Beans, string	233	17,120
Cucumbers	1	150
	16,325	\$ 1,493,922

FRUITS AND NUTS

Bearing Trees		Value
Oranges	199,687	\$ 679,948
Grapefruit	4,221	36,752
Figs	236	1,317
Peaches	8,825	11,769
Japan persimmons	187	631
Pears	1,265	2,432
Guavas, crates	86	187
Pecans	2,280	3,058
Plums	550	1,042
Grapes, pound	45,200	1,818
		\$ 738,954

MISCELLANEOUS

		Value
Strawberries, quarts	14,650	\$ 2,955
Honey, stands of bees	502	2,090
Beeswax, pounds	315	126
Poultry, common, number	53,263	53,303
Eggs, dozen	510,418	138,626
Milk, gallons	250,900	130,000
Butter, pounds	42,780	17,530
		\$ 344,630 19

LIVE STOCK

No. on Hand		Value
Horses	944	\$ 117,250
Mules	820	174,540
Oxen	39	3,275
Cows kept for milk	512	35,420
Stock cattle	11,377	312,780

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

No. on Hand		Value
Hereford	391	\$ 4,380
Shorthorn	200	4,000
Devon	10	1,000
Guernsey	103	9,510
Jersey	52	4,130
Holstein	22	2,070

GOATS

		Value
Goats, common	632	\$ 1,361

HOGS		
Hogs	8,232	\$ 50,765

PINELLAS

Acres	149,760
Acres reported in farms	28,094
Acres not reported in farms	121,666
Acres reported in actual cultivation	14,922

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Corn	95	\$ 6,060
Irish potatoes	122	20,058
Sweet potatoes	99	17,250
Sugar cane	52	4,134
Field peas	95	3,320
Soy beans	1	40
Field pea hay	5	150
Native grasses	503	1,225
Millet	42	5,050
Natal grass	215	3,140
Sorghum forage	11	2,650
Peanuts	2	65
Velvet beans	39	5,094
Velvet bean hay	15	225
Onions	9	904
Lettuce	22	2,465
Celery	21	4,700
Pepper	11	1,743
Cabbage	9	607
Tomatoes	100	7,023
English peas	5	655
Beets	3	270
Squash	4	400
Egg plant	4	449
Watermelons	106	21,965
Cantaloupes	2	100
Beans, string	130	5,110
Beans, lima	2	105
Cucumbers	7	895
	1,731	\$ 115,852

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	249,297	\$ 543,010
Lemons	153	380
Grapefruit	426,848	893,795

Limes	331	343
Bananas, bunches	12,270	2,525
Peaches	230	200
Mangoes	111	423
Japan persimmons	3	12
Guavas, crates	2,376	937
Sugar apples, crates	8	50
Pecans	544	1,647
Plums	100	55
Grapes, pound	3,788	1,214
Avocado pears	184	1,356

\$ 1,445,947

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Strawberries, quarts	\$ 1,300
Honey, stands of bees	2,323
Poultry, common, number	16,891
Eggs, dozen	29,611
Milk, gallons	265,567
Butter, pounds	16,182
Cheese, pounds	60

\$ 331,934

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	231	\$ 25,990
Mules	359	42,380
Cows kept for milk	1,497	153,095
Stock cattle	1,247	56,050

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

	Value
Hereford	\$ 3,350
Shorthorn	1,290
Devon	1,450
Aberdeen Angus	1,200
Guernsey	1,650
Jersey	5,050
Holstein	710

GOATS

	Value
Goats, common	\$ 112

HOGS

	Value
Hogs	\$ 5,210

SANTA ROSA

Acres	656,640
Acres reported in farms.....	61,352
Acres not reported in farms.....	595,288
Acres reported in actual cultivation.....	27,014

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	1,654	\$ 63,188
Corn	13,342	152,070
Oats	61	970
Rice	9	280
Irish potatoes	10	670
Sweet potatoes	798	50,953
Sugar cane	514	49,533
Field peas	41	1,472
Field pea hay	76	1,405
Native grasses	506	10,870
Peanuts	935	16,328
Velvet beans	2,664	35,677
Velvet bean hay	14	340
Cabbage	5	630
Tomatoes	1	225
Watermelons	22	1,310
Cantaloupes	8	560
	20,660	\$ 386,481

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	1,576	\$ 2,685
Grapefruit	20	56
Figs	181	532
Peaches	2,093	3,495
Japan persimmons	105	94
Pecans	5,482	16,150
Plums	43	415
Grapes, pound	10,810	2,828
		\$ 26,255

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Strawberries, quarts	\$ 1,400
Honey, stands of bees	385
Beeswax, pounds	195
Wool, fleece	7,583
Poultry, common, number.....	52,648
Eggs, dozen	28,895
	11,557

Milk, gallons	64,130	12,826
Butter, pounds	4,574	2,619
		\$ 59,550

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	708	\$ 46,860
Mules	958	94,355
Oxen	210	7,440
Cows, kept for milk	126	7,165
Stock cattle	12,738	132,134

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

		Value
Guernsey	13	\$ 685
Jersey	467	15,675
Holstein	5	375

SHEEP

		Value
Sheep	9,230	\$ 22,712

GOATS

		Value
Goats, common	2,192	\$ 2,203
Goats, Angora	1	5

HOGS

		Value
Hogs	15,645	\$ 49,831

SARASOTA

Acres	355,600
Acres reported in farms.....	24,688
Acres not reported in farms.....	330,912
Acres reported in actual cultivation.....	3,043

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Corn	13	\$ 210
Rice	18	4,350
Irish potatoes	2	355
Sweet potatoes	24	6,309
Sugar cane	12	2,136
Field peas	9	90

APPROXIMATE AREA IN ACRES, ETC.

COUNTIES.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Approximate Area in Square Miles.	Acres in Actual Cultivation 1915-16.	Acres in Actual Cultivation 1917-18.	Acres in Actual Cultivation 1919-20.	Acres in Actual Cultivation 1921-22.
Alachua	807,680	1,262	105,862	123,351	99,275	125,667
†Baker	375,680	585	16,781	19,781	16,537	.....
†Bay	442,880	692	1,484	3,909	.....	.....
†Bradford	180,800	282	57,867	59,413	36,847	22,653
Brevard	656,000	1,156	698	1,572	366	4,573
Broward	460,800	720	5,902	13,300	2,929	6,631
Calhoun	762,880	1,060	19,861	31,662	23,924	23,636
*Charlotte	496,512	775	.....	.....	.....	1,543
Citrus	396,800	612	16,442	8,045	.....	17,077
Clay	394,880	622	4,472	8,875	6,611	4,494
Columbia	506,880	792	61,302	83,969	33,606	135,695
Dade	1,450,720	2,373	10,288	9,751	.....	28,333
†DeSoto	392,000	612	12,229	34,468	50,084	16,628
†Dixie	461,440	721	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duval	503,040	822	5,207	6,740	10,000	22,519
Escambia	420,480	668	19,652	20,778	18,409	17,296
Flagler	309,760	484	.....	5,513	.....	2,665
†Franklin	346,240	731	633	462	347	.....
Gadsden	345,600	500	51,001	46,572	.....	54,120
†Glades	453,888	709	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	337,920	508	61,100	63,597	22,839	45,993
*Hardee	392,000	612	.....	.....	.....	23,921
†Hernando	318,080	475	6,924	8,625	6,331	.....
*Highlands	668,160	1,044	.....	.....	.....	39,607
Hillsborough	688,000	1,075	17,245	28,617	16,628	33,756
Holmes	293,120	435	38,468	59,809	79,385	52,143
Jackson	617,600	963	234,458	155,046	236,822	174,468
Jefferson	374,400	593	68,249	76,086	75,232	90,056
†Lafayette	334,720	522	30,147	58,818	25,534	46,167
Lake	670,080	1,128	8,377	6,136	11,570	16,913
Lee	2,579,840	4,641	1,140	2,994	2,042	12,097
Leon	457,800	730	87,986	92,653	82,234	86,786
Levy	731,520	1,133	22,760	39,381	26,040	38,948
Liberty	526,720	725	5,849	7,952	7,638	4,315
Madison	460,160	693	71,914	73,334	57,338	95,050
†Manatee	500,080	781	7,774	11,918	6,008	8,020
Marion	1,054,080	1,640	75,622	92,199	54,838	79,565
†Monroe	704,000	1,125	.....	185	.....	.....
†Nassau	403,200	645	7,093	5,930	6,180	.....
Okaloosa	607,360	949	34,618	40,712	26,052	28,144
Okeechobee	460,800	720	.....	30,085	1,149	1,282
Orange	569,600	955	7,207	11,206	9,626	31,981
Osceola	915,840	1,431	2,626	2,034	3,511	6,300
Palm Beach	1,720,520	2,688	7,587	27,213	6,663	14,274
Pasco	490,880	750	11,176	15,345	6,596	23,094
Pinellas	149,760	234	2,209	1,652	.....	14,922
Polk	1,220,480	1,967	6,770	14,739	19,294	89,072
Putnam	481,280	772	19,772	17,008	9,856	20,966
Santa Rosa	656,640	1,026	26,590	22,761	25,114	27,014
*Sarasota	355,600	555	.....	.....	.....	3,043
Seminole	230,400	360	2,960	8,255	.....	6,828
St. Johns	407,040	636	26,556	36,115	23,633	10,150
St. Lucie	741,760	1,024	997	4,239	.....	12,795
Sumter	373,120	599	25,973	.....	.....	28,952
Suwannee	442,880	680	103,210	88,753	114,824	169,071
Taylor	680,960	1,100	17,741	15,275	7,480	13,804
*Union	143,000	254	.....	.....	.....	41,449
Volusia	700,160	1,119	11,379	12,301	15,048	26,097
Wakulla	385,280	601	14,833	18,235	14,836	12,329
Walton	677,120	1,058	33,543	30,562	27,764	20,000
Washington	469,320	652	31,874	30,769	30,254	32,960
Totals	35,155,960	549,368	1,547,383	1,636,983	1,379,301	1,966,342

†Not Reported, 1922.
†Divided in 1921.
*New Counties, 1921.

COUNTY.	Acres in Merchantable Timber.	Acres in Non-Merchantable Timber.	Acres in Improved Pasture.	Acres in Cut-Over Pasture.	Acres in Actual Cultivation.	Total Acres in Farms.
Alachua	15,350	77,114	62,929	26,491	125,667	307,551
Baker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford	26,114	1,628	183	6,140	22,653	56,718
Brevard	1,479	4,098	498	4,606	4,573	15,254
Broward	15	4,235	487	3,300	6,631	14,688
Calhoun	11,298	3,784	384	69	23,636	68,171
Charlotte	2,658	1,626	339	2,107	1,543	8,273
Citrus	.....	.....	803	3,696	17,077	21,576
Clay	1,176	920	1,345	9,028	4,494	16,963
Columbia	36,486	11,407	8,562	61,739	135,695	253,889
Dade	510	3,691	13,218	15,428	28,333	61,180
DeSoto	4,943	2,867	603	7,980	16,628	33,021
Dixie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duval	32,837	21,195	5,496	23,855	22,519	105,902
Escambia	104	3,592	347	18,678	17,296	40,017
Flagler	714	3,383	339	579	2,665	7,680
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden	50,202	59,400	2,379	22,270	54,120	188,371
Glades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	11,844	38,932	5,022	30,434	45,993	132,225
Hardee	3,750	210	220	10,485	23,921	38,586
Hernando	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highlands	57,161	11,253	44,167	67,527	39,607	219,715
Hillsborough	7,643	16,853	9,587	42,787	33,756	110,606
Holmes	42,603	74,901	685	20,085	52,143	190,367
Jackson	18,537	51,362	9,569	34,541	174,468	288,477
Jefferson	38,199	53,213	20,708	9,507	90,056	211,683
Lafayette	460	2,020	.....	37,296	46,167	85,943
Lake	70,337	49,036	3,609	5,647	16,913	145,542
Lee	832,100	39,453	64,635	34,705	12,297	982,590
Leon	37,423	71,815	22,814	15,026	86,786	233,864
Levy	13,613	21,115	300	19,955	38,748	93,731
Liberty	10,685	1,266	90	152	4,315	16,508
Madison	7,471	41,267	1,139	16,825	95,050	161,752
Manatee	8,722	1,531	555	754	8,020	19,582
Marion	14,080	10,826	11,768	49,052	79,565	165,291
Monroe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Okaloosa	3,697	38,001	2,292	1,232	28,144	73,369
Okeechobee	1,390	1,590	217	44	1,282	4,523
Orange	13,339	66,464	8,831	11,065	31,981	131,680
Osceola	16,630	29,303	5,042	25,673	6,300	82,948
Palm Beach	9,024	563	165	19,824	14,274	43,850
Pasco	1,217	5,490	955	22,000	23,094	52,756
Pinellas	6,188	5,485	139	1,360	14,922	28,094
Polk	128,355	11,306	21,511	54,632	89,072	304,876
Putnam	5,926	15,781	1,996	5,549	20,966	50,218
Sarasota	1,477	11,540	8,557	71	3,043	24,688
St. Johns	3,313	1,240	57	8,662	10,150	23,422
St. Lucie	1,502	17,944	355	3,591	12,795	36,187
Santa Rosa	1,394	28,122	1,234	3,588	27,014	61,352
Seminole	2,635	24,969	318	4,520	6,828	39,270
Sumter	11,437	26,814	16,722	11,171	28,952	95,096
Suwannee	4,658	97,832	1,499	1,604	169,071	274,664
Taylor	683	4,131	6,007	30,078	13,804	54,703
Union	30	40,946	700	700	41,449	83,825
Volusia	9,112	13,429	4,127	17,795	26,097	70,560
Wakulla	5,046	21,160	11,152	.....	12,329	49,687
Walton	1,000	2,000	.....	1,787	20,000	24,787
Washington	27,342	32,685	928	99	32,960	94,014
Total	1,613,909	1,209,788	885,584	825,319	1,966,342	6,000,293

Native grasses	10	200
Natal grass	2	50
Para grass	20	1,200
Sorghum forage	10	800
Japanese cane	14	985
Velvet beans	60	580
Lettuce	5	1,500
Celery	38	32,526
Pepper	1	330
Cabbage	20	310
Tomatoes	27—	3,841
Beets	1	393
Egg plants	1	450
Watermelons	14	1,800
Beans, string	4	1,070
Cucumbers	2	100
	307	\$ 59,585

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	43,036	\$ 69,210
Lemons	23	47
Limes	1,165	360
Figs	6	3
Bananas, bunches	56	62
Peaches	12	66
Pineapples, crates	13	30
Mangoes	64	114
Japanese persimmons	34	18
Guavas, crates	475	312
Pecans	40	60
Plums	112	81
Grapes, pounds	200	24
Avocados	226	102
		\$ 159,396

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Strawberries, quarts	7,000
Honey, stands of bees	540
Beeswax, pounds	262
Poultry, common, number	3,609
Eggs, dozen	21,721
Milk, gallons	31,722
Butter, pounds	1,922
	\$ 39,061

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	107	\$ 12,940
Mules	37	6,550
Cows, kept for milk	65	6,050
Stock cattle	8,263	53,935

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

	Value
Hereford	7
Shorthorn	20
Jersey	39
Holstein	8

GOATS

	Value
Goats, common	18
Goats, Angora	150

HOGS

	Value
Hogs	1,835

ST. JOHNS

Acres	407,040
Acres reported in farms	23,422
Acres not reported in farms	383,918
Acres reported in actual cultivation	10,150

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Corn	2,841	\$ 31,255
Oats	36	45
Irish potatoes	10,115	1,699,744
Sweet potatoes	236	18,550
Sugar cane	93	7,638
Field peas	7	75
Field pea hay	750	11,076
Native grasses	333	6,052
Millet	2	20
Kaffir corn	4	160
Japanese cane	4	208
Cassava	44	60
Peanuts	1	50
Onions	1	189
Pepper	1	200

Tomatoes	1	207
Egg plant	1	100
Watermelons	4	580
Cantaloupes	1	12
Cucumbers	1	40

14,476 \$ 1,776,261

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	5,847	\$ 14,137
Lemons	14	51
Grapefruit	528	1,343
Figs	199	674
Bananas, bunches	129	73
Peaches	730	1,261
Japan persimmons	885	1,481
Pears	362	1,079
Guavas, crates	190	330
Pecans	567	6,784
Plums	210	490
Grapes, pounds	56,280	10,855
		\$ 38,558

MISCELLANEOUS

		Value
Strawberries, quarts	12,000	\$ 290
Honey, stands of bees	64	546
Beeswax, pounds	70	43
Poultry, common, number	22,499	25,732
Eggs, dozen	97,035	33,446
Milk, gallons	191,447	89,360
Butter, pounds	4,350	1,948
		\$ 61,919

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	181	\$ 17,595
Mules	396	53,470
Oxen	10	450
Cows, kept for milk	510	30,660
Stock cattle	8,683	95,478

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

	No. on Hand	Value
Jersey	19	\$ 1,355
Holstein	7	275

SHEEP

Sheep	602	\$ Value 2,260
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GOATS

Goats	151	\$ Value 300
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HOGS

Hogs	2,453	\$ Value 11,603
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SEMINOLE

Acres	230,400
Acres reported in farms	39,270
Acres not reported in farms	191,130
Acres reported in actual cultivation	6,828

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	65	\$ 4,300
Corn	264	4,952
Irish potatoes	33	2,941
Sweet potatoes—	111	10,231
Sugar cane	10	308
Sorghum syrup	1	120
Field peas	58	1,580
Soy beans	1	30
Field pea hay	39	4,945
Native grasses	645	8,713
Japanese cane	1	60
Peanuts	1	20
Velvet beans	25	472
Onions	4	276
Lettuce	775	177,585
Celery	1,609	1,512,129
Pepper	485	151,414
Cabbage	242	29,912
Tomatoes	97	7,065
English pears	3	300
Beets	6	1,883
Squash	9	3,450
Egg plants	3	640
Romaine	2	450
Watermelons	48	6,227
Beans, string	7	1,690
Beans, lima	1	230
Cucumbers	4	660
	4,549	\$ 1,932,583

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	171,258	\$ 211,007
Lemons	21	74
Grapefruit	20,793	72,815
Limes	22	111
Figs	58	216
Bananas, bunches	314	223
Peaches	545	1,018
Pineapples, crates	350	85
Mangoes	6	3
Japanese persimmons	916	1,273
Pears	232	250
Sapodillas, crates	15	20
Guavas, crates	2,826	2,845
Pecans	249	1,865
Plums	21	40
Grapes, pounds	6,496	766
Avocado pears	17	48
		<hr/>
		\$ 292,659

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Strawberries, quarts	43,500
Honey, stands of bees	519
Poultry, common, number	26,739
Eggs, dozen	111,587
Milk, gallons	127,504
Butter, pounds	13,934
	<hr/>
	\$ 141,122

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	2,443	\$ 35,250
Mules	513	86,670
Cows, kept for milk	306	26,259
Stock cattle	2,443	\$ 35,250

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

	No. on Hand	Value
Hereford	3	225
Jersey	25	1,525

GOATS

		Value
Common goats	3	\$ 12

HOGS

Hogs	1,043	\$ 9,705
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SUWANNEE

Acres	442,880
Acres reported in farms	274,664
Acres not reported in farms	168,216
Acres reported in actual cultivation	169,071

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	197	\$ 3,310
Cotton, Sea Island	7,422	148,860
Corn	63,311	478,594
Oats	188	1,820
Rice	287	6,199
Sweet potatoes	865	84,245
Sugar cane	652	47,881
Field peas	428	4,459
Field pea hay	2,132	17,882
Native grasses	140	1,652
Natal gress	9	230
Sorghum forage	5	89
Japanese cane	83	1,500
Peanuts	33,037	1,084,173
Rye	20	320
Velvet beans	209	2,210
Onions	3	225
Cabbage	1	200
Watermelons	1,781	121,204
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	110,770	\$ 2,000,181

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FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	281	\$ 1,133
Lemons	5	16
Grapefruit	3	5
Limes	1	12
Peaches	1,476	4,607
Japan persimmons	40	100
Pears	169	895
Pecans	3,260	27,279
Plums	112	290
Grapes, pounds	73,700	2,435
		<hr/>
		\$ 36,772

MISCELLANEOUS

		Value
Honey, stands of bees	933	\$ 4,223
Bees wax, pounds	950	277
Wool, fleece	100	80
Poultry, common, number.....	156,659	107,474
Eggs, dozen	815,395	79,726
Milk, gallons	73,130	17,313
Butter, pounds	3,950	1,220
		<hr/>
		\$ 210,313

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	1,737	\$ 136,988
Mules	1,860	194,837
Oxen	1	40
Cows kept for milk	61	6,075
Stock cattle	13,894	139,305
		<hr/>

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

	Number	Value
Hereford	1	\$ 100
Short Horn	5	200
Jersey	318	23,865
Holstein	11	1,100
		<hr/>

GOATS

		Value
Goats, common	585	\$ 585

HOGS

		Value
Hogs	79,691	\$ 181,968

ST. LUCIE

Acres	741,760
Acres reported in farms.....	36,187
Acres not reported in farms.....	705,573
Acres reported in actual cultivation.....	12,795

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Corn	70	\$ 1,540
Irish potatoes	135	12,167
Sweet potatoes	4	825
Sorghum syrup	13	490
Field peas	1	120
Field pea hay	26	400
Onions	1	248
Lettuce	1	650
Pepper	53	21,580
Cabbage	47	1,388
Tomatoes	609	224,777
English peas	19	800
Squash	1	200
Egg plant	21	4,155
Dasheens	57	11,550
Watermelons	20	2,000
Beans, string	615	116,457
Beans, lima	18	748
Cucumbers	1	200
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,712	\$ 400,295

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	82,851	\$ 257,049
Lemons	60	420
Grapefruit	208,088	560,323
Limes	6,858	100
Bananas, bunches	1,111	1,769
Pineapples, crates	7,047	18,159
Mangoes	86	150
Pears	232	2,279
Guavas, crates	460	520
Grapes, pounds	450	140
Avocado pears	1,014	125
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$ 841,034

MISCELLANEOUS

		Value
Strawberries, quarts	3,000	\$ 1,200
Honey, stands of bees.....	566	1,478
Beeswax, pounds	100	33
Poultry, common, number	16,696	14,379
Eggs, dozen	23,750	12,065
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$ 29,155

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	94	\$ 1,150
Mules	239	36,955
Oxen	6	257
Cows, kept for milk	333	24,980
Stock cattle	6,273	79,950

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

	No. on Hand	Value
Aberdeen Angus	30	\$ 900
Jersey	83	2,085

GOATS

		Value
Goats, common	3	\$ 18
Goats, Angora	3	45

HOGS

		Value
Hogs	378	1,765

SUMTER

Acres	373,120
Acres reported in farms	95,096
Acres not reported in farms	278,024
Acres reported in actual cultivation	28,952

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	145	\$ 6,210
Cotton, Sea Island	486	14,760
Corn	9,088	121,180
Oats	73	730
Rice	1	200
Irish potatoes	82	2,874
Sweet potatoes	560	68,444
Sugar cane	500	112,407
Sorghum syrup	23	5,320
Field peas	84	2,195
Field pea hay	1,022	14,480
Native grasses	967	11,147
Millet	48	772
Natal grass	127	2,510
Japanese cane	92	2,164

Peanuts	13,384	55,695
Velvet beans	549	11,429
Velvet bean hay	106	18,380
Onions	2	450
Lettuce	31	5,965
Celery	6	1,340
Pepper	136	4,223
Cabbage	1,380	68,153
Tomatoes	13,608	288,648
English peas	879	11,775
Beets	10	580
Squash	44	4,522
Egg plant	23	7,720
Romaine	43	7,906
Watermelons	4,153	177,116
Cantaloupes	266	47,225
Beans, string	1,548	147,909
Beans, Lima	531	3,402
Cucumbers	1,021	298,897
	51,018	\$ 1,526,720

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	30,694	\$ 135,624
Lemons	38	534
Grapefruit	414	5,519
Limes	6	45
Figs	57	981
Bananas, bunches	35	71
Peaches	973	9,593
Japan persimmons	163	2,590
Pears	178	884
Guavas, crates	3,149	6,142
Pecans	294	4,524
Plums	166	297
Grapes pounds	11,140	1,794
		\$ 168,598

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Strawberries, quarts	12,000
Honey, stands of bees	2
Beeswax, pounds	10
Poultry, common, number	2,789
Eggs, dozen	69,708
Milk, gallons	90,715
Butter, pounds	50,485
	\$ 118,458

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	1,562	\$ 75,615
Mules	649	106,940
Oxen	3	150
Stock cattle	15,889	142,909
Cows kept for milk.....	387	22,252

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE

	No. on Hand	Value
Hereford	55	\$ 2,065
Short Horn	11	580
Guernsey	6	210
Jersey	290	14,292

SHEEP

	No. on Hand	Value
Sheep	100	\$ 150

GOATS

	No. on Hand	Value
Goats, common	58	\$ 90
Goats, Angora	11	50

HOGS

	No. on Hand	Value
Hogs	15,197	\$ 38,750

TAYLOR

Acres	680,960
Acres reported in farms.....	54,703
Acres not reported in farms.....	626,257
Acres reported in actual cultivation.....	13,804

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	172	\$ 3,543
Cotton, sea island	224	4,520
Corn	8,657	70,243
Oats	19	430
Rice	1	40
Irish potatoes	2	306
Sweet potatoes	247	28,390
Sugar cane	248	22,503
Field peas	40	590
Field pea hay	59	1,645
Japanese cane	10	200

Peanuts	3,588	39,277
Rye	5	100
Velvet beans	476	5,270
Velvet bean hay	20	400
Watermelons	67	2,640
	13,835	\$ 180,097

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	96	\$ 373
Figs	9	329
Peaches	474	881
Japan persimmons	7	25
Pears	30	124
Pecans	149	546
Plums	92	212
Grapes, pounds	3,900	226
	4,757	\$ 2,716

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Honey, stands of bees	\$ 320
Bees wax, pounds	300
Poultry, common, number.....	23,022
Eggs, dozen	18,864
Milk, gallons	300
Butter, pounds	1,400
	\$ 44,206

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	337	\$ 35,480
Mules	198	56,240
Oxen	31	1,525
Cows kept for milk	79	4,230
Stock cattle	11,760	92,832

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE

	No. on Hand	Value
Hereford	23	\$ 1,280
Shorthorn	144	5,085
Devon	3	225
Guernsey	15	970
Jersey	10	810
Holstein	9	455

SHEEP			Value
Sheep	100	\$	325
GOATS			Value
Goats, common	824	\$	850
HOGS			Value
Hogs	16,779	\$	35,144

UNION			
Acres	143,000		
Acres reported in farms	83,825		
Acres not reported in farms	59,175		
Acres reported in actual cultivation	41,449		

PRODUCTS			
Crop	Acres		Value
Cotton, upland	7	\$	185
Cotton, sea island	581		15,046
Corn	38,043		75,616
Oats	98		760
Rice	41		1,111
Irish potatoes	4		500
Sweet potatoes	334		12,402
Sugar cane	347		16,501
Field peas	10		80
Field pea hay	28		270
Native grasses	277		2,950
Millet	2		60
Japanese cane	3		150
Peanuts	6,552		63,735
Pepper	1		200
Cabbage	1		50
English peas	1		100
Squash	1		200
Watermelons	54		550
Beans, string	8		325
	46,393	\$	190,791

FRUITS AND NUTS			
	Bearing Trees		Value
Figs	4	\$	10
Peaches	30		75
Pecans	1,904		8,323
		\$	8,418

MISCELLANEOUS			Value
Strawberries, quarts	6,120	\$	1,230
Honey, stands of bees	189		223
Poultry, common, number	46,658		11,355
Eggs, dozen	150,898		24,256
		\$	37,064

LIVE STOCK			
	No. on Hand		Value
Horses	494	\$	32,315
Mules	747		52,525
Oxen	17		1,310
Stock cattle	9,131		64,427

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE			
	No. on Hand		Value
Hereford	13	\$	375
Shorthorn	1		100
Aberdeen Angus	1		50
Jersey	158		3,380
Holstein	21		615

SHEEP			Value
Sheep	121	\$	255

GOATS			Value
Goats	1,760	\$	1,616

HOGS			Value
Hogs	15,929	\$	28,695

VOLUSIA			
Acres	700,160		
Acres reported in farms	70,560		
Acres not reported in farms	629,600		
Acres reported in actual cultivation	26,097		

PRODUCTS			
Crop	Acres		Value
Cotton, upland	200	\$	12,000
Corn	5,782		68,175

Oats	80	800
Rice	47	1,440
Irish potatoes	1,057	141,080
Sweet potatoes	658	110,440
Sugar cane	174	19,340
Sorghum syrup	2	220
Field peas	300	4,280
Field pea hay	680	9,680
Rhodes grass hay	9	260
Native grasses	1,448	20,720
Millet	14	840
Natal grass hay	26	400
Sorghum forage	7	180
Kaffir corn	1	80
Japanese cane	12	1,080
Cassava	8	560
Peanuts	73	1,595
Velvet beans	1,172	10,750
Velvet bean hay	50	760
Onions	22	5,345
Lettuce	56	26,305
Celery	17	4,460
Pepper	26	6,965
Cabbage	120	44,330
Tomatoes	100	17,670
English peas	8	1,225
Beets	12	1,775
Squashes	3	370
Egg plant	7	1,435
Watermelons	469	34,615
Cantaloupes	3	450
Beans, string	19	2,560
Lima Beans	3	380
Cucumbers	39	5,295
	12,704	\$ 557,860

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	492,355	\$ 1,701,000
Grapefruit	25,535	92,775
Figs	2,514	6,700
Peaches	12,060	18,350
Japan persimmons	1,809	3,165
Guavas, crates	1,788	4,500
Pecans	1,631	4,390
Plums	65	544
Grapes, pounds	66,400	4,690
		\$ 1,836,114

MISCELLANEOUS

		Value
Strawberries, quarts	34,500	\$ 11,220
Honey, stands of bees	3,140	11,320
Wool, fleece	6,390	3,630
Poultry, common, number	118,320	70,990
Eggs, dozen	678,870	203,630
Milk, gallons	867,200	520,320
		\$ 821,110

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	923	\$ 100,280
Mules	1,475	222,805
Oxen	18	1,240
Cows kept for milk	1,640	120,660
Stock cattle	44,474	444,740

THOROUGHbred CATTLE

		Value
Shorthorn	130	\$ 5,600
Aberdeen Angus	4	400
Guernsey	44	2,520
Jersey	508	16,727
Holstein	63	3,230

SHEEP

		Value
Sheep	6,870	\$ 34,350

GOATS

		Value
Goats, common	403	\$ 1,165
Goats, Angora	15	75

HOGS

		Value
Hogs	32,603	\$ 159,605

WALTON

Acres	677,120
Acres reported in farms	24,787
Acres not reported in farms	652,333
Acres reported in actual cultivation	20,000

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	1,022	\$ 27,562
Corn	13,847	129,558
Oats	322	2,953
Sweet potatoes	609	31,213
Sugar cane	604	43,818
Sorghum syrup	1	75
Field pea hay	2	50
Native grasses	338	3,628
Peanuts	2,500	38,621
Velvet beans	9,841	48,974
	29,086	\$ 326,452

FRUITS AND NUTS

	Bearing Trees	Value
Oranges	408	\$ 2,341
Figs	6	9
Peaches	610	1,600
Pears	554	1,310
Plums	7	31
		\$ 5,291

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Honey, stands of bees	\$ 3,015
Beeswax, pounds	60
Wool, fleece	16,853
Poultry, common, number	41,638
Eggs, dozen	65,726
Milk, gallons	44,380
Butter, pounds	250
	\$ 171,922

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	608	\$ 55,579
Mules	1,068	116,465
Oxen	321	10,025
Cows kept for milk	340	7,153
Stock cattle	13,926	142,815

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE

	No. on Hand	Value
Hereford	13	\$ 810
Aberdeen Angus	2	200
Guernsey	83	6,745
Jersey	167	9,820
Holstein	12	825

SHEEP

	No. on Hand	Value
Sheep	16,146	\$ 48,425

GOATS

	No. on Hand	Value
Goats	983	\$ 983

HOGS

	No. on Hand	Value
Hogs	20,850	\$ 68,639

WAKULLA

Acres	385,280
Acres reported in farms	49,687
Acres not reported in farms	335,593
Acres reported in actual cultivation	12,329

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	12	\$ 300
Corn	13,847	129,558
Oats	322	2,953
Sweet potatoes	142	13,535
Sugar cane	180	15,625
Field pea hay	69	2,800
Native grasses	34	960
Peanuts	2,223	44,750
Velvet beans	313	3,180
Velvet bean hay	21	200
	17,163	\$ 214,261

MISCELLANEOUS

	Value
Honey, stands of bees	\$ 4,488
Poultry, common, number	21,061
Eggs, dozen	42,360
Milk, gallons	4,207
Butter, pounds	250
	\$ 72,366

LIVE STOCK		
Mules	307	36,605
	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	254	\$ 26,090
Oxen	35	1,080
Cows kept for milk	66	3,960
Stock cattle	6,529	130,580

SHEEP		
Sheep	218	\$ 327

GOATS		
Goats	664	\$ 664

HOGS		
Hogs	11,375	\$ 34,125

WASHINGTON

Acres	469,320
Acres reported in farms	94,014
Acres not reported in farms	375,306
Acres reported in actual cultivation	32,960

PRODUCTS

Crop	Acres	Value
Cotton, upland	538	\$ 17,345
Corn	17,310	235,535
Oats	339	6,340
Rice	59	1,619
Sweet potatoes	669	35,045
Sugar cane	616	60,576
Field peas	165	3,493
Field pea hay	16	560
Native grasses	241	3,685
Japanese cane	4	200
Peanuts	6,280	120,190
Velvet beans	7,994	126,485
Velvet bean hay	3	45
Tomatoes	1	90
Watermelons	10	655
	34,245	\$ 611,963

FRUITS AND NUTS

Bearing Trees		Value
Oranges	74	\$ 182
Figs	1,060	1,593
Bananas, bunches	8	8
Peaches	2,610	2,363
Japanese persimmons	4	10
Pears	138	271
Pecans	2,287	9,813
Plums	325	179
Grapes, pounds	62,385	1,035
		\$ 15,454

MISCELLANEOUS

		Value
Honey, stands of bees	1,037	\$ 959
Beeswax, pounds	990	240
Wool, fleece	2,901	2,985
Poultry, common, number	57,121	17,268
Eggs, dozen	102,341	30,254
Milk, gallons	332,965	133,240
Butter, pounds	50,440	20,755
		\$ 205,701

LIVE STOCK

	No. on Hand	Value
Horses	472	\$ 60,955
Mules	1,021	158,472
Oxen	348	12,885
Cows, kept for milk	1,409	26,122
Stock cattle	12,108	125,673

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE

	No. on Hand	Value
Hereford	53	\$ 1,590
Devon	1	50
Guernsey	3	80
Jersey	24	630
Holstein	7	310

SHEEP

		Value
Sheep	4,886	\$ 10,772

COUNTY.	Station- ary Gas Engine	Electric Power Plant	Tractor	Water Works	Silo
Alachua	221	8	1	5	7
Baker					
Bay					
Bradford					
Brevard					
Broward	11		8	5	
Calhoun	30	2	24	9	
Charlotte	8		3	7	
Citrus					
Clay	36	6	1	5	
Columbia			1		4
Dade	26	11	2		
DeSoto	28	12	34	35	5
Dixie	1	1	36	1	
Duval					5
Escambia	2	3	5	8	5
Flagler	3		3	1	6
Franklin	9	1	3	1	1
Gadsden					
Glades	71	20	14	39	4
Hamilton					
Hardee		3	6		2
Hernando			3	10	
Highlands					
Hillsborough	23	2	14	4	
Holmes	191	5	11	65	6
Jackson	8	1	1	1	
Jefferson	9	5	2	2	3
Lafayette	33	15	9	13	3
Lake					
Lee	141	41	39	95	2
Leon	21	8	10	1	
Levy	63	10	9	30	35
Liberty	26	9	3	30	6
Madison	6	2		5	
Manatee	5		2		20
Marion	8		67		7
Monroe	81	10	23	9	36
Nassau					
Okaloosa		2	2		
Okeechobee	1	1	6		
Orange	151	25	128	920	15
Osceola	34	4	1	5	3
Palm Beach					
Pasco	14	12	4	5	2
Pinellas	75	15	73	244	23
Polk	68	14		85	51
Putnam					
Sarasota	21	9	31	62	2
St. Johns	22	16	21		2
St. Lucie	10	4	42		
Santa Rosa	4	1	2	3	
Seminole	41	20	26	9	
Sumter	87		10	21	
Suwannee	39	9	15	5	4
Taylor					
Union					
Volusia					
Wakulla	112	2	30	118	8
Walton					
Washington					
Total	1,740	308	725	1,858	282

COUNTY.	Cotton, Upland			Cotton, Sea Island		
	Acres	Bales	Value Dollars	Acres	Bales	Value Dollars
Alachua	345	70	\$ 5,800	1,595	400	\$ 40,734
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford				246	60	9,005
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun	51	32	1,590			
Charlotte						
Citrus	154	2,611	8,010	6,624	430	15,668
Clay						
Columbia	7,117	1,214	121,400	1,316	2,251	225,000
Dade						
DeSoto						
Dixie						
Duval						
Escambia	2,921	648	67,520	66	15	1,500
Flagler	12	9	900	4	3	825
Franklin						
Gadsden	206	50	4,672			
Glades						
Hamilton	356	23	4,170	3,285	310	50,630
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough						
Holmes	6,492	1,597	95,820			
Jackson	22,628	4,566	380,560	9	23	1,405
Jefferson	7,648	1,160	95,945			
Lafayette	116	15	1,005	3,336	336	29,590
Lake	48	20	1,940	60	19	3,800
Lee						
Leon	11,876	3,582	267,903			
Levy	900	270	12,749	480	116	10,875
Liberty						
Madison	5,671	883	87,040	493	67	9,215
Manatee						
Marion				1,498	343	54,880
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	14,207	868	85,356			
Okeechobee						
Orange	1	1	50			
Osceola						
Palm Beach						
Pasco						
Pinellas						
Polk						
Putnam				28	5	750
Sarasota						
St. Johns						
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa	1,654	646	63,188			
Seminole	65	32	4,300			
Sumter	145	55	6,210	486	447	14,760
Suwannee	197	31	3,310	7,422	1,088	148,860
Taylor	172	58	3,543	224	52	4,520
Union	7	3	185	581	122	15,046
Volusia	200	100	12,000			
Wakulla	12	4	300			
Walton	1,022	274	27,562			
Washington	538	146	17,345			
Total	84,761	18,967	1,380,373	27,733	6,087	637,163

GOATS		
		Value
Goats	1,768	\$ 1,768

HOGS		
		Value
Hogs	42,166	\$ 12,758

MISCELLANEOUS
GADSDEN COUNTY

SOUDAN GRASS HAY		
Acres	Tons	Value
75	67	\$ 1,090

BEETS FOR STOCK		
Acres	Tons	Value
5	150	175

CHUFAS		
Acres	Tons	Value
19	310	335

JEFFERSON COUNTY

WATERMELON SEED		
Acres	Pounds	Value
7,060	817,020	\$ 81,782

PECAN NURSERIES		
Trees		Value
375,000		\$ 93,850

ORANGE COUNTY

SWEET POTATO SLIPS		
Number		Value
2,000,000		\$ 20,000

NAPIER GRASS		
Acres		Value
75		\$ 1,900

FERNs		
Acres		Value
24		\$ 15,400

ORNAMENTAL PALMS		
Acres		Value
5		\$ 2,500

SEMINOLE COUNTY

ESCACOLE		
Acres	Crates	Value
50	25,175	\$ 75,105

CHICORY		
Acres	Crates	Value
3	3,600	\$ 1,800

FERNs		
Acres		Value
60		\$ 78,270

CAULIFLOWER		
Acres	Crates	Value
7	1,050	\$ 1,050

VOLUSIA COUNTY

FERNs		
Acres		Value
94		\$135,935

FIFTY LEADING AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RANK—1920 U. S. CENSUS.

County and State	Value of crops and livestock products		Value of crops		Principal products
	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	\$71,579,899	1	\$61,864,479	Oranges, lemons, hay and forage, walnuts.
Fresno, Cal.	2	55,110,100	3	51,861,252	Grapes, peaches, hay and forage, dairy products.
Aroostook, Me.	3	54,376,256	2	52,541,205	Potatoes, hay and forage, oats, dairy products.
San Joaquin, Cal.	4	41,191,240	4	37,056,866	Potatoes, grapes, barley, hay and forage.
Lancaster, Pa.	5	40,776,212	5	32,191,536	Tobacco, corn, hay and forage, wheat.
Yakima, Wash.	6	34,741,710	6	32,458,858	Apples, hay and forage, potatoes, peaches.
Tulare, Cal.	7	34,036,167	8	30,547,341	Grapes, oranges, hay and forage, dairy products.
Sonoma, Cal.	8	32,800,623	42	17,477,370	Eggs, chickens, plums, prunes, apples, grapes.
Whitman, Wash.	9	31,921,047	7	30,824,407	Wheat, hay and forage, oats, barley.
Dane, Wis.	10	29,395,753	25	20,978,867	Dairy products, hay and forage, corn, oats.
McLean, Ill.	11	29,161,454	9	26,938,018	Corn, Oats, wheat, hay and forage.
San Bernardino, Cal.	12	27,957,448	10	26,517,455	Oranges, lemons, grapes, hay and forage.
Maricopa, Ariz.	13	26,819,662	12	24,517,416	Cotton, hay and forage, dairy products, wheat.
St. Lawrence, N. Y.	14	26,809,540	108	13,582,476	Dairy products.
Orange, Cal.	15	26,635,748	11	25,572,032	Oranges, walnuts, lemons, sugar beets.
York, Pa.	16	26,600,746	26	20,953,838	Corn, wheat, hay and forage, eggs and chickens.
Santa Clara, Cal.	17	26,135,980	14	23,792,684	Plums and prunes, apricots, hay and forage, dairy products.
La Salle, Ill.	18	25,828,420	15	23,604,861	Corn, oats, wheat, hay and forage.
Champaign, Ill.	19	25,619,290	13	23,806,535	Corn, oats, wheat, hay and forage.
Livingston, Ill.	20	24,153,905	19	22,199,150	Corn, oats, eggs and chickens, wheat.
Bolivar, Miss.	21	23,703,571	16	23,114,901	Cotton, corn.
Iroquois, Ill.	22	23,627,284	22	21,474,008	Corn, oats, eggs and chickens, wheat.
Anderson, S. C.	23	23,528,158	20	22,012,165	Cotton, corn.
Orangeburg, S. C.	24	23,427,879	18	22,904,976	Cotton, corn.
Robeson, N. C.	25	23,389,828	17	22,955,950	Cotton, tobacco, corn.
Weld, Colo.	26	23,203,475	23	21,198,360	Sugar beets, hay and forage, wheat, potatoes.
Dodge, Wis.	27	23,049,660	90	14,331,352	Dairy products, hay and forage, oats, corn.
Stanislaus, Cal.	28	22,758,641	47	17,140,414	Hay and forage, dairy products, barley, wheat.
Hartford, Conn.	29	22,751,488	35	18,779,160	Tobacco, dairy products, hay and forage, corn.
Williamson, Tex.	30	22,324,436	21	21,500,490	Cotton, corn, oats, hay and forage.
Chautauque, N. Y.	31	22,316,250	74	14,983,214	Dairy products, hay and forage, grapes, eggs and chickens.
Chester, Pa.	32	22,261,956	83	14,567,299	Dairy products, corn, hay and forage, wheat.
Sacramento, Cal.	33	21,981,958	27	19,845,858	Dry beans, wheat, hay and forage, grapes.
Pitt, N. C.	34	21,486,117	24	21,052,441	Tobacco, cotton, corn.
Otter Tail, Minn.	35	21,474,949	41	17,568,127	Wheat, hay and forage, dairy products, potatoes.
Berks, Pa.	36	21,447,279	71	15,232,909	Corn, dairy products, hay and forage, potatoes.
Erie, N. Y.	37	21,294,818	87	14,443,343	Dairy products, hay and forage, potatoes, eggs and chickens.
Spartanburg, S. C.	38	20,887,542	28	19,556,658	Cotton, corn.
Ellis, Tex.	39	20,375,681	29	19,262,474	Cotton, corn, oats, wheat.
Riverside, Cal.	40	20,253,304	33	18,934,265	Oranges, cotton, hay and forage, lemons.
Imperial, Cal.	41	20,195,867	46	17,200,734	Cotton, kafir, milo, etc., hay and forage, dairy products.
Fannin, Tex.	42	20,163,821	30	19,246,092	Cotton, corn, oats, wheat.
Steuben, N. Y.	43	19,938,904	77	14,805,641	Hay and forage, potatoes, dairy products, oats.
Jefferson, N. Y.	44	19,918,631	289	10,694,423	Dairy products, hay and forage, oats.
Johnston, N. C.	45	19,812,510	81	19,229,785	Cotton, tobacco, corn, sweet potatoes.
Delaware, N. Y.	46	19,832,943	..	7,972,256	Dairy products, hay and forage.
Marlboro, S. C.	47	19,419,921	32	19,136,190	Cotton, corn.
Onondago, N. Y.	48	19,395,595	97	14,112,780	Hay and forage, dairy products, potatoes, eggs and chickens.
Lamar, Tex.	49	19,305,636	36	18,270,287	Cotton, corn, hay and forage.
Ventura, Cal.	50	19,160,414	84	18,829,031	Dry beans, walnuts, lemons, oranges.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES

The estimated value of the farm products produced in the West North Central States—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas—was equal to one-fifth of the total value of farm products produced during 1921 in the United States. The estimated value of the animal products produced, including animals raised, in 1921 in this same geographical division of the country, was equal to a little less than one-third of the total value of all animal products produced.

CAR LOT AND LESS THAN CAR LOT SHIPMENT OF FLORIDA CITRUS FRUITS

(Florida Grower, Feb. 3)

The following figures show the output of Florida citrus fruits, oranges and grapefruit combined, from 1886 to the present time, figured in boxes. To get the car lot figures, divide by 360, the usual carload.

1886-87	1,260,000	1904-05	2,961,192
1887-88	1,450,000	1905-06	3,794,131
1888-89	1,950,000	1906-07	3,801,101
1889-90	2,150,000	1907-08	3,250,000
1890-91	2,450,000	1908-09	4,634,587
1891-92	2,713,180	1909-10	6,100,000
1892-93	3,450,000	1910-11	4,600,000
1893-94	5,055,367	1911-12	4,750,000
1894-95	2,808,187	1912-13	8,125,000
1895-96	147,000	1913-14	7,946,926
1896-97	218,379	1914-15	9,700,000
1897-98	358,966	1915-16	8,370,000
1898-99	252,000	1916-17	6,960,000
1899-00	274,000	1917-18	5,424,000
1900-01	352,600	1918-19	8,950,000
1901-02	974,033	1919-20	12,495,000
1902-03	1,470,491	1920-21	12,109,320
1903-04	1,954,954	1921-22	13,200,000

The earlier shipments were all oranges. Gradually grapefruit began to assume an importance, and in late years the ratio has been about three-fifths and two-fifths. Last year grapefruit made a gain and the ratio was nine-sixteenths in favor of oranges.

FLORIDA SHIPPED 70,816 CARLOADS OF PRODUCE IN SEASON JUST ENDED

Fruit and vegetable shipments from Florida last season amounted to 11,000 carloads more than the total shipments for the preceding season.

The total movement for the past season from September 15, 1921, to July 1, 1922, was 70,816 carloads, and for the corresponding nine and a half months of 1920-21 the total was 59,762 carloads.

The westward movement to the Ohio and Mississippi River points, and beyond, this season amounted to about 4,000 cars more than the season before, or 20,086 cars, while the shipments to points north of Savannah this year were 38,623 cars, or about 2,500 more than the previous year.

Oranges and grapefruit constituted the largest single items. The past season there were 18,094 solid cars of oranges shipped out of Florida, and 14,929 cars of grapefruit. This is less oranges, but more grapefruit, than the season of 1920-21, when there were 20,616 cars of oranges and 12,990 cars of grapefruit.

The various kinds of produce listed in carload lots in the report include tomatoes, watermelons, potatoes, celery, lettuce, pineapples, peppers, cabbage, strawberries, beans, cucumbers, cantaloupes, and pears. The figures, of course, do not account for many shipments of these and other fruits and vegetables shipped in less than carload lots, and they do not include any shipments by water. They include only Florida fruits and vegetables forwarded all-rail, during the nine and a half months when shipments are heaviest.

The totals as given in the final tabulation for the season ending July 1st were as follows: Oranges, 18,094 cars; grapefruit, 14,929 cars; tomatoes, 9,595 cars; watermelons, 8,116 cars; potatoes, 4,447 cars; celery, 4,293 cars; cabbage, 2,868 cars; vegetables, 2,439 cars; lettuce, 2,285 cars; cucumbers, 2,022 cars; peppers, 998 cars; strawberries, 291 cars; beans, 223 cars; cantaloupes, 129 cars; pineapples, 95 cars; pears, 2 cars.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF SWEET POTATOES, JULY, 1920-
FEBRUARY, 1923.

Section and State.	1920-21 Season.		1921-22 Season.		1922-23 Season to Feb. 24, 1923.
	To Feb. 25, 1921.	Season Total.	To Feb. 25, 1922.	Season Total.	
Northeastern	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
New Jersey	2,415	2,948	1,910	2,217	2,390
Delaware	1,309	1,799	1,323	1,728	1,673
Maryland	1,291	1,473	1,144	1,294	1,354
Virginia	5,379	5,533	5,063	5,115	6,566
Total	10,394	11,753	9,440	10,354	11,983
Southern:					
North Carolina ...	707	884	832	1,018	489
South Carolina ...	14	58	51	136	100
Georgia	534	966	794	1,351	467
Florida	57	79	83	110	111
Alabama	398	482	503	680	432
Mississippi	59	74	123	187	31
Louisiana	449	647	620	944	737
Tennessee	561	901	957	1,573	875
Arkansas	363	498	338	579	118
Texas	563	622	578	748	756
Oklahoma	49	83	97	151	31
Total	3,754	5,294	4,976	7,457	4,167
Central:					
Kentucky	5	6	59	96	28
Indiana	26	41	46	65	39
Illinois	47	52	147	151	108
Iowa	13	15	65	68	30
Kansas	15	19	30	41	19
Total	106	133	347	421	224
Western:					
California	703	708	949	999	876
New Mexico	15	24	22	57	12
Total	718	732	671	1,056	888
Miscellaneous States	8	22	7	7	81
Grand Total	14,980	17,934	15,741	19,295	17,343

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE MONTHLY JOBBING PRICES OF
SWEET POTATOES.
(Per Bushel Hamper.)

Season and Month.	New Jersey Yellow Varieties.			Tenn. Nancy Halls.	
	New York.	Pittsburgh	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago
1921-22.					
September	\$1.65-\$1.80	\$2.00-\$2.10	\$2.10-\$2.30	\$1.15-\$1.30	\$1.05-\$1.15
October	1.40-1.60	1.60-1.80	1.75-2.00	1.10-1.20	.85-.95
November	1.60-1.80	1.70-1.90	1.60-1.80	1.05-1.20	1.00-1.10
December	1.70-1.90	1.95-2.00	2.20-2.40	1.25-1.40	1.05-1.10
January	2.00-2.25	2.05-2.15	2.20-2.45	1.30-1.40	1.15-1.20
February	2.00-2.25	2.00-2.20	2.40-2.55	1.25-1.30	1.05-1.10
March	1.95-2.20	1.70-1.95	2.45-2.60	1.25-1.30	1.15-1.20
April	2.25-2.50	1.90-2.00	2.50-2.55	1.05-1.20	.95-1.10
1922-23.					
September	1.10-1.50	1.30-1.75	1.75-2.25	1.00-1.15	1.00-1.15
October .....	.75-1.10	1.05-1.30	1.30-1.50	.90-1.10	.90-1.00
November .....	.85-1.15	1.10-1.35	1.45-1.85	.90-1.15	.95-1.10
December .....	.80-1.20	.80-1.50	1.25-1.85	.90-1.20	.95-1.10
January .....	.80-1.30	.80-1.50	1.50-2.05	1.05-1.20	.95-1.00
February .....	.75-1.25	.70-1.35	1.00-1.70	.90-1.15	.95-1.00

VALUABLE STATE'S NATURAL RESOURCE FROM
ITS SALT WATERS

Census Taken by Shell Fish Department Shows Scale Fish Shipments for Two Years Amounted to 116,915,000 Pounds; Shrimp Shipped and Canned, 19,552,000 Pounds; Oysters, 190,000 Barrels, and 9,206,000 Sponge Marketed—Value of Industry to State was \$28,563,000 for the Two Years.

Tallahassee, January 20.—The following statement is issued by Hon. T. R. Hodges, State Shell Fish Commissioner, is of unusual interest just at this time when the various heads of departments and commissions are submitting data of their respective departments to the state budget commission:

"The most valuable of all natural resources in Florida is the saltwater fish, oysters and sponge. This vast industry extending as it does, approximately three thousand miles along the salt waters of the East and West Coasts of Florida, is of personal and vital importance to every citizen of the State and is today affording employment to more people than any other industry except perhaps farming, and a great many farmers are fishermen for half the year in the coast counties.

"For the past two years I have had the honor of administering the laws for the protection of this great industry and I feel that the citizens of it should have a public accounting of my stewardship and be told just how great the industry really is.

A census taken by the shell fish department develops the fact that the scale fish shipments during the past two years aggregate one hundred and sixteen million, nine hundred and fifteen pounds, while the shrimp shipped and canned amounted to nineteen million, five hundred and fifty-two thousand pounds. One hundred and ninety thousand barrels of oysters were shipped and canned during the two years, and nine million, two hundred and six thousand sponge were marketed during the biennial period. The approximate value of the combined industry to the State is for the past two years \$28,563,000.

"This department, without appropriation and relying entirely on license taxes collected from those engaged in the industry, has been able to patrol the entire coast line and

enforce the laws, and has accumulated the following credits above running expenses, up to December 31, 1922:

Cash in treasury.....	\$ 9,877.58
Cash in bank to be deposited in treasury Jan. 1.	4,954.61
Cash deposited in general revenue fund.....	2,495.24
Boats and other property acquired.....	3,868.54
Replanting oyster bars	2,792.23

Total credits above running expenses.....\$23,988.20

"Our records show we have been able to secure about seventy-five per cent convictions for violations of the laws, and we have a warehouse full of illegal nets and gear that was taken without prisoners.

"Respectfully,

"(Signed) T. R. HODGES,
"Commissioner."

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BANKS: HOW TO BORROW FROM THEM

For loans on land or for permanent farm improvements, consult the Federal Land Bank that serves your state. The following banks serve the states named:

Federal Land Bank of Baltimore—Maryland and Virginia.

Federal Land Bank of Columbia, S. C.—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Federal Land Bank of Louisville—Kentucky and Tennessee.

Federal Land Bank of New Orleans—Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

Federal Land Bank of St. Louis—Missouri and Arkansas.

Federal Land Bank of Wichita—Kansas and Oklahoma.

Federal Land Bank of Houston—Texas.

For full information simply address "Federal Land Bank" in the city just mentioned as having the Land Bank that serves your state.

1. How to Borrow.—You must join the nearest "national farm loan association" or help organize one if there is none near you. To find out whether there is one near you, if you do not know, address the Federal Land Bank of your district (see list).

2. A "National Farm Loan Association" consists simply of ten or more farmer-borrowers organized in the form directed by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

3. Size and Term of Loan.—No one can get a loan for more than \$25,000 or less than \$100, or for less than five or more than forty years.

4. Limitations.—No loan may be made for more than 50 per cent of the value of the land mortgaged and 20 per cent

of the value of the permanent insured improvements upon it.

5. Farmers Only.—Borrowers must be, or about to become, the owner of the land offered as security, and engaged, or about to become engaged, in its cultivation.

6. Interest Rate.—The interest rate is 6 per cent with 1 per cent on the principal, or a total payment of 7 per cent, payable semi-annually. This 7 per cent per annum will discharge the entire debt, principal and interest, in thirty-three years. The borrower, however, has the option to pay the whole amount or any part thereof after five years.

7. Amortization.—Each borrower pays back each year a certain amount to apply on principal besides interest. This system is known as "amortization." For example, a \$1,000 debt at 6 per cent interest may be paid off, interest and all, by paying \$100 a year for sixteen years, or \$90 a year for nineteen years, \$80 a year for twenty-four years, or \$75 a year for twenty-eight years.

8. For What Purpose One Can Borrow.—Loans are made for the following purposes only: (a) To provide for the purchase of land for agricultural uses; to provide for the purchase of equipment fertilizer and livestock necessary for the proper and reasonable operation of the mortgaged farm ("Equipment" has been defined by the Farm Loan Board as being implements needed in the conduct of a farm to facilitate its operation, such as machinery, tools and like articles).

(b) To provide buildings and for the improvements of farm lands; and the Farm Loan Board has defined "Improvement" as being anything in the form of beneficial structure or any useful permanent physical change tending to increase productive value, such as clearing, tiling, drainage, fencing, etc.

(c) To liquidate indebtedness of the owner of the land mortgaged existing at the time of the organization of the first Farm Loan Association in or for the county in which the land mortgaged is situated, or indebtedness incurred after the organization of a farm loan association as outlined above when this indebtedness was incurred for "agricultural purposes."

9. Expense of Obtaining Loan.—The following table shows that average cost of obtaining loans of various sizes as shown in a recent investigation.

10. It May Take Several Weeks to Complete a Loan.—"The prospective purchaser of land who plans to buy with money, part of which he borrows from a Federal Land Bank, should give due consideration to the possibility of delay in the completion of negotiations for a loan. Cases have occurred in which prospective buyers have made deposits on land to secure a contract of sale, which contract they have forfeited because they were unable to complete the purchase, money which they depended upon Federal

Land Banks to furnish being held up for one reason or another. Frequently, delay is due to failure to comply with the requirements of the Federal Land Bank or it may be due to the inability to send an appraiser quickly enough."

11. A Second Thought May Help Would-Be Land Owners.—The Federal land banks can aid any worthy farmer in purchasing a farm to the extent of 50 per cent of the value of the land and 20 per cent of the value of the improvements. If the prospective purchaser is not able to pay the balance of the purchase price and can arrange with owner to carry the balance due him in the form of a second lien, the bank is ready to co-operate with him and the seller. For full information on how to do this, send 5 cents for "Buying Farms with Land Bank Loans" to United States Department of Agriculture.

12. Borrower May Sell Farm Any Time.—The fact that a farmer borrows from this bank does not prevent his selling the farm at any time he may wish to do so; on the contrary it aids the sale of it.

BORROWING FROM FEDERAL LAND BANKS: FREE CIRCULARS

Any of the following Bulletins explaining the working of the Federal Farm Loan Act and how farmers may borrow through it may be had free by addressing the Federal Farm Loan Board, Washington, D. C.:

Circular No. 2, "How Farmers May Form a National Farm Loan Association."

Circular No. 5, "The Farm Loan Primer."

Circular No. 7, "Killing Off Mortgages."

Circular No. 10, "Rulings and Regulations of the Federal Farm Loan Board."

THE NEW INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS

BRAND NEW RURAL CREDIT SYSTEM BEGINS OPERATION
NEXT MONTH

By Clarence Poe, in *Progressive Farmer*

THE FARMER'S NEED FOR "INTERMEDIATE CREDIT"

To put it briefly, our American system of banking, as an authority recently pointed out, is simply an adaptation from the English system built up to serve the needs of British commerce and industry. "Banks must lend for 90 days only"—this became the foundation principle of good banking simply because merchants, manufacturers, and ship captains were able to figure on a quick turnover

of this sort. The farmer unfortunately hasn't a ninety-day turnover. He can't borrow money for making a crop and pay it back in 90 days. The Lord doesn't make wheat, corn, cotton, or livestock so quickly as that. Virtually therefore the farmer's credit needs have been outlawed and he has been the prey of sharpers and Shylocks.

Instead of the standard, stereotyped, traditional, unvarying "ninety-day rule" of commerce and industry, it is true, as Secretary Wallace wrote Hon. Sydney Anderson on February 23 that—

"A considerable part of the farmer's credit needs are to be classed neither with *short term* credit, as thought of in commercial circles, nor *long term* mortgage credit, but are represented by what we have come to call *intermediate* credit—that is, a term of credit, which corresponds fairly well with the farmer's turnover period, which varies from six months to as long as three years in the case of breeding stock. The need for some system of intermediate credit has been recognized for thirty years or more, and has been brought to public attention in a strikingly emphatic way during the past three years. The lack of it has caused thousands to fail,"

It was not until 1913 that the American Government, by establishing Federal Land Banks, gave any recognition to the farmer's need for long term credit. Now, ten years later, it has at last made some provision for the farmer's needs for intermediate and short-term credit—a start at least.

WHAT THE "INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS" WILL DO

Secretary Wallace was writing Congressman Anderson in support of the Lenroot-Anderson bill. Other agricultural credit bills then pending were (1) the Capper bill, providing for special banking organizations, privately financed, to handle agricultural paper, and (2) the Strong bill, providing for some material changes in the management of the Federal Land Banks.

The new rural credits act of 1923, passed on the last day Congress was in session, is a combination of these three bills, the Lenroot-Anderson measure with its "Intermediate Credit Bank" idea being by far the most important. For this reason we think it well to give in full a concise summary of the main provisions of the new act that are taken from the Lenroot-Anderson bill, as follows:

"1. *An Intermediate Credit Bank* is established in each of the twelve Federal Land Banks, to be managed by the 'district directors' appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board for the various banks.

"2. The Federal Government *will subscribe to the capital stock* of each Intermediate Credit Bank up to \$5,000,000.

"3. *The earnings of each such bank* are to be applied in turn to expenses of operation, to a 4 per cent dividend on the stock, to the building up of a surplus until such fund reaches \$2,000,000, after which 25 per cent of the earnings go to the retirement of the Government's capital stock until it is reduced to \$1,000,000.

"4. The Intermediate Credit Banks are authorized to *discount and to purchase agricultural and livestock paper* having a maturity of not less than six months nor more than three years, for and from banks, livestock loan companies, and farmers' co-operative credit associations, and may also make loans direct to associations under specified conditions.

"5. To provide additional loanable funds, *collateral trust debentures or bonds may be issued* by the banks in an amount not to exceed ten times their paid-in capital and surplus, thus making the lending capacity of each Intermediate Credit Bank \$55,000,000.

"6. *Rates of discount may not exceed* by more than 1 per cent the rate paid on debentures or bonds and paper discounted must not involve a rate to the farmer higher than 1½ per cent above the discount rate.

"7. The assets and liabilities of the Intermediate Credit Banks *will be separate and distinct* from the assets and liabilities of the existing farm mortgage departments in each Federal Land Bank, so that farm loan bonds as at present issued will in no respect be affected by the establishment of the Intermediate Credit Banks.

"8. The Intermediate Credit Banks will be *under the general supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board* and means provided for the examination of institutions offering paper for discount, and of the specific security back of such paper.

"9. The Federal Reserve Act is amended by *extending the term of discount on agricultural and livestock paper from six months to nine months* and to induce state banks to enter the

Federal Reserve system by temporarily reducing the capital requirements for the admission of such banks (down to \$15,000 in towns of 3,000 or less)."

FURTHER FEATURES OF THE NEW RURAL CREDITS ACT

Concerning the new Rural Credits Act of 1923, the following additional facts are to be noted:

1. The War Finance Corporation is continued till March, 1924, to take care of present agricultural loans and the needs of co-operative marketing associations.

2. The main provisions of the Capper bill are included. The Capper bill, the American Farm Bureau Federation declared, was "strictly a bankers' measure and left the way open for heavy interest rates and did not provide sufficient control over the corporations or discount agencies." It simply provided legislation permitting five or more large "agricultural credit corporations" to discount and re-discount livestock paper and agricultural paper secured by warehouse receipts.

3. Features of the Strong bill included in this new act (1) permit Farm Loan Banks to lend as much as \$25,000 to any one borrower instead of \$10,000 as now, and (2) provide for seven directors for each Farm Loan Bank, the Farm Loan Board naming three and the stockholders four. The Federal Farm Loan Board and officials of the twelve Federal Land Banks are already working out the machinery for the new system and announce that loans should be available under its provisions before the end of April.

THE PRACTICAL RESULTS FOR US

For our farmers here in the South the net results of the new act are: Within a few weeks now we shall have in connection with each Federal Land Bank serving the South (those at Baltimore, Md., Columbia, S. C., Louisville, Ky., New Orleans, La., Houston, Texas, and St. Louis, Mo.) an "Intermediate Credit Bank." Each such bank will have a lending capacity of \$55,000,000. It will rediscount (for local banks and for co-operative associations) notes running from six months for crop making and crop marketing purposes and on up to three years in case of purchases of breeding herds. Local banks will no longer be able to say that they can lend to merchants but can't lend to farmers, because of inability to get six months or nine months crop notes rediscounted. As one Southern Congressman puts it:

"Farmer Jones wants \$1,000 for nine months. He borrows from his local bank and gives his note showing it is for agricultural purposes and properly securing it. The bank can take that

note and sell it to the Intermediate Credit Bank which has funds already available in its five million dollar Government subscribed capital. The Intermediate Credit Bank can go to the Federal Reserve Bank and sell Jones' paper to that bank, although it runs nine months. It can lend that \$1,000 again to Farmer Smith, also it can raise \$50,000,000 additional capital by selling five-year tax-free bonds secured by farmers' notes just as the Land Banks sell forty-year farm loan bonds secured by farmers' real estate mortgages. The local banks can sell all papers up to six months to the Federal Reserve Banks, so the Intermediate Credit Bank will have paper from only six to nine months to run, and \$55,000,000 should thus be enough to do the work for each district."

How far the new machinery will go toward meeting the farmers' credit needs it is too early to say, but certainly a long step has been taken toward establishing a banking system fair to agriculture. The new system, as Secretary Wallace says, "will transform the farmers' intermediate credit paper into standardized investment securities which can be safely bought by investors anywhere without investigation of the specific security back of them." And the same agricultural forces that have at last forced the establishment of the new system should be able to secure the correction of its defects and deficiencies as they manifest themselves.

NEARLY A BILLION LOANED

More than 250,000 farmers in the United States have borrowed \$890,506,782 from the Federal Land Banks and the Joint Stock Land Banks since the establishment of the Federal Farm Loan System. Of this amount a little more than \$681,000,000 has been loaned by the Federal Land Banks, while the Joint Stock Land Banks have supplied \$209,000,000 to the farmers.

The Federal Land Banks lend in every one of the forty-eight states, while the Joint Stock Banks operate in thirty-nine states. The first loans were placed in 1917. The largest volume of business was transacted in 1922, when nearly \$350,000,000 in loans were made. Since the location of these loans is of interest, the following table is given:

States.	Federal Land Banks.	Joint Stock Land Banks.
Maine	\$ 3,444,610	.....
New Hampshire.....	896,740	.....
Vermont	1,502,980	.....

Massachusetts	2,713,345	.....
Rhode Island	265,310	.....
Connecticut	2,655,830	.....
New York	9,304,100	\$ 500,000
New Jersey	2,133,750	.....
Virginia	17,786,253	218,940
Maryland	2,062,600	.....
Delaware	123,180	.....
Pennsylvania	6,998,240	.....
West Virginia	3,247,250	3,231,096
North Carolina	13,765,290	1,078,510
South Carolina	14,533,980	.....
Georgia	15,110,135	.....
Florida	5,002,830	.....
Tennessee	15,412,820	442,520
Kentucky	15,602,200	5,327,980
Indiana	21,260,180	17,033,267
Ohio	16,716,300	3,714,430
Alabama	19,242,190	.....
Louisiana	11,743,985	.....
Mississippi	24,188,500	2,693,060
Illinois	17,704,905	22,668,065
Missouri	19,357,140	13,031,010
Arkansas	18,431,270	3,983,620
North Dakota	30,955,380	.....
Minnesota	27,208,140	18,172,070
Wisconsin	13,562,480	2,927,570
Michigan	10,538,040	59,600
Iowa	34,435,530	52,859,475
Nebraska	24,762,870	14,610,260
South Dakota	14,385,230	5,189,790
Wyoming	3,857,220	1,424,080
Kansas	27,049,700	12,100,110
Oklahoma	11,991,480	64,360
Colorado	12,666,360	.....
New Mexico	6,520,920	.....
Texas	71,528,131	16,409,910
California	17,609,860	5,886,040
Utah	12,075,720	14,000
Nevada	571,000	.....
Arizona	2,909,300	77,000
Idaho	18,762,195	.....
Montana	16,824,610	1,861,400
Oregon	18,216,470	3,054,130
Washington	23,991,890	246,050
Totals	\$681,628,439	\$208,878,343

PHOSPHATE SHIPMENTS, 1921

FROM FLORIDA		Shipments.	Value.
County.			
Alachua	Hard Rock ..	64,614	\$ 681,241
	Soft Rock	3,366	13,725
Citrus	Hard Rock	67,459	648,969
Hernando	Soft Rock	446	2,500
Hillsborough	Land Pebble..	792	804,200
Levy	Soft Rock	250	2,500
Marion	Hard Rock	40,169	442,261
Polk	Land Pebble..	1,519,053	7,800,618
Suwannee	Soft Rock	3,252	32,520
Taylor	Hard Rock	280	1,680
	Soft Rock	357	1,428
Total		1,780,028	\$10,431,642

LIST OF PHOSPHATE MINING COMPANIES OF FLORIDA, 1921

Acme Phosphate Co., Morristown, Fla.
American Agricultural Chemical Co., 2 Rector St., New York, and Pierce, Fla.
American Cyanamid Co., 511 Fifth Ave., New York, and Brewster, Fla.
Armour Fertilizer Works, 209 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, and Bartow.
Peter B. & Robert S. Bradley, 92 State St., Boston, and Floral City, Fla.
J. Buttgenbach & Co., 22 Ave. Marnix, Brussels, Belgium, and Dunnellon, Fla.
C. & J. Camp, Ocala, Fla.
Charleston, S. C., Mining & Manufacturing Co., Richmond, Va., and Ft. Meade, Fla.
Coronet Phosphate Co., 99 John St., New York, and Plant City, Fla.
Cummer Lumber Co., 453 St. James Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla., and Newberry, Fla.
Dunnellon Phosphate Co., 106 E. Bay St., Savannah, Ga., and Rockwell, Fla.
Florida Phosphate Mining Corporation, P. O. Box 1118, Norfolk, Va., and Bartow, Fla.
Franklin Phosphate Co. (P. J. & J. H. Norfleet, Lessees), Newberry, Fla.
Independent Chemical Co., 33 Pine St., New York, and Mulberry, Fla.
International Agricultural Corporation, 61 Broadway, New York, and Mulberry, Fla.
Loncala Phosphate Co., Ocala, Fla.
Mutual Mining Co., 102 E. Bay St., Savannah, Ga., and Floral City, Fla.
Morris Fertilizer Co., 801 Citizens and Southern Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., and Bartow, Fla.

Norfleet and Williams (Downing Phosphate Co., Lessees), Newberry, Fla.

Otis Phosphate Co. (P. J., J. H. and F. C. Norfleet, Lessees), Benotis, Fla.

Palmetto Phosphate Co., 2 Rector St., New York, and Tiger Bay, Fla.

Phosphate Mining Co., 55 John St., New York, and Nichols, Fla.

L. N. Pipkin, Mulberry, Fla.

Seminole Phosphate Co., Croom, Fla.

Southern Phosphate Development Co., Inverness, Fla.

Southern Phosphate Corporation, 25 Broad St., New York, and Lakeland, Fla.

Swift & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and Bartow, Fla.

T. A. Thompson, Ft. White, Fla.

TEN-YEAR INCREASE IN EXPENDITURES OF FARMERS FOR FERTILIZERS FROM CENSUS STATISTICS 1909-1919

State.	Expenditures.		Per Cent Increase.
	1909.	1919.	
Oklahoma	\$ 29,092	\$ 452,492	1,455
Kansas	75,602	979,037	1,193
North Dakota	10,003	119,782	1,098
Montana	12,323	126,232	924
Oregon	68,557	489,524	614
Arizona	6,080	40,892	572
Wisconsin	127,753	779,750	511
Washington	87,023	525,637	504
Missouri	671,073	3,941,488	487
Minnesota	74,653	432,860	479
Iowa	109,570	596,537	444
Utah	20,037	108,956	444
Michigan	949,354	4,872,543	415
Idaho	20,737	106,121	412
Illinois	615,594	2,996,403	387
Colorado	61,113	294,448	383
New Mexico	25,371	113,483	347
Arkansas	596,553	2,572,678	331
Indiana	2,189,695	8,734,698	299
North Carolina....	12,262,533	48,796,694	298
California	2,143,993	8,182,998	282
South Carolina ...	15,162,017	52,546,795	246
West Virginia	528,937	1,709,546	223
Ohio	4,180,485	13,206,018	215
Texas	595,363	1,831,207	208
South Dakota	11,294	34,466	205
Tennessee	1,216,296	3,525,133	190
Florida	3,609,853	10,316,929	186
Georgia	16,860,149	46,196,434	174
Kentucky	1,350,720	3,597,449	166

New Jersey	4,277,604	10,742,682	151
Connecticut	1,054,163	4,893,658	150
Virginia	6,932,455	17,277,705	149
Pennsylvania	6,801,605	15,628,341	130
Maryland	3,387,634	7,610,478	125
New York	7,142,265	15,067,371	111
Nebraska	31,021	64,752	109
Massachusetts	1,965,682	3,906,733	99
Louisiana	2,004,919	3,840,469	92
Maine	4,069,479	7,759,067	91
Alabama	7,630,952	14,066,108	84
Wyoming	5,303	8,489	60
Mississippi	2,703,271	4,288,165	59
Vermont	570,752	857,273	50
Delaware	864,577	1,222,329	41
Nevada	8,379	9,897	18
Rhode Island	335,103	379,786	13
New Hampshire ...	512,580	526,180	3
Totals	\$114,882,541	\$326,399,800	*184
Total 10-year inc.....		211,517,259	....

*Average.

	Number of farms.	Number acres improved land.	Number unimproved acres including woodland.	Average number improved acres per farm.
West North, Central States:				
Minnesota	178,478	21,481,710	8,740,048	120.3
Iowa	213,439	28,606,951	4,867,945	134.03
Missouri	263,004	24,832,966	9,941,713	94.4
N. Dakota....	77,690	24,563,178	11,651,573	316.1
S. Dakota....	74,637	18,199,250	16,437,241	243.8
Nebraska	124,417	23,109,624	19,115,851	175.7
Kansas	165,286	30,600,760	14,824,419	185.1
Southern States:				
Virginia	186,242	9,460,492	9,100,620	50.8
N. Carolina ..	269,763	8,198,409	11,823,327	30.3
S. Carolina ..	192,693	6,184,159	6,242,516	32.09
Georgia	310,732	13,055,209	12,385,852	42.01
Florida	54,005	2,297,271	3,749,420	42.5
Tennessee	252,774	11,185,302	8,325,554	44.3
Alabama	256,099	9,893,407	9,683,449	38.6
Mississippi ...	272,101	9,325,677	8,871,302	34.2
Arkansas	232,604	9,210,556	8,246,194	39.6
Louisiana	135,463	5,626,226	4,393,596	41.5
Oklahoma	191,988	18,125,321	13,826,613	94.4
Texas	436,033	31,227,503	82,793,118	71.6

The following tables tell the story in 1920:

Bread-and-Meat Farmers: States.	Per Cent Self-feeding.	Per Capita Wealth.
Iowa	195	\$8,113.00
Nebraska	188	6,826.00
Kansas	177	3,836.00
North Dakota	169	4,074.00
South Dakota	162	7,260.00
Wisconsin	122	2,400.00
Minnesota	122	3,916.00
Indiana	118	2,640.00
California	111	3,724.00
Cotton-tobacco farmers:		
Oklahoma	104	1,387.00
Tennessee	78	785.00
Virginia	78	790.00
Kentucky	75	954.00
Texas	69	1,596.00
Arkansas	58	731.00
North Carolina	52	684.00
Mississippi	45	701.00
Alabama	44	419.00

There is an unmistakable relation between home-raised farm supplies and accumulated farm wealth. The bread-and-butter farmers of the Middle West pile up wealth, while the cotton and tobacco farmers of the South stay poor. The towns that handle cotton and tobacco get rich; but the cotton and tobacco farmers get left.

OFFICIAL TERMS OF PAYMENT OF WAR DEBT FROM ENGLAND TO UNITED STATES

(As given out by the United States Funding Commission)

Principal of notes to be refunded.....\$4,074,818,358.44
Interest accrued and unpaid up to Decem-
ber 15, 1922, at the rate of 4½ per cent. 629,836,106.99

\$4,704,654,465.43

Deduct payments made October 16, 1922,
and November 13, 1922, with interest
at 4½ per cent thereon to December 15,
1922 100,526,379.69

\$4,604,128,085.74

To be paid in cash..... 4,128,085.74

Total principal of indebtedness as of De-
cember 15, 1922, for which British gov-
ernment bonds are to be issued to the
United States Government at par.....\$4,600,000,000.00

COUNTY.	Corn			Oats		
	Acres	Bushels	Value Dollars	Acres	Bushels	Value Dollars
Alachua	5,618	579,880	311,099	400	5,550	5,325
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford	10,060	108,756	80,913			
Brevard	12	230	280			
Broward						
Calhoun	12,427	123,215	123,215	50	270	205
Charlotte	32	148	190	2	5	10
Citrus	1,876	24,655	33,933	2,933	3,003	6,000
Clay	2,684	34,018	33,814	7	35	17
Columbia	69,444	694,440	694,440	500	5,000	5,000
Dade	80	650	300			
DeSoto	1,190	35,665	41,950			
Dixie						
Duval	793	21,909	22,356			
Escambia	9,579	98,472	102,051	58	627	700
Flagler	832	4,850	4,344			
Franklin						
Gadsden	34,499	438,973	219,485	2,484	55,974	28,550
Glades						
Hamilton	25,093	208,983	146,967	119	1,140	1,165
Hardee	3,587	75,325	95,970			
Hernando						
Highlands	30	430	600			
Hillsborough	5,579	90,576	108,628	116	1,465	1,982
Holmes	30,954	246,203	246,203	596	5,491	4,108
Jackson	93,992	911,998	911,998	902	6,625	5,095
Jefferson	54,017	460,973	230,492	1,745	18,718	1,118
Lafayette	17,481	158,233	181,571	20	200	400
Lake	805	13,285	13,448			
Lee	33	430	645	2	50	50
Leon	43,496	399,520	399,520	931	9,896	8,974
Levy	13,973	133,194	133,194	3	30	30
Liberty	2,929	38,372	37,937	83	1,255	1,185
Madison	49,536	463,910	235,725	1,861	14,190	14,910
Manatee	1,217	15,780	16,281			
Marion	43,712	457,210	457,210	645	14,830	11,850
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa	21,446	159,949	159,449	24	136	143
Okeechobee	576	7,395	9,649			
Orange	2,065	37,105	53,610	2	20	20
Osceola	3,085	47,352	71,785			
Palm Beach	2,035	85,072	79,135			
Pasco	4,045	32,942	35,520	17	365	365
Pinellas	95	2,885	6,060			
Polk	6,424	94,875	118,015	34	430	550
Putnam	8,074	130,948	130,948	18	50	200
Sarasota	13	210	210			
St. Johns	2,841	52,860	31,255	36	80	45
St. Lucie	70	1,540	1,540			
Santa Rosa	13,342	153,505	152,070	61	970	970
Seminole	264	7,811	4,952			
Sumter	9,088	121,180	121,180	13	730	730
Suwannee	63,311	605,365	678,594	188	1,970	1,829
Taylor	8,657	75,270	70,243	19	255	430
Union	38,043	148,568	75,616	98	925	760
Volusia	5,782	68,175	68,175	80	800	800
Wakulla	9,192	60,225	60,225	77	815	815
Walton	13,847	129,613	129,558	322	2,400	2,953
Washington	17,110	235,635	235,635	339	6,340	6,340
Total	790,875	8,098,063	8,978,703	14,850	161,360	113,654

COUNTY.	Wheat			Rice		
	Acres	Bushels	Value Dollars	Acres	Bushels	Value Dollars
Alachua						
Baker						
Bay						
Bradford						
Brevard						
Broward						
Calhoun				10	205	205
Charlotte	10	60				
Citrus						
Clay				7	620	620
Columbia						
Dade						
DeSoto				21	1,005	2,160
Dixie						
Duval						
Escambia	7	140	335	1	25	50
Flagler				12	68	143
Franklin						
Gadsden				6	91	196
Glades						
Hamilton				18	470	501
Hardee						
Hernando						
Highlands						
Hillsborough	4	153	266	24	975	1,568
Holmes				19	236	236
Jackson				6	175	300
Jefferson						
Lafayette						
Lake						
Lee	1	25	50			
Leon						
Levy				1	6	12
Liberty				11	220	220
Madison						
Manatee				25	720	1,445
Marion				154	3,230	4,670
Monroe						
Nassau						
Okaloosa				6	90	90
Okeechobee				3	20	90
Orange						
Osceola	3	60	180			
Palm Beach						
Pasco				1	120	240
Pinellas						
Polk	1	10	20	5	180	380
Putnam				14	237	1,145
Sarasota				18	1,695	4,850
St. Johns						
St. Lucie						
Santa Rosa				9	264	280
Seminole	2	40	80			
Sumter				1	40	200
Suwannee				287	6,165	6,199
Taylor				1	20	40
Union				41	751	1,111
Volusia				47	1,440	1,440
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington				59	538	1,613
Total	28	428	\$ 961	864	19,626	\$ 29,533

The principal of the bond shall be paid in annual installments on a fixed schedule, subject to the right of the British government to make these payments in three-year periods. The amount of the first year's installment will be \$23,000,000, and these annual installments will increase with due regularity during the life of the bonds until, in the sixty-second year, the amount of the installment will be \$175,000,000, the aggregate installments being equal to the total of the debt.

The British government shall have the right to pay off additional accounts of the principal of the bonds on any interest date upon ninety days' previous notice.

Interest is to be payable upon the unpaid balances at the following rates, on December 15 and June 15 of each year:

Three per cent semi-annually, June 15, 1923, to December 15, 1932, inclusive.

Three and one-half per cent semi-annually, June 15, 1933, until final payment.

For the first five years one-half the interest may be deferred and added to the principal, bonds to be issued therefor similar to those of the original issue.

Any payment of interest or of principal may be made in any United States Government bonds issued since April 5, 1917, such bonds to be taken at par and accrued interest.

HOMESEEKERS STILL COMING

Number of Immigrants In Last Hundred Years Equals One-third of the Present Population—Three-quarters of the Countries Have Reached Their Quota.

Recent estimates show that the population of the United States, which is now 110,000,000, exceeds that of any other country except Russia, India and China. This condition is apparently not minimizing our attractiveness to those of other countries who are seeking new homes. More than three-fourths of the countries from which immigrants are entering the United States have already reached their full limit of the number they may send in the fiscal year ending with the month of June.

The Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York estimates that the Spring inflow from the few countries which have not already filled their quota will bring the arrivals of the fiscal year up to nearly or quite the total of 358,000 permitted under the law of May 19, 1921, which limited the number which may be admitted to 3 per cent of the respective nationalities resident in the United States in 1910.

The principal countries which have not completely filled their quota in the first seven months of the fiscal year 1923 were Germany, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden, France and Austria. As all these countries except Germany had sent

more than 7-12 of the possible total, it is likely that the usual Spring movement will completely fill their respective quotas except in the case of Germany, from which the arrivals in the seven months ending with January were 21,500 out of a possible total of 67,600.

This scramble of the people of other countries for the privilege of becoming citizens of the United States lends interest to the record of the immigration movement down to the time in which the war checked the flow of world population to this country. That our popularity as a place of residence had not at all decreased during the pre-war years is shown by the fact that the arrivals of immigrants in the fiscal year 1914 which immediately preceded the war were 1,218,000, or greater than in any year with the exception of 1907, when the total was 1,285,000. There were but five occasions prior to 1914 in which the total arrivals of immigrants crossed the one million line.

The total number of immigrants arriving in the country during the last hundred years is in round numbers 36,000,000, or about one-third as many as the present total population, and the number of foreign born persons living in the United States in 1920, the latest census year, was in round terms 14,000,000. The number arriving during the war fell far below the pre-war average, ranging from 325,000 in 1915 to 110,000 in 1918, but rapidly advancing to 430,000 in 1920 and 805,000 in the fiscal year 1921, when the Act of May 19, 1921, as above indicated, limited the number which might be admitted in any fiscal year between that date and June 30, 1924, to 3 per cent of the number of the particular nationality resident in the United States as shown by the 1910 census. The fact that the inflow in the fiscal year 1921 was 805,000 as against 430,000 in 1920 suggests that the total for 1922 would probably have returned to the pre-war limitation above noted.

The principal countries represented by the 14,000,000 persons of foreign birth living in the United States in 1920, were, stated in numerical order, Germany 1,686,000, Italy 1,610,000, Russia 1,400,000, Canada 1,196,000, Poland 1,140,000, Ireland 1,037,000, England 813,000, Scotland 253,000. The Scandinavian states as a group are represented by slightly more than 1,000,000 persons, Sweden having more than one-half of this total. The number of natives of France, Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland is comparatively small, those of France being but 120,000, exclusive of Alsace-Lorraine, Netherlands 132,000, and Belgium 62,000.

This foreign born population has distributed itself chiefly across the northern half of the United States, the number seeking homes in the South forming an extremely small percentage of the total of the 14,000,000 persons of foreign birth living in the United States in 1920, the number in the entire South being less than 1,000,000. The bulk

of the remaining 13,000,000 are found in the Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Mississippi Valley, New England, and the Pacific Coast. In the Middle Atlantic States, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the number is approximately 5,000,000; in the Upper Mississippi Valley another 5,000,000; in New England 2,000,000, and in the Mountain States and Pacific frontage about one-half million.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION

The Treasury statement shows that the total amount of money in circulation on January 1st was \$4,732,898,991. This, of course, excludes money held by the Federal Reserve Banks and Agents, and money held in the Treasury. It gives a per capita circulation of \$41.80.

The Treasury's form of circulation statement was changed on July 1 last so as to exclude from money in circulation all forms of money held by Federal Reserve Banks and Agents. Under the form of statement used before this change, the per capita circulation would be \$52.26. The per capita circulation on January 1, 1922, was \$41.51; on April 1, 1917, it was \$39.54; on July 1, 1914, \$34.35, and on January 1, 1879, \$16.92.

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES IN 133 YEARS

Year	Population	Increase over Preceding Census Number	Per Cent.	Per cent of increase with correction for 1870 and 1880
1923	110,100,000*	4,500,000*	14.9*	14.9*
1920	105,710,620	13,738,354	14.9	14.9
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0	21.0
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7	20.7
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5	25.5
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30.1	26.0
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6	26.6
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6	35.6
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9	35.9
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7	32.7
1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5	33.5
1820	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1	33.1
1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4	36.4
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1	35.1
1790	3,929,214			

*Estimated.

THE 1922 FIGURES

The Department of Agriculture issues its 1922 estimate of livestock and crop production in dollars, which we summarize as follows:

Cereals	\$3,550,000,000	39.6%	of total
Cotton and Flax...	1,396,000,000	15.6%	"
Fruits	612,000,000	6.8%	"
Hay and Feed.....	1,409,000,000	15.7%	"
Seeds	185,000,000	2.1%	"
Sugar	114,000,000	1.3%	"
Tobacco	306,000,000	3.4%	"
Vegetables	958,000,000	10.7%	"
Forest Products ..	305,000,000	3.4%	"
Crops	\$8,961,000,000	100 %	— 62.6%
Animals	\$2,294,000,000	42.9%	of total
Bee Products	11,000,000	.2%	"
Milk	1,358,000,000	25.4%	"
Butter, etc.	733,000,000	13.7%	"
Poultry	884,000,000	16.5%	"
Wool	69,000,000	1.3%	"
Animal Products..	\$5,349,000,000	100 %	— 37.4%
Total 1922.....	\$14,310,000,000		100 %
Total 1921.....	12,402,000,000		
Total 1920.....	18,328,000,000		
Total 1919.....	23,787,000,000		

1921 PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM IN BARRELS

United States	469,639,000
Mexico	195,064,000
Russia in Europe	28,500,000
Borneo, Sumatra	18,000,000
Persia	16,673,000
Rumania	8,347,000
India	6,864,000
Galicia	3,665,000
Peru	3,568,000
Japan	2,600,000
Trinidad	2,354,000
Argentina	1,747,000
Egypt	1,181,000
Venezuela	1,078,000
France	392,000
Germany	200,000
Canada	190,000
Other Countries	1,041,000
Total World Production	759,030,000

TABLE NO. 1 (FIRST HALF)—MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (Including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Years and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry	Least Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women		
ALACHUA COUNTY										
Grand Total.....	168	\$ 2,371,500	1,144	\$ 728,044	1,087	\$ 674,900	53	\$ 22,424	1,293	898
Blacksmith Shops	16	23,900	20	28,300	26	28,300			29	23
Bottling Works	6	26,000	13	9,500	13	9,500			13	13
Bakeries	2	9,000	7	3,500	7	3,500			7	7
Brick Kiln	1	10,000	10	9,000	15	9,000			10	10
Bicycle Shop	1	150	2	2,000	2	2,000			2	2
Broom Manufacturing	1	22,000	3	1,170	3	1,170			3	3
Crate Manufacturing	2	5,500	50	20,000	33	16,000	17	4,000	100	55
Cigar Manufacturing	1	500	4	3,000	4	3,000			4	4
Electric Works	1	500	3	4,000	3	4,000			4	3
Foundries	2	50,000	69	65,000	69	65,000			83	69
Fertilizer Works	1	50,000	15	15,000	15	15,000			15	10
Furniture Repair	1	250	1	800	1	800			1	1
Ginneries (cotton)	3	2,800	24	3,600	18	3,000	6	600	30	16
Ginnery (moss)	1	10,000	10	8,000	7	7,000	3	1,000	10	10
Grist Mills	21	15,000	41	5,072	41	5,072			41	41
Garages	28	559,450	106	254,812	106	254,812			105	102
Millinery	4	6,900	8	6,000			8	6,000	8	8
Miscellaneous	2	15,400	34	17,800	21	12,700	13	6,200	40	24
Gun Smith	1	150	3	700	3	900			3	3
Naval Stores	18	330,000	444		444				434	346
Ice Manufacturing	3	35,000	15	9,000	15	9,000			17	13
Grist and Ginnery	2	10,000	4	2,800	4	2,800			4	4
Planing Mills	3	193,000	85	43,560	85	43,560			140	85
Saw Mills	3	623,500	63	89,000	63	89,000			88	36
Studios	2	800	2	3,000	2	3,000			2	2
Printing	4	71,000	45	63,300	24	28,656	6	4,626	44	45
Power Plants	7	265,000	12	14,280	12	14,280			12	12
Sewing Machine Shop	1	500	1	50	1	50			1	1
Shoe Shops	9	3,500	12	8,300	12	8,300			12	12
Tailoring Shops	12	22,950	22	17,600	22	17,600			22	22
Vulcanizing	4	3,150	8	9,100	8	9,100			1	1
Watch Repairing	6	9,600	8	8,800	8	8,800			8	8
BREVARD COUNTY										
Grand Total		\$ 183,550	59	\$ 57,976	59		1	\$ 920	81	27
Garage		20,000	4	4,160	4				5	2
Fish Market		4,000	12	4,060	12				12	1
Fish Market		1,200	6	5,616	6				12	1
Garage		25,000	5	8,340	5				8	5
Fish Market		1,350	10	10,400	10				10	4
Fish Market		2,000	10	10,400	10				16	7
Ice and Electric		100,000	14	15,000	14		1	920	18	7
CALHOUN COUNTY										
Grand Total.....	45	\$ 1,337,875	1,246	\$ 285,314	1,091	\$ 273,935			1,603	717
Blacksmith Shops	5	1,375	7	2,400	7	2,400			4	4
Brick	1	7,000	10	2,000	10	2,000			10	10
Cotton Gin	1	3,500	3	900	3	900			3	3
Cross Ties	2	2,600	12	7,000	22	7,000			22	22
Fertilizer and Oil	1	492,900	100	12,500	100	12,500			40	40
Furniture	1	200	1	300	1	300			1	1
Grist Mills	4	2,800	5	2,400	5	2,400			5	5
Ice	1	10,000	5	3,125	5	3,125			5	5
Saw Mills	5	188,500	342	58,600	342	58,600			559	125
Tar and Coal	1	75,000	11	10,000	11	10,000			18	4
Turpentine	22	379,000	590	156,089	435	144,710			686	448
Veneer Wood	1	175,000	150	30,000	150	30,000			250	50

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Grand Total	26	\$ 217,750	273	\$ 182,278	270	\$ 144,899	5	\$ 2,404	280	176
Boat Buildings	2	900	3	828	3	828			11	2
Bottling Works	1	1,500	3	1,040	1	500			4	1
Broom Factory	1	350	1	300	1	300			2	1
Blacksmith	1	500	1	400	1	400			1	1
Cigar Manufacturing	1	1,500	5	2,500	1	420	4	2,080	6	2
Cooperage Plant	1	500	1	900	1	900			5	1
Electric Works	1	1,400	1	1,200	1	1,200			1	1
Fishing Industries	4	111,000	177	131,610	177	95,610			149	119
Garages	5	29,100	8	8,682	8	8,682			11	5
Machine Shop	1	3,000	1	500	1	500			1	1
Planing Mill	1	3,000	1	700	1	700			2	1
Saw Mill	2	2,200	17	3,300	17	3,300			20	13
Tannery	1	5,000	4	2,400	4	2,400	1	384	6	2
Tin Shop	1	300	1	150	1	150			1	1
Turpentine Stills	3	57,500	51	28,309	52	28,309			40	25

CITRUS COUNTY

Grand Total	10	\$ 412,550	348	\$ 176,430	244	\$ 149,570	76	\$ 34,884	371	69
Cedar Wood Manufacturing	1	100,000	50	35,000	35	26,000	15	7,500	75	10
Containers Manufacturing Co.	1	250,000	200	100,998	165	88,743	35	12,250	225	10
Fisheries	2	3,000	5	700		2,465			6	6
Gin	1	1,500	4	90	4	90				
Ice Manufacturing Co.	2	3,300	19	7,375					14	7
Naval Stores	1	20,056	26	15,134	26	1,534	26	15,134	31	32
Phosphate Mining	1		30							
Saw Mill	1	5,000	14	17,138	14	17,138			19	4

CLAY COUNTY

Grand Total	9	\$ 28,300	80	\$ 29,500	59	\$ 32,000			61	43
Blacksmith Shops	3	2,200	6		5	2,500			7	5
Barrell Mill	1	9,000	20	10,000	20	10,000			20	12
Crate Mill	1	10,000	30	18,000	30	18,000			30	22
Cement Works	1	700	2	800	2	800			2	2
Grist Mill	1	400	1	400	1	400			1	1
Rice Mill	1	1,000	1	300	1	300			1	1
Saw Mill	1									

*Would not give information.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Grand Total	35	\$ 1,273,150	415	\$ 175,180	415	\$ 102,760			515	267
Grist Mills	11	4,350	21	4,400	21	4,500				
Ginneries	4	7,000	23	2,300	23	2,300				
Oat Thrasher	2	400	4	400	4	400				
Rice Cleaner	1	200	2	200	2	200				
Saw Mills	7	1,004,200		79,860		7,360				
Naval Stores	10	257,000	383	88,000	358	88,000			515	267

DESOTO COUNTY

Grand Total		\$ 1,619,885	1,153	\$ 656,145	1,181	\$ 701,820	48	\$ 20,825	1,483	931
Bottling Works		4,500	6	3,000	8	3,000			8	4
Bakery		1,500	2	1,800	2	1,800			3	2
Blacksmith		6,800	20	8,500	20	8,500			21	16
Cigars		400	3	4,000	3	4,000			4	2
Crushing Machine		1,200	2	400	2	400			2	2
Creosote		50,000	20	30,000	20	30,000			20	20
Can Factory		1,000	5	2,500					6	4
Cement		2,000	6	2,000	6	2,000			6	6
Electric		20,000	6	8,500	6	8,500			6	6
Garages		39,800	30	30,200	30	30,200			38	21
Grist Mill		1,800	4	800	4	800			4	4
Furniture		29,000	11	12,400	11	12,400			11	11
Ice Plants		5,000	6	7,000	6	7,000			8	5
Water Work		8,000	2	1,600	2	1,600			2	2
Irrigation		52,700	50	3,050	50	3,050			49	48
Printing		4,500	6	3,000	6	3,000			8	4
Plumbing		4,500	6	4,600	8	4,600			10	6
Tinnery		300	2	1,000	2	1,000			3	7
Tailoring		900	7	3,100	7	3,100			9	5
Vulcanizing		1,300	4	1,900	4	1,900			6	2
Veneering		150,000	160	87,000	120	82,000	15	5,000	160	130
Repairing		11,200	25	12,400	25	12,400			29	18
Laundry Steam		11,520	16	85,000	13	7,500	7	2,900	37	16
Millinery		1,600	5	2,500			5	2,500	5	5
Machine Shops		120,000	70	90,000	70	09,000			09	55
Machine Sewing		1,000	1	800	1	800			1	1
Packing Houses		120,000	210	96,000	185	86,000	15	10,000	275	150

TABLE NO. 1 (FIRST HALF)—MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—Continued

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (Including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Years and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry	Least Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women		
DESOTO COUNTY—(Continued).										
Pile Driving		6,000	9	6,000	9	6,000			15	12
Planing Mills		67,000	71	70,000	71	70,000			98	44
Repairing and Cleaning		4,225	4	3,650	4	3,650			4	4
Dress Making		425	4	825			4	825	4	4
Saw Mill		835,300	255	128,000	255	128,000			349	183
Still Turpentine		55,000	50	17,000	50	17,000			70	30
Studio		200	1	500	1	500			1	1
Syrup Manufacturing		8,915	182	3,620	182	3,620			221	107

DUVAL COUNTY

Grand Total	391	\$20,480,360	6,841	\$7,211,234	5,713	\$6,689,188	628	\$522,046	7,671	5,249
Auto Repair Shops	49	\$202,100	825	\$503,800	825	\$503,800			411	283
Bicycle Repair Shops	16	19,300	24	24,400	24	24,400			33	22
Bakeries	17	361,440	250	297,950	228	279,500	24	18,450	288	200
Bottling Works	10	360,000	113	97,275	108	92,759	5	4,516	140	89
Bag Companies	3	77,500	24	14,360	2	3,400	22	10,960	30	14
Cabinet Makers	8	32,800	41	85,200	41	85,200			96	29
Cigar Manufacturing	19	317,150	478	664,944	417	621,644	61	43,300	533	408
Casket Manufacturing	1	100,000	30	25,600	20	20,000	10	8,600	40	25
Carriage Manufacturing	3	48,000	55	79,040	55	79,040			67	46
Cracker Factory	1	140,000	98	81,800	48	43,000	50	38,800	105	85
Coal and Storage Co.	6	765,590	295	244,160	295	244,160			350	250
Candy Manufacturing	6	65,000	52	39,000	31	29,200	21	9,800	65	39
Carpet and Awning Manufacturing	5	10,500	21	18,800	21	18,800			27	14
Cotton Seed Oil Company	1	300,000	85	80,960	84	85,960	1	1,000	100	60
Drug Manufacturing	1	1,000	4	2,600	4	2,600			8	4
Disinfectant Company	1	25,000	9	14,000	8	13,200	1	800	12	8
Fertilizer Manufacturing	8	7,141,900	953	1,195,650	892	1,133,950	61	61,700	1,025	865
Glass Manufacturing	3	43,500	21	24,050	20	23,050	1	1,000	29	18
Hat Factories	9	20,500	34	31,300	22	21,600	12	9,700	46	26
Ice Cream Manufacturing	4	669,000	135	160,200	106	133,600	29	26,600	157	113
Iron Foundries	8	34,000	81	104,200	81	104,200			115	57
Leather and Harness Manufacturing	2	5,500	6	8,400	6	8,400			7	5
Locksmiths	2	8,000	5	7,300	4	6,500	1	800	8	4
Machine Shops	10	277,300	210	308,300	208	306,500	2	1,800	610	152
Metal Works	8	95,000	84	83,600	78	78,400	6	5,200	115	62
Millinery Shops	10	12,800	69	71,400	69	71,400			86	50
Mattress Factories	7	42,800	53	44,600	22	25,000	31	19,600	69	37
Novelty Works	3	635,000	200	136,400	200	136,400			237	123
Overall Manufacturing	2	16,000	80	39,800	9	8,400	71	31,400	95	53
Printing Shops	19	936,000	279	454,000	243	421,600	36	32,400	312	245
Painting and Wall Paper Manufacturing	3	4,700	23	21,100	22	20,400	1	700	30	18
Paper Box Manufacturing	1	15,000	18	16,800	4	6,400	14	10,400	22	16
Plumbing	24	69,600	122	168,900	103	152,900	19	16,000	161	84
Silvermiths	11	10,700	34	55,800	34	55,800			43	27
Saw Mills	9	6,998,742	1,422	1,465,565	1,372	1,388,720	50	76,845	1,470	1,293
Shoe Factories	49	38,725	85	104,400	85	104,400			103	71
Tailoring Companies	28	84,200	133	158,400	117	145,300	16	13,100	153	93
Turpentine Companies	6	175,000	235	96,000	235	96,000			260	165
Toilet Goods Manufacturing	1	10,000	10	4,050	1	675	9	3,375	15	8
Towel Manufacturing	2	7,000	7	6,100	5	4,700	2	1,400	10	5
Trunk Manufacturing	2	1,500	2	2,200	2	2,200			4	2
Typewriter Repairing	5	2,400	7	8,700	7	8,700			11	7
Umbrella Manufacturing	1	1,000	2	1,800			2	1,800	2	2
Wood Products Company	1	238,613	55	63,230	54	62,630	1	600	71	59
Miscellaneous	6	70,500	72	86,100	72	86,100			100	52

ESCAMBLA COUNTY

Grand Total	30	\$47,500	995	\$2,184			27	\$58	1,087	603
Auto Repair Shops	6	8,000	80	247			2	8	76	42
Blacksmith Shops	2	500	4	11					6	2
Brick Companies	5	19,000	115	175			2	6	165	83

Cabinet Works	2	1,300	9	25				14	4
Cigar Factories	2		24	70			12	33	15
Cooperage Company	1		50	100			6	60	30
Lumber Companies	5		582	1,314			8	690	410
Mattress Factory	1	600	15	45			8	20	10
Naval Stores	1		100	150					
Rubber Companies	2	17,000	7	20				9	3
Tailor Shops	2	800	7	22			1	12	5
Umbrella Shop	1	300	2	5			1	2	1

FLAGLER COUNTY.

Grand Total	19	\$ 150,200	107	\$ 66,020	89			107	107
Blacksmith Shops	1	800	1	730				1	1
Garages	13	35,400	17	34,450	4			17	17
Ice Manufacturing Co.	1	18,700	3	3,120				3	3
Mineral Calorichre		15,000	15	1,800	15			15	15
Naval Stores	2	80,000	70	25,200	70			70	70
Shoe Shop	1	300	1	720				1	1

GADSDEN COUNTY

Grand Total	59	\$ 819,325	849	\$ 888,799	840	\$ 253,749	7	\$ 3,500	900	701
Saw Mills	10	50,900	77	29,000	77	29,000			104	64
Garages	13	88,050	41	45,784	40	45,284	1	500	42	37
Grist Mills	12	16,200	16	3,940	15	3,890			19	15
Cigar Factory	1	1,000	1	500	1	500			1	1
Naval Stores	5	97,500	115	29,600	115	29,600			132	100
Blacksmiths	7	2,375	9	2,100	9	2,100			11	7
Fullers Earth Companies	2	450,000	555	258,000	550	250,500	5	2,500	555	445
Vulcanizing Plant	1	600	1	800	1	800			2	1
Shoe Repair Shop	1	150	1	350	1	350			1	1
Ice Factory	1	12,000	5	2,800	4	2,000	1	800	5	5
Planing Mill	1	20,000	12	7,200	12	7,200			12	12
Bicycle Repair Shop	1	150	1	100					1	1
Bottling Works	3	80,000	12	8,600	12	8,600			12	11
Gin	1	400	3	25	3	25			3	1

HAMILTON COUNTY

Grand Total	67	\$ 141,550	501	\$ 113,820	491	\$ 113,820			577	424
Blacksmith Shops	7	1,700	8	2,500	8	2,500			8	6
Coca Cola Plant	1	1,500	3	1,500	3	1,500			3	3
Chero Cola Plant	1	1,000	3	1,200	3	1,200			3	3
Electric Plant	1	6,000	2	2,500	2	2,500			2	2
Garages	5	2,800	8	3,500	8	3,500			8	8
Ginneries	3	6,300	14	1,950	14	1,950			14	12
Grist Mills	11	5,700	20	1,970	20	1,970			20	20
Millineres	3	1,700	3	1,100	3	1,100			3	3
Naval Stores	16	94,500	312	83,900	312	83,900			373	255
Planing Mills	3	10,000	75	4,800	65	4,800			90	60
Repair Shops	6	1,950	8	3,550	8	3,550			8	7
Saw Mills	8	6,600	30	2,800	38	2,800			37	36
Shingle Mills	2	1,800	7	2,550	7	2,550			8	6

HARDEE COUNTY

Grand Total		\$ 584,020	1,083	\$ 328,848	997	\$ 289,455	86	\$ 42,043	1,235	890
Bottling Works		4,000	3	1,400	3	1,400			6	3
Bakeries		1,500	0	2,500	6	2,500			6	3
Chair Manufacturing		100	1	40	1	40			1	1
Electric Light Plant		18,000	12	6,800	12	6,800			15	10
Grist Mill		200	2	100	2	100			3	2
Garages		89,200	46	46,700	46	46,100	1	600	60	31
Jewelry		3,000	2	1,800	2	1,800			4	2
Laundries		3,375	8	2,125	7	1,825	2	900	10	8
Ladder Manufacturing		60	2	200	2	200			2	2
Millinery		1,850	7	1,500			7	1,550	7	7
Plumbing		1,950	6	2,200	6	2,200			9	6
Packing Houses		77,000	269	83,000	225	69,500	41	15,500	320	187
Printing		25,300	9	10,793	5	4,300	5	6,493	11	8
Repair Shops		9,700	18	9,400	18	9,400			28	14
Saw Mills		281,200	248	131,200	218	114,200	30	17,000	295	172
Studio		200	1	150	1	150			1	1
Syrup Manufacturing		17,335	364	6,840	364	6,840			364	364
Tailoring		1,050	16	3,000	16	3,000			16	16
Turpentine Companies		60,000	53	16,000	53	16,000			68	45
Vulcanizing		2,000	4	1,100	4	1,100			4	4
Well Drills		4,000	6	2,000	6	2,000			6	4

TABLE NO. 1 (FIRST HALF)—MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—Continued

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (Including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Years and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any Time During the Year in This Industry	Least Number Employed at Any Time During the Year in This Industry
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women		
HIGHLANDS COUNTY										
Grand Total.....		\$ 200,500	273	\$ 171,559	270	\$ 763,748		\$	306	41
Manufacturing Orange Boxes.....		\$ 187,500	245	\$ 157,419	245	\$ 757,419		\$	285	14
Ict Manufacturing.....		17,000	3	4,140	3	4,140		.....	3	3
Naval Stores.....		12,000	25	10,000	25	.....		.....	30	20
Saw Mill.....		4,000	.....	.....	6	2,189		.....	8	4
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY										
Grand Total.....	1,312	\$15,999,478	16,560	\$16,567,542	6,928	\$13,249,590	3,632	\$ 3,317,902	16,983	16,157
Brick Manufacturing.....	2	\$ 150,000	130	\$ 156,120	130	\$ 156,120		\$	130	130
Bakeries.....	38	90,400	194	186,763	187	179,691	7	7,072	194	194
Blacksmiths.....	29	31,800	61	90,472	61	90,472		.....	61	61
Bicycles.....	13	10,800	20	22,920	20	22,920		.....	20	20
Bottling Works.....	15	292,050	127	114,770	125	112,696	2	2,080	140	124
Box Factories.....	5	197,849	407	1,138,698	299	1,038,682	108	100,016	407	407
Building Contractors.....	30	232,000	806	985,120	806	985,120		.....	1,078	564
Candy Manufacturing.....	7	5,350	16	15,880	16	15,880		.....	16	16
Cement Contractors and Manufacturers.....	11	198,900	68	58,248	63	58,248		.....	63	63
Coal Burners.....	76	11,835	41	31,304	36	27,716	5	3,588	41	41
Cigar Factories.....	173	7,704,870	10,728	9,875,883	7,590	6,990,890	3,133	2,885,493	10,723	10,723
Coffee Grinders and Tea Blenders.....	17	145,100	54	55,680	54	55,680		.....	54	54
Cross Tie Manufacturers.....	20	5,300	9	10,586	9	10,586		.....	9	9
Dress Makers.....	55	7,590	59	47,754	59	47,754		.....	59	59
Electricians and Supplies.....	38	95,100	153	195,054	153	195,054		.....	172	135
Furniture Repairs and Manufacturers.....	58	108,135	98	87,341	97	86,041	1	1,300	98	98
Grist Mills.....	3	900	3	1,050	3	1,050		.....	3	3
Garage Repair Shops.....	176	730,189	405	468,564	405	468,564		.....	411	401
Hat Cleaners.....	9	1,990	11	6,526	8	4,726	3	1,800	11	11
Ict Factories.....	6	278,768	253	237,090	253	237,090		.....	263	243
Ice Cream Manufacturing.....	12	106,800	69	45,170	68	44,292	1	884	69	49
Jewelry and Watch Repairing.....	63	29,740	47	67,790	41	58,900	6	8,890	47	47
Job Printing and Book Binding.....	27	127,708	171	201,004	145	176,788	26	24,216	171	171
Miscellaneous.....	26	128,163	285	248,303	124	132,666	161	115,637	296	266
Macaroni Factories.....	5	12,350	28	21,320	28	21,320		.....	28	28
Metal and Boiler Works and Roofing.....	11	120,190	79	47,290	79	47,290		.....	79	79
Musical Repairing.....	8	3,250	13	21,580	13	21,580		.....	13	13
Mattress Factories.....	4	26,100	24	28,410	24	28,410		.....	24	24
Milliners.....	16	31,450	33	34,344	.....	.....	33	34,344	33	33
Machine and Iron Works.....	14	825,250	50	81,684	50	81,684		.....	50	50
Miscellaneous Manufacturing.....	37	368,350	442	270,628	434	262,156	8	8,372	457	414
Electric Company.....	1	2,443,200	417	534,594	400	512,600	17	21,744	417	417
Gas Company.....	1	1,000,000	40	48,000	30	36,000	10	12,000	40	40
Opticians.....	5	13,500	13	21,580	10	16,640	3	4,940	13	13
Photo and Art.....	14	7,150	33	39,260	21	25,480	12	13,780	33	33
Plumbers.....	14	56,508	91	158,548	91	158,548		.....	105	75
Painting and Paint Manufacturing.....	10	38,300	70	99,620	70	99,620		.....	91	53
Pressing and Mending.....	57	299,000	78	68,516	76	68,516		.....	76	76
Saw Mills.....	20	709,500	649	463,840	618	445,068	31	18,772	686	612
Shoe Making and Repairs.....	67	25,490	69	67,628	65	63,448	4	4,180	69	69
Tailoring.....	57	46,690	108	106,038	106	104,998	2	1,040	108	108
Tents and Awnings.....	7	8,200	21	27,300	21	27,300		.....	21	12
Wood Yards.....	33	26,305	79	63,650	79	63,650		.....	79	79
Water Works.....	4	48,000	20	15,200	20	15,200		.....	20	20
HOLMES COUNTY										
Grand Total.....	37	\$ 189,325	298	\$ 88,955	296	\$ 83,955		\$	373	211
Blacksmith Shops.....	4	1,490	5	2,895	5	2,895		.....	6	4
Chair Factory.....	1	250	2	130	2	130		.....	2	2
Garages.....	4	18,700	11	6,889	11	6,889		.....	16	6
Grist Mills.....	11	86,000	17	2,906	17	2,906		.....	26	26
Naval Stores.....	8	75,500	207	57,218	207	57,218		.....	242	138
Saw Mills.....	8	6,215	43	12,695	43	12,695		.....	69	30
Shingle Mills.....	3	1,170	11	1,229	11	1,229		.....	12	8

JACKSON COUNTY

Grand Total	55	\$ 382,925	478	\$ 315,500	478	\$ 315,500	528	333
Repair Shops	17	\$ 17,125	33	\$ 57,700	335	\$ 57,700	37	22
Saw Mills	10	43,800	153	116,700	153	116,700	158	118
Cotton Gins	6	19,000	28	54,000	28	54,000	29	29
Brick Kiln	1	4,000	1	600	1	600	*12	.....
Naval Stores	12	191,000	285	79,000	285	79,000	280	155
Electric Plants	3	108,000	8	7,500	5	5,000	12	9
* Inmate, Florida State Hospital.								

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Grand Total.....	737	\$ 907,175	2,604	\$ 270,250	1,413	\$ 241,945	576	\$ 12,740	4,388	1,642
Cotton Gins.....	14	\$ 25,500	67	\$ 2,800	67	\$ 2,800			100	30
Shingle Mills.....	5	9,500	54	18,000	54	18,000			88	22
Lathe Mills.....	1	3,000	12	4,000	12	4,000			20	4
Stave Mills.....	1	10,000	18	6,000	18	6,000			40	8
Chair Plant.....	1	500	3	1,000	3	1,000			4	2
Bottling Works.....	1	10,000	8	4,000	8	4,000			12	4
Velvet Meal Mill.....	1	10,000	4	2,000	4	2,000			10	2
Rice Mill.....	1	1,000	2	400	2	400			3	1
Millinery.....	1	500	1	500			1	500	2	1
Bakery.....	1	1,000	4	2,000	2	1,200	2	800	6	2
Blacksmiths.....	36	20,000	41	10,000	41	10,000			81	36
Garages.....	11	31,000	27	26,300	27	26,300			40	14
Electric Plants.....	29	53,200	33	12,400	33	12,400			42	29
Saw Mills.....	35	81,400	340	102,000	340	102,000			648	161
Planing Mills.....	4	26,000	52	14,500	52	14,500			75	20
Naval Stores.....	6	32,000	100	24,000	81	19,700			155	50
Cooperage Shops.....	6	1,900	6	3,000	6	3,000			12	6
Grist Mills.....	32	58,000	95	6,300	63	4,725			127	63
Sirup Mills.....	550	117,875	1,733	29,080	596	11,920	573	11,440	2,915	1,189
Ice Plant.....	1	15,000	4	2,000	4	2,000			6	2

LAKE COUNTY

Grand Total	84	\$ 2,110,080	2,304	\$ 1,534,781	2,139	\$ 1,431,071	165	\$ 103,710	115	81
Auto Painting	1	\$ 3,050	2	\$ 1,248	2	\$ 1,248	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auto Repairing	28	244,350	108	119,298	108	119,298	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bakeries	3	25,800	8	7,696	6	7,008	2	690	9	7
Blacksmiths	4	5,600	5	5,192	5	5,192	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boat Building	1	300	1	900	1	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brick Manufacture	1	15,000	8	4,200	8	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citrus Fruit Packing	13	316,500	405	266,500	251	171,770	154	94,730	55	36
Clay Mining	1	138,942	44	22,357	44	22,357	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electric Power, Light, Water, Ice	4	354,648	41	44,760	41	44,760	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electrical Repairs	1	1,000	3	2,600	3	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ice Cream Manufacture	1	4,000	3	3,380	3	3,380	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moss Fiber	1	25,000	21	15,000	15	11,000	6	4,000	.....	.....
Novelty Works	3	33,000	24	25,200	23	23,700	1	1,500	32	21
Taylor Club	1	600	1	629	1	624	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and Publishing	6	31,000	21	31,422	19	28,632	2	2,790	19	17
Saw and Planing Mills	4	806,100	1,572	907,300	1,512	907,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe Repairing	5	7,670	5	4,140	5	4,140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soda Water	1	15,000	10	8,320	10	8,320	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailor Shop	1	2,500	2	2,326	2	2,326	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turpentine Stills	3	75,000	77	59,200	77	59,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Well Driller	1	5,000	3	3,120	3	3,120	.....	.....	.....	.....

LAFAYETTE COUNTY

Grand Total	40	\$ 280,515	849	\$ 22,721	643	\$ 3,469	140	.....
Blacksmith and Repair Works	8	\$ 4,600	8	\$ 2,400	.....	\$ 2,400	.....	.....
Cooperage Shops	4	500	8	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chair Shop	1	200	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe Repair Shops	2	65	2	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garages and Auto Repair Shops	3	1,500	6	1,800	6	1,800	.....	.....
Gun, Sewing Machine and Repair Shop	.....	50	1	300	1	300	.....	.....
Grist Mills	4	4,000	7	548	445	545	.....	.....
Saw Mills	1	25,000	602	450	35	.....	.....	.....
Planing Mill	1	50,000	40	450	140	.....	.....	.....
Naval Stores	4	195,000	165	12,500	.....	.....	140	.....
Water Works	1	3,000	1	600	1	.....	.....	.....
Light Plants	3	2,700	4	450	4	450	.....	.....
Porting Works	1	2,000	4	375	4	375	.....	.....

LEON COUNTY

Grand Total	437	\$ 927,891	1,740	\$ 460,960	2,201	\$ 458,203	134	\$ 902	1,908	1,578
Auto Repair Shops	10	\$ 20,847	35	\$ 21,781	35	\$ 21,781	.....	.....	35	35
Bakeries	3	5,000	8	3,410	8	3,410	.....	.....	8	8
Baskets	4	34	4	24	4	24	.....	.....	4	4
Blacksmiths	15	1,805	16	4,200	16	4,290	.....	.....	16	16
Candy Kitchen	1	500	2	1,000	2	1,000	.....	.....	2	2

TABLE NO. 1 (FIRST HALF)—MANUFACTURES—BY COUNTIES—Continued

KIND OF MANUFACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested (Including Lands, Buildings, Improvements, Machinery, Cash)	Average Number Wage Earners	Total Amount of Wages of All Employees	Men 16 Years and Over		Women 16 Years and Over		Greatest Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry	Least Number Employed at Any One Time During the Year in This Industry
					Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Men	Average Number	Total Amount of Wages Paid These Women		
LEON COUNTY—(Continued).										
Cane Mills	310	12,425	856	1,306	313	633	133	182	856	856
Collar Mfg.	3	24	3	21	3	21			3	3
Cotton Gins	8	16,400	28	2,770	28	2,770			28	28
Cross-ties	4	950	17	1,450	17	1,450			17	17
Cooperage Shop	1	150	2	125	2	125			2	2
Creamery—Butter, Whole Milk, Ice Cream	1	16,000	6	7,500	6	6,780	1	720	6	3
Bottling Works	1	8,000	5	2,841	5	2,841			5	5
Electric Plant	1	192,822	6	10,000	6	10,000			6	4
Gas Plant	1	69,552	4	6,000	4	6,000			4	4
Ice Plant and Bottling Works	1	53,173	25	15,958	25	15,958			30	20
Iron Works	1	31,000	5	7,692	5	7,692			5	5
Miscellaneous	1	3,500	5	4,400	5	4,400			5	4
Leaf Tobacco Works	1	20,000	30	15,000	30	15,000			35	25
Lumber Mfg.	5	143,000	230	106,363	230	106,363			294	162
Grist Mills	22	6,625	27	3,696	27	3,696			27	27
Naval Stores	9	180,500	210	73,033	206	72,703			245	164
Paint Shop	1	1,000	3	1,800	3	1,800			3	3
Printing	3	76,755	33	48,424	33	48,424			40	28
Saw Mills	15	41,150	150	98,791	150	98,791			180	114
Shoe Shops	3	2,090	6	1,530	6	1,330			15	6
Shuttle Mill	1	1,500	6	1,950	6	1,950			6	6
Tailors	2	2,500	9	7,193	9	7,193			9	9
Tin Shop	1	300	1	450	1	450			1	1
Vulcanizing	4	3,260	11	6,898	11	6,898			11	11
Water Works	1	65,000	3	3,600	3	3,600			3	3
Wood Yards	2	2,025	3	1,050	3	1,050			3	3
LEVY COUNTY										
Grand Total	79	\$ 896,600	1,177	\$ 442,405	991	\$ 287,088	118	\$ 7,425	1,374	606
Blacksmith Shops	10	1,900	9	2,250	9	2,250			8	8
Bottling Works	2	7,000	4	1,850	4	600			6	3
Boat Repairing	3	550	4	2,800	4	2,800			5	2
Canneries	4	200,000	250	100,000	162	4,013	98	1,425	237	42
Contractors	2	700	12	2,800	12	2,800				
Fisheries	10	48,000	99	38,320	57	4,020			102	32
Cotton Gins	3	2,250	12	325	12	200			4	2
Grist Mills	6	1,850	60	30,000	40	24,000	20	6,000	85	30
Garages	9	31,200	27	20,275	7	3,900			24	14
Naval Stores	9	81,600	224	50,000	210	50,000			290	150
Phosphate Works	1	300,000	55	30,000	53	30,000			95	44
Repair Shops	4	1,450	42	3,800	42	8,800			52	32
Oyster Industry	1	900	5	640	5	190			6	3
Shoe Shops	2	200	2	400	2	400			2	2
Saw Mills	12	216,500	357	158,670	357	158,690			443	229
Shingle Mill	1	2,500	15	675	15	675			15	13
LIBERTY COUNTY										
Grand Total	7	\$ 48,500	61	\$ 24,908	61	\$ 24,908			90	40
Blacksmith Shops	2	1,000	3	1,068	3	1,068			8	1
Novelty Works	1	500	1	240	1	240			1	1
Naval Stores	4	47,000	57	23,600	57	23,600			86	38
MADISON COUNTY										
Grand Total	700	\$ 105,380	1,908	\$ 66,290					374	243
Saw Mills	8	20,700	82	20,320					102	53
Shingle Mills	6	15,800	62	12,700					93	54
Grist Mills	14	5,450	27	1,850					26	23
Turpentine Stills	5	9,300	61	16,000					77	55
Cotton Gins	4	14,000	25	1,350						
Blacksmiths	16	1,285	19	2,100					19	17
Cooper Shops	6	280	7	625					7	7

